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14 FROM CHINA
BSU Fulbright professor Peter Lichtenstein reports on life in China.

21 TWO-GUN & THE GIRL FROM GOD'S COUNTRY
Boise State is preserving the legacies of Bob Limbert and Nell Shipman, two visionaries who created an Idaho for others to enjoy.

39 NEW SKIPPER
Skip Hall, BSU's new head coach, talks football.

44 ON THE BEAM
Gymnastics coach Jackie Carringter talks about success at BSU.

COVER
Montage of Robert Limbert and Nell Shipman by BSU art professor John Killmaster.
A year made for teachers

Highlighted by a major symposium in the fall, Boise State will dedicate 1987 as the Year of the Teacher.

According to Pat Bieter, Year of the Teacher committee chairman, several activities have been approved, although no dates have been set. The events include:

* An autumn symposium on teaching that will analyze the profession’s current status and ways to improve it.
* A speaker series of distinguished teachers and educators discussing the significance of teaching in contemporary affairs.
* A presidential essay contest, the topic of which will celebrate the importance of teaching and teachers in society.
* An effort to center the fall Idaho Education Association conference at Boise State in conjunction with the university’s Year of the Teacher program.

In his State of the University Address in January, President John Keiser noted the various events that will honor teachers throughout the year. “We intend to raise a variety of issues including why individuals teach, what the ‘trade’ of teacher involves, what blend of knowledge and enthusiasm produces the best teaching, and what students and alumni, as well as teachers, consider most memorable and effective in the teaching they have experienced,” Keiser said.

Two sites added

Boise State’s Studies Abroad Program has added Bath, England, and Macerata, Italy, to its European sites for the 1987-88 academic year.

Liberal arts programs are also offered in Avignon, France; London, England; and Cologne, Germany. Spring, winter and fall terms will be available at each site. In addition, the Cologne program now offers a winter term specifically designed for business majors.

The Studies Abroad Program also announced that Carol Martin, BSU professor of English, has been selected to direct the London site.

Hopes high for education funds

After enduring several lean years in the past decade, higher education leaders in Idaho have entered the 1987 legislative session optimistic about the chances for improved budgets.

“We aren’t euphoric just yet, but there are some very positive signs that more attention will be given to higher education this year,” commented BSU President John Keiser.

“This could mean improvement in both the adequacy and the equity of BSU’s budget,” he added.

Almost every candidate for the legislature or state office stressed the importance of education to Idaho’s development... and some of the most vocal supporters of education are now in leadership positions.

That support could translate into improved budgets, especially if legislators retain the 5 percent sales tax and bring state tax codes into compliance with federal codes, Keiser explained.

The State Board of Education has requested a budget of $123.8 million from the general account, a 15.5 percent increase over the current year. BSU’s share would be $34.9 million.

“I can’t predict how close the Legislature will come to meeting the Board’s request, but I do think the chances are better now than in any year since I came here in 1978,” Keiser said.

He said the top priority in the new budget will be to shore up salaries that have fallen behind other states. Administrative and clerical staff have gone two years and faculty one year without salary increases.

The Board has requested salary increases in two areas: a 6 percent “change in employee compensation,” or general raise, and 5 percent for a salary equity program to bring exempt employee salaries closer to those at peer institutions.
Chamber, BSU publish data

A fact book prepared by the Boise Area Chamber of Commerce and Boise State University is playing an important role in the Chamber's drive to attract new business.

The 165-page loose-leaf Decision Resources notebook is filled with information helpful to businesses that might locate or expand in Boise, such as data on population, retail sales, wages, productivity, utilities, government agencies, or climate.

Jay Clemens, director of the Chamber, said there has been a "continual stream" of notebooks mailed since they were published in November.

"Research is the foundation of economic development. People want information when they make a major economic decision, and this allows them to get that," Clemens explained.

The notebook was compiled by the Idaho Business and Economic Development Center, with help from other departments in the College of Business.

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BSU hosts conference on Japan

Since the end of World War II Japan has become one of the United States' major allies and chief trading partners. Nevertheless, many Americans believe we are still "at war" with the Japanese on the business front. This economic conflict, coupled with cultural and historical differences between the two countries, has created a lack of knowledge and understanding of Japan and its people.

To help create a better perception of Japan's role in the world, Boise State University will host "Japan & the United States—East Meets West, West Meets East" March 2-3. The conference will address the cultural, historical and economic differences between the two countries.

Key speakers include Richard Rice and Lucien Ellington, co-directors of the Japan Project at the University of Tennessee. They will discuss the contrast between Japan and America with particular emphasis on the Japanese as viewed from a Western perspective.

A featured guest at the conference will be The Honorable Shosaku Tanaka, Consul General of Japan's Portland, Ore. office.

The conference, which is free to the public, is funded in part by the Idaho Humanities Council in cooperation with the Idaho Council on Economic Education and Boise State University.

Speakers include Jerry Johnson, professor of economics at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Clair, who recently completed a six-month study in Japan; Jack Morgan, director of the Kentucky Council on Economic Education and a professor of economics at the University of Kentucky; Robert Sims, BSU professor of history and dean of the BSU School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs; and Boise School District teachers Shirley Knowlton, Kali Kurdy and Vern Hixon, who have taught Japanese studies.

Keiser honored

The Sales and Marketing Executives of Boise, Inc. selected Boise State University President John Keiser to receive their Top Management Award for 1986.

Each year the 125-member organization honors an area executive for his or her leadership and achievement.

"Dr. Keiser's accomplishments display the quality of a leader, an educator, and a professional marketing executive. He has developed Boise State University into a nationally recognized facility for professional development in the sales and marketing areas, and we are proud to honor him as our 1986 recipient," said Michael Huntington, organization president.
A scholarship has been established at Boise State to commemorate the friendship between author Ernest Hemingway and the late Chuck and Florence Atkinson, Ketchum.

The Atkinson/Hemingway Family Scholarship, announced at the opening of the Hemingway Center for Western Studies in October, was established by the Atkinson’s two sons Don and Stan, and their wives Judy and Mary Jane.

The Atkinson’s donation will be invested, with the interest used to fund an annual $500 scholarship that will be awarded to a graduating Blaine County high school senior who will attend BSU the following fall.

Chuck and Floss Atkinson managed a general store in Picabo until 1956, when they moved to Ketchum to begin the Sun Valley Shopping Center and Christians Motor Lodge.

Through their work in Picabo, they met Ernest Hemingway, who frequently hunted and fished in the Silver Creek area.
Wolf! released

The wolves of imagination and myth and the wolves of tundra and forest are examined in a new book, "Wolf!," produced by several faculty and staff at Boise State University.

The illustrated hardback includes six essays on wolves, covering the history of wolf/human interaction, wolf biology, wolves in folklore and children's literature, wolves in Indian legends and wolf management. The writers include Boise journalist and university writer Glenn Oakley, Boise writer Jeanette Ross and Boise-based ecologist James Nee.

Also included are drawings of wolves by Boise children, produced before and after they had seen the Wolves and Humans exhibit at the Boise Historical Museum. "Wolf!" was the brainchild of Nee, a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ecologist who envisioned an anthology that would discuss the historical and contemporary relationships between humans and wolves, examine the biological nature of the animal and describe present efforts to reestablish wolf populations.

Nee brought the idea to Boise State University where he enlisted an editorial board including philosophy professor Alan Brinton, English professor Orvis Burmaster, designer Janice Pavlic, student intern Barbara Simler, and Oakley.

The group, with Jo Ann Cole as fiscal officer, formed the Wolves in American Culture Committee to produce the book. It was funded by the Idaho Humanities Council and published by NorthWord Inc. of Ashland, Wis. Initial royalties from the book sales will be used to pay back the Idaho Humanities Grant.

BSU adds public affairs shows

Boise State is providing United Cable television viewers with two new public affairs shows featuring issues, events and areas of interest related to BSU and the Treasure Valley on Connection 27. "Perspectives on Public Affairs" and "Focus on Boise State University" both premiered in November. "Focus!" is a 30-minute talk show hosted by John Franden, executive assistant to BSU President John Keiser. Franden interviews faculty members and other guests on topics dealing with the college and community. "Perspectives" focuses on lectures, symposia and other academic events held at and sponsored by Boise State.

The shows originate Mondays. Taped replays run back to back from 7:30 to 9 p.m. and 10 to 11:30 p.m. Monday through Friday and 2:30 to 4 p.m. Saturday and Sunday.
Home health grant awarded

A grant to develop a statewide telecommunication system for training homemaker/home health aides to provide assistance to Idaho senior citizens who need help to stay in their own homes has been awarded to the College of Health Science.

The $49,500 grant from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services is administered by JoAnn Vahey, associate dean of the college. It will build on a curriculum development and training grant awarded to the university last year by expanding the program to other Idaho locations.

Glenda Hill, who currently supervises the Homemaker/Home Health Aide Program at BSU, coordinated instructors’ training at the center. Training sites will also be established in the Coeur d’Alene, Lewiston, Twin Falls and Pocatello areas.

News shows added to KBSU program

KBSU, Boise State’s FM radio station, began a new broadcast schedule Jan. 12 that is geared to bring more news and public affairs programming from a variety of sources to its listeners.

KBSU begins each weekday with “Morning Edition,” a news and information program from National Public Radio. KBSU carries the program in its entirety from 5-7 a.m. and will insert local news, sports and interviews from 7-9 a.m.

“Passages” will air from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. each weekday. The program will feature classical music until noon, and jazz in the afternoon.

A news and information segment is scheduled from 3-6 p.m. Monday through Friday. “All Things Considered” from NPR will air during the first hour, and will be followed by “The CBS Business Update,” “MonitoRadio,” and “As It Happens,” from American Public Radio.

Monday evenings will begin with “The Other Side of the Tracks” at 6. This nightly three-hour program will feature the latest releases from both popular and contemporary artists.

The 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. time slot will be devoted to KBSU’s specialty programs, which include “Radio Free Reggae,” “Rockology” and “Edges.”
MPA Program makes changes

Boise State’s Master of Public Administration Degree Program has a new look and a new department head. It will also have a new name in the fall.

According to Alex Pattakos, the university’s new MPA director, plans to make the program “more multidisciplinary” should help in its attempt to receive accreditation with the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration.

The changes Pattakos plans to incorporate into the MPA Program should help begin the accreditation process, which takes about two years, he said. “I like to feel that people believe the MPA program is being enhanced. This is not to detract from the degree as it is, but we are saying the times are changing so that we have to be flexible,” he stated.

One change will be in the program’s name from Master of Public Administration to Master of Public Affairs beginning with the fall 1987 semester.

Another is its affiliation with BSU’s School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. Formerly the program was administered within the Political Science Department. “We hope to give the MPA program new identity within the school,” Pattakos said. “Hopefully that will facilitate getting faculty from other departments, not only within the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, but from other departments and other colleges to participate in the program either teaching or in research or advising.”

In 1983 the State Board of Education designated BSU as Idaho’s lead institution for social sciences and public affairs.
National judges honor cold-drill

"You break all the rules—yet get top scoring," explained judges in awarding Boise State University's literary magazine its All-American rating.

The National Scholastic Press Association and Associated College Press judges gave the 1986 issue of cold-drill its top rating, lauding the magazine's "freshness, extreme creativity . . . and . . . incredibly imaginative presentations."

cold-drill, the magazine that comes in a box, is edited by Tom Trusky of the BSU English department.

Another cold-drill project, "Jim Elgin's PTV: Poetry Television," has been included in the 1986/87 Printed Matter Catalogue. Printed Matter lists and markets roughly 2,500 artists' books from around the world.

AGC students earn top ranking in U.S.

Boise State's student Construction Management Association chapter has been judged the best in the country in an annual competition sponsored by the Associated General Contractors of America. More than 100 colleges and universities entered the competition.

"Beating the schools we've beaten in this competition is like the Broncos beating Nebraska," chapter adviser Marvin Gabert said.

BSU's AGC student chapter, at about 35 members, is relatively small according to Gabert, with some competing chapters having hundreds of members.

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Chinese students ‘seek truth from facts’

By Peter M. Lichtenstein
Fulbright Professor of Economics
Nankai University

In October of 1976, the Central Committee of China’s Communist Party decided to arrest Wang Hongwen, Zhang Chunqiao, Jiang Qing, and Yao Wenyuan, the notorious “Gang of Four.” So came to an end a decade of terror and destruction, an end to “whateverism” (whatever Chairman Mao said was sacrosanct), and an end to the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.

During the revolution, the dominant theme was class struggle. This meant that the development of socialism required working class purity and the elimination of all vestiges of bourgeois culture. Of course, the best way to prove one’s working class status and loyalty was to identify decadent bourgeois values and attitudes among friends and colleagues, and the closer the friends and colleagues, the more convincing the proof. The result was an atmosphere of hatred, fear, insecurity, and paranoia.

Today the dominant theme is shi qiu shi, or “seek truth from facts.” This innocuous sounding slogan has a profound meaning. It stands for the liberation of China from the dogmatism of the Cultural Revolution and symbolizes the Party’s formal call for intellectual freedom. The slogan ushers in a wave of pragmatic social and economic reforms that are breathing new life into Chinese society. Nowhere in China are these reforms more dramatic than in the universities.

Nankai University, my home for the year, is located in Tianjin, China’s third largest city. NU has 7,500 students (about 1,000 graduate students) and 1,700 faculty. The campus is about the same size as BSU’s. There is very little landscaping, and the land space between buildings is mainly hard-packed dirt. There are no parking lots, no stadiums, and the sport fields have no grass. There is, however, a beautiful lotus pond and a small attractive lake in the center of the campus, and the road from the guarded main gate is lined with trees.

The architecture at NU is Chinese-Soviet cement block. There are no fancy offices (most faculty have no offices), no air conditioning, no carpeting, and the indoor lighting is bad. Many buildings have no heat, and the restrooms are difficult for most Westerners to get used to. Between class periods, outdoor loudspeakers broadcast marching music, news reports, exercise cadence, Strauss waltzes, and Chinese classical melodies.

I teach two graduate classes per semester. My lectures are in English and the students seem to understand about 80 percent. My students are exceptionally bright, enthusiastic, mature, and very hard-working. They are very anxious to learn Western economics and more than willing to practice the principle of shi qiu shi. Their new-found freedom to study other cultures and philosophies seems to have ignited their intellectual curiosity and they appear quite bored with the dogmatic Marxist-Leninist theories that they still must learn.

Despite the fact that my students speak English quite well, their bashfulness about using the language makes classroom discussion virtually impossible. Besides, it is not in the Confucian pedagogical tradition to publicly confront the professor one-on-one. The casual American style of teaching is very uncommon here, and I have seen many Chinese professors just sitting before their classes reading from the textbook.

Student life at NU is much like that at any residential U.S. college. Freshmen arrive by train during the first week of September and are greeted at the station by upper-class students and faculty. The students come laden with typical student paraphernalia: trunks, tennis rackets, “ghetto blasters,” guitars, and, in a few cases, doting parents.

The opening week is registration week...
The students get settled in their assigned dorms. Undergraduates live eight to a small room and graduate students live four to a room. The music begins to blare, the pinup posters go up (all quite discreet), and the fun begins: talent shows, patriotic speeches, singing, poetry reading, imitations of Peking opera, outdoor martial arts movies, and dancing (usually waltzes and tangos, but some "disco"). The atmosphere is festive and the good cheer lasts until the mid-autumn festival in September. Then, when the weather begins to chill, the grind begins.

Beneath the prevailing optimism and the intellectual enthusiasm at NU, there is an undercurrent of hesitancy and uncertainty about the future. This is especially true of the older faculty for whom the scars of the Cultural Revolution have not yet healed. The lingering memory of the indiscriminate persecution of millions of innocent people makes many older Chinese intellectuals hesitant to commit themselves to China's new ideals. One senses among some of them a certain degree of estrangement and cynicism.

It should be remembered that during the Cultural Revolution, NU, like many other universities in China, was virtually shut down by the Red Guard. The study of liberal arts and humanities was banished, books were burned, artwork was destroyed. Professors were beaten, imprisoned, publicly denounced by their students and colleagues, and sent to the countryside to do hard labor. Many were driven to suicide. NU legend has it that the "most guilty" faculty were given the honor of being imprisoned on the top floor of the main building from which they had free access to the windows.

It is not surprising that one must approach conversations with older Chinese professors with the same caution as one would with survivors of the Holocaust. Certain questions about the past are ultrasensitive and usually best avoided.

Younger students and faculty are more willing to embrace the new realism of *shi qiu shi*. They are more willing to talk about the Cultural Revolution and they openly express their determination to never let it happen again and their fear that it might. They have faith in the new reforms and are anxious to take advantage of the new opportunities which these reforms promise them. The young people quite readily admit that the ideal of egalitarianism is not attainable and they do not seem concerned that Western style modernization will inevitably lead to larger inequalities in economic and political power.

China is in transition. The dominant theme of class struggle has been officially replaced by "truth from facts." But, in fact, the transition is only beginning and the tension between the old and the new is very much in evidence at NU. I am confident, however, that the students and younger faculty will strive to continue the momentum of change.

Peter Lichtenstein is a Fulbright professor teaching economics at Nankai University in China. His impressions of the country and its people will be a regular feature in the next three issues of *FOCUS*. 
They’re driven to teach

By Bob Evancho

Get this. There’s this senior at Boise State who has nine children of her own yet plans to be a teacher next fall. She has a classmate who is a grandmother and has already raised six kids, the youngest of whom are twins and BSU freshmen. She also plans to teach.

Now, these two ladies car-pool with two other classmates who have also juggled college careers and family life for almost four years to enter the teaching field come September. Each of these four friends has met the challenge of blending the duties of wife, mother, and, in one case, grandmother with those of a full-time elementary education student. The balancing act they’ve performed is commendable in itself, but there’s one more twist to the scenario that makes their story quite remarkable: They all live in Wendell.

That’s Wendell—as in 120 miles from Boise.

That means (a) a one-way two-hour drive (b) leaving 15 school-age children and four husbands behind to (c) learn how to teach other people’s kids?

That’s right, said Katie Cutler, who, at 32, is the foursome’s youngest member and a mother of four. “I just happen to love working with children,” she stated. “I can’t explain it any better than that.”

Besides, added group member Debbie Lancaster, she and her companions are no strangers to the three R’s. “All of us have worked at schools as aides or substitutes and we thought teaching would be a good full-time occupation,” she said. “But most of all, the four of us enjoy children.”

Do they ever. All told, they have 22 offspring.

Their story began about four years ago when Cutler, Lancaster and fellow teacher’s aide and Wendell resident Phyllis Bunn decided they wanted to become teachers. Lancaster worked in the Gooding elementary school’s resource room; Bunn, the grandmother, worked for 11 years as a teacher’s aide in Wendell’s elementary school; and Cutler was a substitute teacher and special ed assistant in Wendell for six years.

The trio attended night school at College of Southern Idaho, a mere 20 miles away in Twin Falls, for two years and transferred to Boise State in the fall of 1985. In January of ’86, they were
joined by Verla Hall, the mother of nine who is also a former nurse and substitute teacher.

Many college students have families and full-time jobs, but it would be hard to top these ladies in the dedication department. In terms of time spent away from their families, the sacrifice is enormous.

A typical week at BSU goes something like this: They leave Wendell at 5:30 a.m. Monday, attend classes during the day, and stay overnight in Boise. (Both Cutler and Lancaster have sisters who reside in Boise and Hall stays with a friend. Bunn moves in with her two daughters, who share an apartment off campus, from Monday to Thursday.)

After a full day at school, Cutler, Lancaster and Hall return to Wendell Tuesday afternoon. They depart for Boise Wednesday morning, again at 5:30, and again stay overnight. Bunn rejoins the other three when they return to Wendell Thursday afternoon. “We don’t have classes on Friday—thank goodness,” Cutler said.

From late October through mid-December of 1986 the four did their student teaching in the Wendell area and were spared the commute to Boise. They will, however, have to endure another semiweekly trek to BSU until mid-March; then conclude the semester with a final seven-week session of student teaching until the first week of May.

“Then it’s graduation!” Bunn said with a smile. “May 17 at 2 o’clock at the Pavilion. That’s a date we won’t forget.”

It’s obvious their schedules have been anything but a breeze. “We’ve taken a lot of classes together and we’ve tried to fit our schedules to fit the same time frame,” Bunn said. “But it hasn’t been easy.”

Tuesdays definitely weren’t easy during one semester in 1985. Cutler, Lancaster and Bunn began the day with an 8 a.m. class; their final course ended around 9:30 p.m. and was followed by the long commute back to Wendell.

“We decided that if we’re going to drive to Boise we might as well take a lot of credits and make it worth our time,” Cutler said.

 Needless to say, when you balance the obligations of college life with the demands of family life—not to mention the extended time away from home—a certain amount of setbacks and disappointments are unavoidable.

“IT’s been very difficult to be away from our families for so long,” said Hall. “My daughter’s 11th birthday was the other day, for example, and I wasn’t able to be there. But that’s part of what you have to do.”

Through these hardships, however, a strong bond has developed between the four. “We’ve been together with each other these last few months more than with our families,” Hall said. “I think it’s amazing that we’ve gotten along as well as we have. We’ve all been a support system for each other.”

“Someone said that the four of us will be friends for life, and I’m sure we will,” Cutler said. “The ties are really strong between all of us.”

Said Bunn, “These ladies have been a real support system. We’ve picked each other up when we’ve been low and helped each other through tough times. I know we’ve worked to help keep each other on track to accomplish our goals.”

What is a husband’s view of all the sacrifices and inconveniences that come with having a wife who attends college 120 miles away?

“Well, I’ve become pretty good at fixing breakfast,” joked Jack Lancaster, Debbie’s husband, who is a teacher and the athletic director at Wendell High School. “Actually, her going to school has made it a little tougher for all of us, but she’s toughest on herself. I’ve tried to get Debbie to slow down, but she hasn’t let up. She remains active in a lot of church and community functions in addition to going to school.”

Debbie Lancaster knows she and her friends are paying their dues now, but the eventual benefits they will enjoy as teachers will enhance their family life.

“In the long run, we’ll be able to spend more time with our families,” she said. “The hours are pretty steady and the same as our kids’ hours in school. Being a teacher will work out well for me. Because my husband is also a teacher, we’ll both have weekends, holidays and summers off to spend with our kids.”

For Lancaster, extra time with the oldest of her three children, 9-year-old Eric, who has Down’s syndrome, is especially important.

Not only have they received support from their families, but from their professors as well. “We had two instructors schedule classes on nights we could make it,” Cutler said. “We’ve had excellent support from all our instructors and we really appreciate them.”

Carroll Lambirt, professor of teacher education and the women’s advisor, said the feeling is mutual. “They’re all very hard workers and they’ve done very well at Boise State,” she said. “It’s been interesting to get to know them personally and individually, but they come collectively. You don’t usually see one of them, but all four at once.”

“I think they’re an asset to the university and I can speak highly of each one of them. I’m impressed by the way they stand behind each other and support each other. They’re excellent students and very professional.”

Are there any short-term benefits to all this hard work? “Well, I worry about not spending enough time with my kids,” Debbie Lancaster said. “But I know one thing: I’m setting a good example for study habits.”
HISTORY

Michael Zirinsky, formerly a Joseph J. Malone fellow at American University in Cairo, Egypt, spoke on "The United States in Iran: Yesterday and Today" at Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colo., on Dec. 4. While there, he also co-toured classes at Durango High School and at one of the Durango elementary schools. Zirinsky's article "Blood, Power, and Hypocrisy: The Murder of Robert Imbrie and American Relations with Pahlavi Iran, 1924" was published by Cambridge University Press in a recent issue of International Journal of Middle East Studies.

Todd Shaliet and six students have continued a cultural resource survey at Halverson Bar in the Birds of Prey Natural Area. The survey was conducted by the Boise District of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the results will be published by the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs with the U.S. Department of the Interior in March.

MATHEMATICS

Daniel G. Lemet has coordinated a special computer programming project conducted through Westinghouse/Hamlet at the Hamford Engineering Development Laboratory near Richland, Wash. Four project investigators were interviewed in the coolent system at Three-Mile Island. The Non-Destructive Testing Group at Hamlet paid $3,000 through the Northwest College and University Association for Science (NORCUS) for travel and related expenses for Lemet and BSU students Troy Atkins, Deray Bryan, Shawn McDoniel, Greg Perkins and Colin Robertson. The group wrote computer programs to produce graphic displays on computer screens from ultra-sonic scanners data at Three-Mile Island.

ART

Brent Smith was selected to exhibit in "Photo-Spiva," a national juried exhibition of photography at the Spiva Art Center, Joplin, Mo., during November. John Tye exhibited his wood sculpture at Yates Fine Art, Boise last fall. He also exhibited in the National Pastel Exhibition in New Orleans, La., last year.

ECONOMICS

Charles Skoro spoke on "Idaho Economics—How it got that way and what it is going to take to change it" at the annual Idaho Horse Council Convention in November.

CANADIAN STUDIES

Virginia Cox and Ted Hopfenbeck conducted workshops on Canadian studies for elementary and secondary school teachers in northern Idaho in October.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

A paper written by Richard Kinney and Sidney Duncombed of the University of Idaho on "Agency Budget Success: How It Is Defined by Budget Officials in Five Western States" has been accepted for publication in the Spring, 1987 issue of Public Budgeting & Finance.

Donnie Donoghue chaired a panel on "Public Law: Separation of Powers and Federalism" at the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association at Vancouver, Wash., in November. He also presented the paper "State Sovereignty, 1789 and Today" at the conference.

John Freeman presented two papers in November: "National Park Administration in the 1980s: Problems and Prospects" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Public Administration in Salt Lake City, and his co-authored "Intergovernmental Relations and the Federal Budget" at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C., at the conference.

John Freeman presented two papers in November: "National Park Administration in the 1980s: Problems and Prospects" at the annual meeting of the American Society of Public Administration in Salt Lake City, and his co-authored "Intergovernmental Relations and Ocean Policy in the 1980s: The Politics of Policy Change" at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association in Washington, D.C., at the conference.

Gary Moncrief was a discussant on the state and local politics panel of the National Political Science Association meeting in Vancouver, Wash. His co-authored paper "Pollbarrel Politics in a State Legislative Setting" has been accepted for presentation at the Western Political Science Association annual meeting in Anaheim, Calif., in March, 1987.

Moncrief will be visiting professor of political science at the University of Washington Seattle for winter and spring, 1987 terms.

Alex Pattakos is co-editor and a contributing author of the book From Nations to States: The Small Cities Community Development Grant Program published by the State University of New York Press. He has also been appointed as an academic editor of the Public Productivity Review, a quarterly journal published by the Social Science Research Council.

Pattakos has been invited to write an article for the William E. Mosher Award Committee for the Public Administration Review. The purpose of the award is to recognize the best article in the review each year by an academician.

Gregory Raymond presented his paper "Modeling the Dynamics of International Norm Transformation" at the Jerusalem Symposium on Comparative Politics held in Jerusalem, Israel. He has also had his paper on "Changing Concepts of Alliance Norms" accepted for presentation at the national meeting of the International Studies Association in Washington, D.C.

PHILOSOPHY

Alan Brinton will present a paper March 21 on "Rhetoric and the Formation of Character" at the Conference on College Composition and Communication in Atlanta, Ga. He will travel to the Canadian Society for the History of Rhetoric at McMaster University to present "On pathos and the Appeal to Emotion: An Aristotelian Analysis."

Brinton was also elected to the four-year term on the board of the Idaho Humanities Council. Since 1982, he has written numerous evaluations of humanities activities and has planned a series of medical ethics conferences.

OFFICE OCCUPATIONS

Marjorie Williamson has been selected president-elect of the Idaho Business Education Association.

HONORS

Bill Meek, Wally Kay, and students Terey Rudd and Challia Fife attended the annual conference of the National Collegiate Honors Council in Miami Beach, Oct. 29-Nov. 1. Both Mack and Kay are former presidents of the council.

RESIDENTIAL LIFE

Richard McNinnon was a presenter at the Nov. 4-7 Association of Intermountain Housing Officers Conference at Colorado School of Mines in Golden. He has served as the association's president for the past 18 months.

Sue Adams, Ginger Morgan and Paul Yeates also attended the conference. Adams and Morgan presented a paper on "Involving Faculty in the Residence Halls," and Yeates was a member of the program committee.

GEOLOGY

Two BSU geologists presented reports to the fall meeting of the Geological Society of America in San Antonio, Texas. Craig White discussed his research on unique igneous rocks of Greenland, and Claude Spinose reported on his research on the near-polar Nautilus in waters of the equatorial Pacific islands.

Monte Wilson and student Rick Wells also attended the sessions, which addressed major geotechnical issues such as groundwater contamination and hazardous waste disposal.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Tom Ansbach was named NCO Air Guardaman of the year at Gowen Field ceremonies Oct. 17.
Springs.

**MUSIC**

Lynn Berg was invited to be a judge for the Western Washington District Metropolitan Auditions held in Seattle. Nov. 16. Berg, a member of the Boise Opera board of directors, sang the role of Giorgio Germont in the opera's Jan. 31 production of Verdi's La Traviata, his fourth major role in three consecutive seasons with the company.

Michael Sambell is directing the Treasure Valley Youth Symphony, an orchestra he formed in 1977.

**CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT**

Marvin Gabert addressed the Nov. 4 Soi Compaction Seminar conducted in Boise at the Holiday Inn. Gabert discussed unforeseen conditions in job communications, education of owners, lines of authority and handling claims. The seminar was sponsored by Bender & Associates, marketers for design professionals, Spokane.

**THEATRE ARTS**

Philip Attkisson is chairing a task force studying the feasibility of a departmental residence professional company. He is currently serving on the university cable TV and faculty development committees and is a member of the Boise Arts Group Association.

Recently he designed the restaging of the summer show The Fantasticks, which opened the fall theatre season and was also presented at MHAFB. He was the playwright and designer for the department's production of Norm Rex staged in November.

Attkisson directed the Idaho Theater for Youth production of The Wizard of Oz in December. Last summer he was guest designer for the Buntuny Repertory Theatre in Louisville, Ky., for Bullshot Crummond.

Stephen Buss designed and built the set for The Night of the Iguana. He also designed and built the set and designed the lights for the Boise Opera production of Don Pasquale.

He produced the department's season preview for the

BSU Faculty Wives and Women organization, and also coordinated the production of The Fantasticks at the MHAFB Officer's Club. He also participated in a public relations/public information seminar on Central America at the Xerox Center for International Training and Management Development, Lesseburg, Va.

Robert Ericson has originated a department newsletter. He has been working with Phoebe Lundy of the history department to create the interdisciplinary studies class "Eisenstein in Context: Early Soviet Films as Art and Ideology."

Charles Lauterbach, director of the summer production of The Fantasticks, assisted in the revival of the show's tour to the MHAFB Officers Club.

Lauterbach acted in the inaugural performance of The Dresser for Boise's new Playhouse 2000 produced by Stagecoach Theatre. He has been elected to the Boise Music Week board of directors and is also serving as a board member for the Boise Sunrise Rotary Club.

William Shankwiler and Buss were participants in the first of a series of seminar discussion groups for the department's major shows, which began in October with The Night of the Iguana. Shankwiler is currently serving as consulting director for Boise Little Theatre. In October he served as an evaluator of the University of Utah College of Fine Arts for the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

Eloise Bruce, artistic director for Idaho Theater for Youth, produced Wind in the Willows and Mother Goose this fall.

Mark Rosenwinkel was a guest artist last summer in the Festival Playhouse productions of the Broadway musical Tintypes in Kalamaoo, Mich. Currently Rosenwinkel is working with the Physical Plant Department to write and produce a documentary video to be presented by the Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel at Idaho State University. Rosenwinkel has been appointed liaison for the association to the Idaho Association of School Administrators.

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Garvin Chestain has had two journal articles accepted for publication. "Feature Perturbations Are No Guessing Strategy Artifact" will appear in Acta Psychologica, and "Visually-Presented Letter Strings Typically Are Encoded Phonologically; Some Converging Evidence" will appear in The Journal of General Psychology.

John Phillips is revising his book Statistical Thinking to contain a new section on "Covariance and Causation." He also is a consulting author to Case Studies in Child-Clincial Pediatric Psychology to be published by Holt, Reinhart and Winston next year. He has also co-authored the Word Preference Personality Inventory to be published by Behaviordyne, San Francisco.

**TEACHER EDUCATION**

Norma Sadler has been selected for inclusion in the first section of Who's Who in U.S. Writers, Editors, and Poets.

Maudie Garretson presented a workshop on "Let's Be People Helpers" at a fall regional conference sponsored by the Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel at Idaho State University. Garretson has been appointed liaison for the association to the Idaho Association of School Administrators.

**PHYSICAL EDUCATION**

Shem Button presented a paper on "Weight Training for Women and Men" to the Wyoming Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance at Rock Springs, Wyo. in November.

Gengar Fahlston has received a grant of $1,775 from the University Research Center to study "Relationship Between Students' Perception of Their Sport Skill Ability and Their Mediation of Instruction Through Development."

Fahlston will present "Student Cognitions and Effective Instructional Remediations" at the annual meeting of the American Educational Research Association in Washington, D.C. in April.

Hoeger will publish the college text The Complete Guide for the Development and Implementation of Athletic Promotions with Morton Publishing Co. this year. He has been elected to the American Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance task force to develop national fitness tests and norms for the elderly.

Randy Miller has received a grant for $58,299 from the Department of Education to study "Initiating Special Recreation Programs for the Disabled."


Glenn Potter has co-authored the article "Utilizing Undecided Options with Likert Scales: Associated Measurements Problems" with two University of Nebraska professors. It will appear in International Journal of Sport Psychology.

Ron Pfeiffer and the Idaho School Board Association state conference in November on "Coaching Certification."

Connie Throgmorton presented "Project Coach," a workshop for coaches of girls basketball in October.
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VHA.
If the West was won with a gun, it was created with cameras, paint brushes, books and magazines. It was created in the sense that most people believe, for example, that the West was won with a gun. In fact, smallpox had as much to do with defeating the Indians as John Wayne look-alikes spewing lead from a Winchester. Farmers were more important than gunslingers in creating the society that grew up amidst sagebrush and pine. The popular image of the West was created by artists, writers and showmen who naturally picked the most romantic and flamboyant aspects of this land to present to their audiences. Two such creators of the West are featured in this issue of FOCUS. One made movies in the northern woods of Idaho—romantic tales of bad men, brave men and bold women in a vast and beautiful land. The other gave Wild West shows in the East and Midwest, performing remarkable feats of marksmanship, telling tales of exploring wild Idaho and showing pictures of the state’s natural wonders. Both perceived value in the beauty and grandeur of Idaho and then presented their vision of the land to the American public. They both worked at a time when the American frontier was freshly conquered. The time was ripe to reinvent the West that had just passed. Now, through projects underway at Boise State University, their legacies will be preserved for the enlightenment—and entertainment—of future generations.
In mid-winter Bert Van Tuyle went insane. Nell Shipman found him wandering outside in the snow. “It was then that I saw his eyes and realized that the worst had happened,” she wrote. “He seemed to hate me. I was some terrible creature who had kept him suffering and was even now executing a fiendish dance of glee over his condition.”

Van Tuyle harnessed the team of nine dogs and took off across the frozen surface of Priest Lake, with Shipman frantically following on snowshoes. When the two feet of slush covering the frozen lake became too difficult to sled over, Van Tuyle abandoned the dog sled and limped on, dragging his dead foot. Shipman took the dog sled and continued after him. “Sometimes I guided the sled along the ice cakes at the lake’s edge,” she wrote. “Again we ploughed through waist-deep snow, obstinate sticky snow that would ball up into a mound before the runners. Then a great rock would loom up in front of us, jutting out into the lake and forcing a detour into the timber, where the long sled would become tangled in a small growth of brush, jamming between tree trunks and hanging over stumps.”

It was like a scene from one of the melodramas for which silent screen star and movie director Shipman was famous, but it was real. She had left Hollywood and ventured to the wilderness of northern Idaho's Priest Lake in 1922, bringing a small film crew, her 10-year-old son and a menagerie of wild and domestic animals. Shipman had traveled through northern Idaho when she was a teenager touring with a traveling vaudeville show. Priest Lake's combination of wildness and proximity to a potential source of financial backing—Spokane—attracted Shipman.

On the wooded shores of the lake, Shipman and her crew built Lionhead Lodge where she would make movies her way: on location instead of in a Hollywood studio, and with humane treatment for animals. That meant no trip wires to fall horses, no prods or clubs, and no guns for protection against potentially dangerous animals like bears or cougars. She was, after all, “The Girl From God’s Country.” That was the persona she adopted. It adorned her stationery. It became her image.
The movie "Back to God's Country" was Shipman's ticket to independence. With its scenes of the Great North Woods, wild animals, a heroine—Nell Shipman—as protagonist (not to mention her one brief nude scene—one of the first in film history)—"Back to God's Country" netted its Calgary, Alberta, backers a reported 300 percent return on their investment, grossing over a half million dollars in its first year of release. Despite the brutal conditions under which the film was made—the leading actor developed pneumonia and died during the filming—Shipman was committed to making all her movies in the wilds. She divorced her producer husband, Ernest Shipman, and headed north, accompanied by her new lover and assistant director Van Tuyle.

There were glorious times at Priest Lake. The moving of her animals—some 70 in all including eagles, horses, dogs, wolves, racoons, opossums, Panamanian deer, elk, skunks, cougar, bear, and assorted cats—was a memorable event: the steam-powered tug hauling this strange version of Noah's Ark across the lake under a plume of glowing coal cinders. And there was a grand Fourth of July party thrown by Shipman at Lionhead Lodge, with all the local residents arriving by boat. She helped outfit the local civic band with new uniforms, winning friends in the community.

But bad luck hung like a cloud over Shipman's wilderness venture. When they first moved to Priest Lake the Shipman crew stayed at a lodge owned by Sam Byars. He reportedly raised the rent in late winter when they had no way of leaving.

Or so Byars thought. Another Priest Lake boatman was able to break through the ice and deliver them to the shores of what would become Lionhead Lodge.

Money was always a problem. After "The Grubstake" was completed at Priest Lake and sold in New York, Shipman thought their creditors could be paid off at last. Then the company that had bought distribution rights to the film went
bankrupt. Shipman lost the movie and any money it would have brought. "To satisfy our creditors," she later wrote, "we had to fling them chunks of our holdings, bit by bit, like the old stories of the Russian steppes and the pursuing wolves."

Among those chunks were Shipman's family treasures—even the wedding photos of her parents, sold by Van Tuyle to buy feed for animals, film for the cameras.

By the fall of 1923 most of Shipman's film crew had left, the animals were getting hungry and Van Tuyle's right foot, which he had frostbitten during filming in the Northwest Territories, had all but immobilized him.

Still, in the blissful Indian summer days at Priest Lake, Shipman remained optimistic. They began storing up for winter: baking hundreds of dog biscuits, poaching whitefish in the lake with a handmade net, racing against time to build a new cabin. The Hollywood actress was acting out a plot to compete with any of her wilderness melodramas.

And she seemed to enjoy the hardship in some ways. "Once I had two cars and two homes and a fat salary and about 11 wardrobe trunks full of duds and Lord knows what else," she wrote. "And my combined possessions did not give me the acquisitive joy I feel as I gloat over our winter's stores. This is a for-true grub-stake and no fooling."

Shipman was more than a little obsessed with making movies, and despite repeated setbacks she remained committed to Lionhead Lodge and filming. "The Picture!" she would write. "Anything for the Picture! . . . with us it was more than money; it was heart's blood, the very inner core of our beings, the finest tissue of our brains, and work—stark, sweating, unmitigated labor."

But Van Tuyle's condition worsened with the winter. When at last he did go insane there was only Nell, her son Barry and a 70-year-old ex-trapper, "Daddy" Duffill, left at Lionhead Lodge.

So it was that Shipman chased Van Tuyle across the slush and ice of Priest Lake.

After several hours Van Tuyle fell in the snow, unable to get up. It was then that logger Joe Gunmaer arrived, having been sent by Daddy Duffill. With his help they were able to load Van Tuyle onto the sled and strike out for a nearby cabin occupied by four mysterious Californians. The cabin provided refuge from the cold and allowed the three to dry their soaking clothes. But when morning came they still faced the task of crossing the lake to get Van Tuyle to a hospital.

Accompanied by Gunmaer's brother Fred, Shipman and Van Tuyle set out on a sled across the ice. At Cape Horn was open water, and here they climbed into a small skiff that had been dragged across the ice the previous evening. With an Evinrude motor effortlessly powering the boat, the trio struck out across the lake with relief and optimism.

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he moves across the stage with a distinctive Western swagger—cowboy hatted, woolly chaps on his legs, fancy revolvers holstered butt forward and a spinning lariat slicing loops and figure eights through the smoky air. He looks out over the audience and smiles.

He feels a bit sorry for these Eastern city folks, all hemmed in by concrete and steel. Why, what wouldn't every red-blooded man out there give to live his kind of life—exploring the West, hunting big game, fishing in streams so thick with trout and salmon a man has to bait a hook behind a tree to keep the fish from leaping out of the water.

So he tells them how he discovered Craters of the Moon in wild Idaho, hiking 17 days across the greatest volcanic region in the world. How he and W.L. Cole were the first white men—maybe the first men ever—to explore the length of this expanse of lava, traveling 80 miles, following the flight of doves to find pockets of water, lowering themselves into bottomless volcanic pits, discovering the Lost Valley known only in Indian legends.

He shows motion pictures of the Sawtooth Mountains. In the Sawtooths, he says, “there are no snakes, no poison ivy, no dust, no hot days or nights, and no poisonous insects. It is the ideal vacation land of America.” The Sawtooths and Idaho practically overflow with birds and mammals of all kinds, he says. And then he gives imitations of their calls. He can do over 130 animal calls, so realistic they fool the animals themselves.

That is how he got so many of his fabulously close wildlife photographs, it is explained. He just called them right in. His skills as a taxidermist are not always included in his promotional literature.

After the motion pictures are over he readies the audience for the highlight of the evening—the most amazing trick shooting ever seen. He tosses a corked jar in the air and in a blue steel blur draws his revolver and shoots a hole through the cork and out the bottom of the jar, leaving the sides unscathed. He throws three glass balls into the air and explodes each one before they hit the ground. He sets an axe, blade forward, against a block of wood and places two plates on either side of the blade. Stepping back he draws his revolver and fires. The bullet cleaves on the very edge of the axe, shattering both targets.
poet, painter, trick shoot artist, taxidermist, sculptor, big game hunter, bird and animal imitator.

He was also undoubtedly the most flamboyant and active publicist Idaho has ever known, a one-man department of tourism. More than a half century ago Limbert perceived Idaho’s beauty to be one of the state’s greatest financial assets. He recorded the natural wonders of Idaho on film and canvas, toured the nation extolling its grandeur, good fishing and hunting, and started several enterprises capitalizing on wilderness tourism.

Today his collection of negatives, photographs, documents, and newspaper clippings from 1915-1933 are being catalogued and preserved in the Boise State Library archives. A gift from Limbert’s daughter Margaret Lawrence (owner of Boise’s Hollywood Market), plus material on loan from Craters of the Moon National Monument, the Limbert collection provides a unique look at Idaho in transition.

His photographs in particular document features of the state that have since changed or been destroyed—petroglyphs now obliterated by bullets, salmon runs now decimated by hydroelectric dams, vegetation since changed by grazing, fire and invader species, buildings since razed, communities and life-styles now non-existent.

The collection has potential uses for scholars and managers in a variety of disciplines: history, archaeology, geology and biggy, for example. The National Park Service is using Limbert’s photos of Craters of the Moon National Monument to compare present vegetation with that of 70 years ago. This information will help the agency prepare fire control and other land management strategies, according to the Park Service.

The Bureau of Land Management notes that Limbert’s photographs of Indian Bathtubs “represent the earliest pictures we have of this area’s pre-farming water level and clearly depict the once generous habitat of an endangered hot springs snail.”

en while the collection was being sorted, public historian Todd hallat of BSU was able to use Limbert’s photographs in a U.S. Bureau of Land Management-sponsored study of historical human occupation in what is now the Birds of Prey Natural Area. Limbert had spent much time along this length of the Snake River, photographing the extensive petroglyphs—which he first chalked to provide clear detail—and photographing around Halverson Bar, a small settlement on the Snake River downstream from Swan Falls Dam.

Now in ruins, Halverson Bar was home to some of the more interesting characters in the region when Limbert photographed there in the 1920s. There is “Doc” Hisom, a half black/half Indian jack-of-all-trades, playing the bones with an impromptu band in his tiny, cluttered cabin. And wrestlers posed on a canyon rim above the river, arms locked around each other. The photographs not only revive the flavor of this lost community; they also provide missing facts. By studying the Limbert photos, BLM archaeologists were able for the first time to accurately identify the ruins of Hisom’s cabin as well as other structures.

Shallat pointed out another, more disturbing bit of information revealed by the photos. “It provides insight into just how hard people are on human relics,” he said, noting that in a mere 50 years entire cabins have been reduced to a few piles of boards.

Other facts and insights no doubt remain to be discovered by scholars working with the collection. But first the materials must be preserved—flammable nitrate negatives copied; deteriorating manuscripts and documents reproduced; negatives printed.
What emerges from the packages of photographs, the black scrapbooks and the dry, brown documents is the life of a man—one who was shaped by the West, and in turn helped create the West. Like a trick carnival mirror, Limbert reflected the state and its people with exaggeration and humorous distortion.

A lot of it was vaudeville showmanship, exploiting the Western myth for the entertainment of Easterners and profit. Limbert told the Idaho Daily Statesman, upon his return from the lecture circuit, “As a matter of fact, until I adopted the garb (cowboy hat, chaps) I couldn’t make any money. Nobody would believe that I came from the West, in spite of my sunburned complexion and close acquaintance with firearms.”

Indeed, two characters emerge from his letters: Limbert the mythical Westerner, and Limbert the businesslike American exploiting a new natural resource. He opened a letter written to Izaak Walton Leaguers with: “Well, by Golly—well, for crying out loud—well gosh darn but your (sic) looking fine. How the hell are you anyway I often think of you poor devils cooped up like you are while I, worthless good for nothing that I am out here in the land where men are real men and women are mostly female impersonators and where red liquor costs you 25 cents across the counter with no thought of the Volstead Law. It’s the life.”

Two months earlier he had written a considerably more sedate, business-like letter to J.L. Kraft (the big cheese) soliciting financial backing for his Redfish Lodge. He told Kraft that he had spent from June 5 through Nov. 19 in the forests and mountains with a camera. “I did this because in my estimation the pictures I have secured are the basis of success of the whole proposition [the Redfish Lodge] after the accommodations are ready. Just to give you an idea I have at the present time a total of 14 different magazine stories relative to this region placed in 11 different magazines. The New York Times has offered me two pages in the rotogravure section if I will furnish the photos and write up note. What is the use of me giving publicity to the section before I am able to capitalize on it. I also have been on the lyceum and chataqua courses giving nature talks and bird whistling imitations. As you know I hold at the present time the world’s championship with revolvers for exhibition shooting. Considered in a business way I do not flatter myself that this means anything but considered as a means of publicity to boost and interest people in a proposition like this, it is invaluable.”

The real Limbert was probably an amalgamation of these extremes. He himself seemed to prefer the image personified by the leading characters in his
short stories, people like Lightning Lancaster, "who came and went as he pleased, asking favors of no one, yet continually going out of his way to do them for others. . . . His peculiar one-sided draw [same as Limbert's] was said to be so fast the eye could hardly follow it. . . . His accuracy was said to be so remarkable he could toss pennies in the air and hit them with a bullet."

From another short story is a dashing archaeologist "who lived the kind of life all red-blooded men would choose to live if they could."

Limbert did live out the Western myth. Born in Omaha, Neb., he had a boyhood fascination with nature that did not diminish. He studied taxidermy there, filling sketch books with detailed animal anatomies to learn the musculature and conformation of the animals he would stuff.

In 1911 he moved from Omaha to Boise to work as a taxidermist. He was apparently as good at self-promotion as he was at taxidermy. Just three years after his arrival in Boise he was commissioned to produce the Idaho exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. That exhibit, with its large-scale models of Shoshone Falls (running water and all), Arrowrock Dam and irrigated farmland, and the Sawtooth Mountains, garnered a boxful of medals, more than any other country or state at the expo.

It showed off Idaho as never before, and it showed off Bob Limbert as never before. He returned to Boise with a heightened sense of showmanship and adventurism, notes Nick Casner, a BSU public history student who is cataloging the collection of photographs. Limbert began giving nature talks to local groups and he formed a chapter of the Audubon Society. With friends he would travel into the Owyhee desert with his camera, recording Indian pictographs, digging up Indian massacre sites, photographing the spectacular canyons. In the spring of 1917 he made an epic journey across the Craters of the Moon, making some 200 photographs of the region with a large view camera.

Limbert did not discover Craters of the Moon. The vast volcanic region was known all too well to numerous homesteaders, ranchers and travelers. But it was known as a place to avoid, and those who did venture into it quickly left, says Craters of the Moon park interpreter David Clark. "As soon as they got into it they decided they'd had enough and got out," he said. "Limbert appears to be one of the first people who explored the Great Rift." Furthermore, he began to promote Craters of the Moon as a major tourist attraction.

He sent President Calvin Coolidge a scrapbook with pictures and narration detailing his trip across the Great Rift. His 1924 National Geographic article brought additional attention to the area. Within a few months Coolidge declared a portion of the Great Rift as the Craters of the
Moon National Monument, although it is doubtful the article itself induced the president’s decision.

Limbert quickly secured a contract to provide guided tours through the new national attraction. He also repeated his south-north traverse of the Great Rift with a group of friends, finishing the journey with an all-town welcome from the people of Arco, complete with brass band. His photographs of the area, according to Clark, “Are as far as we know the only source of early photographs of the area.”

By the mid-1920s Limbert was busy enough with his guiding services in the summer and speaking engagements in the winter to abandon his taxidermy business. With Dorothy Fox as his agent, Limbert hit the road with a Wild West show. Under the auspices of a newly formed conservation group, the Izaak Walton League, Limbert toured the Midwest and East, giving two-hour shows in auditoriums for crowds of people who only wished they could be like “Two Gun” Bob Limbert— “The Man from the Sawtooths.”

His shows were apparently successful, due in no small part to Limbert’s flair for publicity. When he arrived in Chicago for a series of shows he publicly challenged Al Capone and other gangsters to a gunfight. He told the press: “From what I read, I supposed I’d meet some real he-shooters here. Say, print a piece for me in your paper, will you? Say that I’d like to take on any 10 bad men in your borg. Sure, I’ll take ’em on all at once. I ain’t boasting, mind you, but if I can’t shoot the guns out of the hands of these starched-up little pets, my name ain’t Bob Limbert.”

The press loved it and was more than willing to perpetuate the myth of the West. The Des Moines Register said he “became proficient as a pistol shot through the pastime of plugging grasshoppers on the fly from the back of a speeding cayuse.”

In many ways Limbert was a visionary, foreseeing the attraction of wilderness and wild places, the longing for the disappearing frontier—and recognizing that people would be willing to pay to experience it.

But in some cases he misjudged what sort of wilderness the public wanted. Craters of the Moon never became a destination point for vacationing Easterners. And to this day the Bruneau Canyon remains an unknown even to most Idahoans living within 50 miles of it. Those places were too severe.

Limbert apparently learned from his Wild West shows that folks responded best to the Alps-like Sawtooth Mountains, the hunting and fishing and camping. He began concentrating his efforts there, building Redfish Lodge and securing Forest Service rights to the best—and sometimes only—building locations on Alturas and Petit Lakes. Touring with the Wild West show in the winter and guiding in the summers, he was getting by, if not exactly making a killing. In March of 1948 the publishing house Little Brown made an offer that would guarantee both a steady income and a place in history. He was asked to write his autobiography.

The next month, while still on the traveling circuit, he received news that his mother was dying. Rushing back west he died of cerebral hemorrhage in Wyoming. He was 48 years old.
(Continued from page 25)

"After the hell of yesterday things looked so bright and easy!" Shipman wrote. "We crossed Indian Bay and passed Eight-Mile Island, our spirits rising with every onward chug, but with Six-Mile came a blow. Since my up-lake trip such a short time before, the bay ice had extended a good two miles and we were up against it. At first it was just a thin, crackly sheet, which we ploughed through and ignored. Then it grew more solidly and we turned frantically—a half-mile to the left—a mile to the right—hoping for a channel. But there was none."

They had no choice but to batter their way through the ice with their oars, moving forward inch by inch, "hands and forearms wet and red, the oars wearing down to splintered splinters under the punishing blows." A few hundred yards from shore they reached solid ice. Shipman climbed out of the boat and staggered across the slush-covered lakeshore for help. She reached the village of Coolin, blurted out her need for help and passed out. In the heavy fog that had engulfed the lake, the rescuers located Van Tuyle and Gumaer by following their voices.

The rescue made national headlines, and although Van Tuyle's gangrenous toes were amputated, he soon returned to Lionhead Lodge to continue filming. On such a happy note did Shipman leave her tale with readers of The Atlantic Monthly in 1925. But the sequel to this adventure was filled with more tragedy.

On Christmas Day in 1925 Nell Shipman had put on her finest dress, and to the tunes of a San Francisco radio station was dancing with a man who had come to Lionhead Lodge, drawn by the glamour of films. He had read of Shipman's Priest

Above: Shipman was famous for her film work with wild and domestic animals. Below: Some 70 of Shipman's animals were towed across Priest Lake in this barge.

Lake adventure in eastern newspapers and had left Massachusetts for the wilderness movie outpost.

Van Tuyle, who had been watching through the window as they danced, burst into the room and leveled a rifle at the two of them. Shipman turned her back to the rifle and walked out the door, across the snow and onto the frozen lake, heading for a lead of open water. She was going to walk off the edge of the ice and drown herself. Barry, her son, ran after her, pleading for her to stop, grabbing at her to hold her back. At last she did stop.

She fled to Spokane to recover, rejecting Van Tuyle when he arrived there to beg forgiveness. She would manage Lionhead Lodge alone. She was in New York soon after, soliciting funds for her next film project, to be titled The Purple Trail.

Shipman said she had funding arranged when the newspaper story broke. The article charged that Nell Shipman, the actress and director famed for her kind treatment of horses, dogs and wild creatures, was starving her own animals.

Shipman denied the charges, but low funds and extreme cold may well have resulted in the death of many animals at Lionhead Lodge. The story went around the country, and Shipman reports her funding commitments and her Hollywood connections simultaneously evaporated. Four years after her arrival at Priest Lake, Lionhead Lodge was finished.

The animals at Lionhead Lodge were given to local people and the remainder shipped to the San Diego Zoo. Shipman remained in New York for a while, then traveled to England and Spain with painter Charles Ayers who would return to the states with the new name of Carlos de Corveda. Shipman thought he looked more like a Carlos de Corveda than a Charlie Ayers, and he obliged her. He also fathered her twins, Daphne and Charles, born in Spain in 1926.

For the next decade she turned her energy to writing screenplays, novels and short stories. In 1928 her screenplay Abandoned Trails was being produced as a movie, when the film's star collapsed, terminating the project. Her next screenplay met a similar fate. The filming of her novel Hot Oil was to begin as soon as the star, humorist Will Rogers, returned from Alaska. His plane crashed en route, killing him. In 1935 her screenplay Wings in the Dark was produced in a film starring Cary Grant and Myrna Loy.

But her productive, pioneering years were behind her. She slipped into obscurity, producing films for the United States military, writing short pieces for women's magazines.

Shipman's final years were spent in Cabazon, Calif., where she wrote her autobiography, concluding it with the abandonment of Lionhead Lodge. She died in 1970.
BSU to publish Shipman book

In February BSU's Hemingway Western Studies Series will publish The Silent Screen & My Talking Heart, the autobiography of film pioneer Nell Shipman.

The autobiography concludes with Shipman’s dramatic years at Priest Lake in northern Idaho where she established a movie studio and produced several films.

English professor Tom Trusky learned of Shipman while researching Idaho writers and artists in 1982. Reading her three-part story of life at Priest Lake in 1925 issues of Atlantic Monthly, Trusky was "astounded by them—the quality of writing and the fact that someone would have a movie studio in Idaho." In particular, Trusky said he became obsessed with her revelation that her favorite dog had been poisoned by someone at Priest Lake.

One year later, Trusky picked up the telephone, called Shipman’s son in California and asked him: "Who killed your dog and why?"

From this peculiar introduction, Trusky and Barry Shipman, now 74, developed a friendship. Barry Shipman subsequently sent Trusky Nell’s autobiography, which she was writing shortly before her death in 1970. Says Trusky, "I told him I love it, but I can’t do anything with it."

That changed with the establishment of the Hemingway Western Studies Center and its publishing arm, the Hemingway Western Studies Series. The autobiography will be the third book published by the series.

Coinciding with the release of the book, the university will host:

* An exhibition of Nell Shipman photographs and memorabilia, plus showings of Shipman’s The Grub Stake, Feb. 22 through March 14 in the Hemingway Western Studies Center.
* A talk on the role of women in film by screenwriter and novelist Mollie Gregory Feb. 26 in the Hemingway Center.
* Workshops for area schoolchildren Feb. 27 with Shipman’s granddaughter, actress Nina Shipman, and raptor expert Morlan Nelson on the care and training of wild and domesticated animals.
* A silent film festival Feb. 27 and 28 at the Hemingway Center.
3 graduates advance

Three Boise State alumni have been appointed to key positions in prominent businesses.

Robert N. White, a 1972 accounting graduate, has been promoted to vice president-controller at the headquarters of H.J. Heinz Company in Pittsburgh, Pa. White joined Ore-Ida, a Heinz subsidiary, as a property accountant after receiving his BSU degree. He was general manager of finance and accounting for Foodways National, another Heinz subsidiary, prior to his 1981 transfer to the Heinz headquarters. He is a Boise native.

Stephen J. Collias, a 1979 finance graduate, has been named a partner in the firm of Pacific West Development Co., Phoenix, Ariz. He will assume the duties of development vice president.

Collias, previously the project manager for the real estate company, which is involved in commercial, industrial, multi-family and master-planned community development, holds broker’s licenses in both Arizona and Texas.

Earlier, he had been project coordinator for Emkay Development Co., the real estate development subsidiary of Morrison-Knudsen Corp.

Robert P. Acheson, who was a 1978 accounting graduate, was recently appointed director of personnel for Sander, Perkins & Co., Portland.

The company, one of the largest public accounting practices in Portland, was formed recently from two area accounting firms. Acheson had previously been a major shareholder in one of those businesses, Perkins, Jeddeloh & Acheson.

NAU hosts tournament

Watch Boise State and seven other Big Sky schools clash in Flagstaff, Ariz. March 5-7, as they compete for the conference basketball championship in the Northern Arizona University Walkup Skydome.

Send for reservations now to be included in the boosters and alumni section. A $25 tournament ticket will admit you to all seven games. Deadline for ordering the tickets by mail is Jan. 30.

Send or telephone your order to the BSU Athletic Ticket Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725; telephone (208) 385-1285.

Bronco fans are also invited to join the team and boosters, who will be staying at the Continental Inn in Flagstaff, telephone (602) 779-6944.

Jobs & Promotions

Tod W. Little (BA, ’79) has been named vice president in the corporate banking department of the Idaho First National Bank’s administrative offices in Boise.

Douglas K. Johanson is working for NATO in Germany.

Jua Barbosa (BS, Behavioral Management, ’85) is the administrative assistant for Lowman Ranger District.

Mahlon “Lonnie” Park has been elected executive vice president/manager of the Commercial Banking Group at First Security Bank, Boise.

Jackie Hamerly (BS, ’86) is employed by General Dynamics in California.

Mark W. Litterals has been elected senior vice president/manager of the Commercial Banking Division at First Security Bank, Boise.

Richard “Dick” Conley (MA, Education, ’79) is the secondary principal in Morton, Wash.

Samuel E. Miller (BS, Biology, ’81) was promoted to captain in the Air Force.

Cindy S. Otto has been named sales manager of the Coeur d’Alene office of First Security Bank.

Michael Westover (’81) has been named loan officer of Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

James N. Twitchell (Refrigeration) is employed with Scott’s Refrigeration in Boise.

Steven R. Laughrey (BS, Psychology, ’80) is employed with Wilson Physical Therapy Corporation in Pleasant Hill, Calif.

David DeMers (BA, Physical Education, ’84) is the head track coach at Sandpoint High School.

Amy Schaeche (BBA, Accounting, ’84) has been promoted to financial accounting officer at the Idaho Bank & Trust in Boise.

Sylvia Bartenhagen MA, Reading) was selected as outstanding teacher for the month of December by the Nampa Chamber of Commerce. She is a fifth-grade teacher at Nampa’s Roosevelt School.

Michael Gerick (’86) is attending the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Linda Adlard (BBA, Economics) is the executive vice president/director at the Idaho Health Care Association in Boise.

Teri Adams (’86) works for Pacific Systems as a secretary in Fremont, Calif.

Lori (Rhoan) Aguirre (AS, Tech., ’86) is working at Mercy Medical Center as a radiologic technologist.

Shawn Atshay (BBA, I.R. Mgmt., ’86) is employed with Canfor USA as personnel and benefits assistant.

Steve Baker (BA, Mgmt., ’84) is a sales associate with DeBruyn Produce in Ontario, Ore.

Patricia Beaman (BA, Ed., ’67) is the librarian at Rimrock Jr./Sr. High School in Grand View.

Barbara Brobeck (MA, Early Childhood Ed., ’96) is teaching first grade at Whittier School in Boise.

Gale Brockman (BA, Bus. Admin., ’79) has been named general manager for Idaho Business Forms.

Thomas Clingerman (MPA, Pub. Admin., ’86) is the program manager of Rockwell-Burlington Northern Railroad electronics program.

Rebecca Clark (M Ed., Music Ed., ’86) is teaching music education in Big Piney, Wyoming.

Mike Cook (Electrical Lineman, ’86) is an apprentice lineman for Washington Water Power Co.

Kristin (Cummings) Cowart (BS, Biology, ’85) is teaching math in the Paso Robles School District in California.
She married E.L. Cowart this past summer.

Kevin Dance (BA, '84) has been named vice-president of the First Security Bank of Idaho's consumer loan department in Pocatello.

Erin Donovan (BA, Elem. Ed./Bilingual, '86) is teaching at Fort Lupton Middle and High School in Fort Lupton, Colo.

Kay Doty (BA, Comm., '79) has been promoted to city editor at the Valley News-Times in Meridian.

Mark Dunham (BA, Comm., '64) is the new executive vice-president of the Idaho Association of Realtors.

Cary Fisher (BBB, Computer Info. Sci., '86) is a computer operations analyst for the automotive division of Lucky Stores in Phoenix, Ariz.

Laurie Gandiga (BS, P.E., '86) is teaching and coaching at junior high and high school levels in Castleford.

Sandi Gorrine (BBB, Acctg., '86) is working in the Idaho Legislative Auditor's Office in Boise.

Carol Green (MA, '77) has been named director of alumni relations for the College of Law at Willamette University, Salem, Ore.

Jeffrey Harmon (BBB, '83) was elected to membership in the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Craig Harvey (BA, Social Work, '73) has recently accepted a position as travelling road manager for Arlo Guthrie.

Meg Heaks (BA, Elem. Ed., '86) is a counselor for the Vantage Point Program for male juvenile offenders in Washington.

Joe Hicks (BBB, Mgmt., '86) is employed with P.I.E. Nationwide.

Edward H. Hill (BA, '83) has been designated a naval aviator with the U.S. Navy after completing 16 months of flight training.

David H. Hyle (BS, Pol. Sci., '83) is working for Boise Cascade Corp. in Bellevue, Wash. He is married to Patricia Davis ('85), who is in her second year of graduate school at the University of Washington studying social work.

Trent Johnson (BS, P.E., '83) is an assistant basketball coach at the University of Utah.

Pat King (BA, Business, '85) is a Lt. Commander with the Navy TAR Program, recently transferred to Cecil Field, Jacksonville, Fl., flying the A-7 Corsair.

Chris Kocker (BBB, Mgmt., '85) is the manager of Tupperware in Richland, Wash.

Brett Koutnik (BBB, Real Estate, '82) has been promoted to assistant vice-president-acquisitions manager of National Property Advisors Corporation in Atlanta, Ga.

A. Bruce Larson (BA, '82) is practicing law in Sodo Springs.

Mike Lee (AS, Elec., '82) has been selected as a communications specialist for the U.S. Dept. of Interior in the Portland area office.

Linda McDonald (BA, English, Ed., '86) is teaching at Christian Center Academy in Salem, Ore.

Jesus Navarro (85) is presently employed at Idaho Tractor Inc. in Nampa. He is also a member of the Idaho Migrant Council.

Meg "Margaret" Newman (AS, Nursing, '72) has been named director of nursing for Cascade Care Center in Caldwell.

Karen Nuxoll (BA, Elem. Ed., '85) is teaching second grade at St. Stanislaus School in Lewiston.

Dan Palmer (BBB, Acctg., '80) is the new general manager of Pepsi-Cola Bottling Company's Coeur d'Alene plant.


Stanley Pierce (MS, Biology, '86) is employed with the Idaho Fish and Game Dept.

Denise (Ericson) Reineke (BBB, Acctg., '86) has been hired by the Internal Revenue Service as a revenue agent.

Michelle Rosato (AS, Medical Records, '86) is director of medical records at East Shoshone Hospital, Silverton.

Michael Stantey Pierce (MS, Biology, '86), a graduate student at the University of New Hampshire while pursing a master's degree. His wife is Ronda (Gilmore) Wilson (BA, English, '86).

Lynn Wright (BA, Mktg., '84) has been promoted to assistant manager of Blazer Financial Services in Boise.

**Miscellaneous**

Marine Capt. Michael Banning (BS, '79) recently completed a six-day port visit to Fremantle, Australia.

Second Lt. Stephen Booher ('83) has graduated with honors from U.S. Air Force pilot training and has been awarded silver wings at Vance Air Force Base, Okla.

Christine Breidt (BA, Pol. Sci., '85) is a student in the department of recreation and park administration at Western Illinois University, received an award of $2,500 from the Wesley Health Care Center to serve as a graduate assistant.

Marie Cheung (BA, Computer Info. Sys., '86) is continuing work toward her graduate degree at BSU.

Moli Edgerton (BA, Social Work, '86) has just begun her first year in the master's program at Columbia University.

Brett Fuller (BS, Athletic Training, '86) is attending graduate school at Indiana State University in Terre Haute working toward a master's degree in sports medicine/athletic training.

Chris Gentry (BS, Biology, '74) received a presidential award as Idaho's Outstanding Science Teacher for 1986.

Brad George (BA, Acctg., '86) is presently enrolled in the master's program at Portland State University.

David Griffith (BA, Art/Sculputure, '86) is a graduate student and teaching fellow in sculpture at North Texas State University in Denton.

Keith Hayes (BA, English, '86) is a first year law student at Duke University in Durham, N.C.

Susan (Grant) Hennig (BA, Social Work, '80) is attending Eastern Washington University to earn her master's degree in social work.

Dena Rae Jardine (BA, Comm., '86) is working toward her master's degree in Interpersonal Communication at the University of Wyoming.

Kevin Kadel (BA, Bus. Admin., '86) has been named Handicapped Student of the Year. He was selected for this honor by the Boise Mayor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

John Musgrove (BA, Pol. Sci., '84) has joined the staff of Campus Crusade for Christ International.

John Pace (AD, Nursing, '82) recently completed a B.S. in Health Management at the University of Utah, and entered a new school at the University of Washington this past fall.

Robert "Pet" Parcellis (B.S., '75, B.A., '76) is a Whitman College (Walla Walla, Wash.) economics professor. He holds a master's degree and a doctorate from State University of New York.

Steven Rukavina (AS, Auto. Tech., '70) is completing his final year at St. Patrick's Seminary in Menlo Park, Calif. He received a bachelor's degree in philosophy from Mt. Angel College Seminary.

**Weddings**

Amy Patterson and David Woolley (Boise) June 7.

Trina Stuppy and Stuart Nesbitt (Boise) July 5.

Todd Rossman and Mary Nielsen (Boise) July 12.

Chuck Rosco and Rosie Fitzsimons (Boise) July 12.

Geneva Lee and Shane Cobb (Boise) Aug. 2.

Michael Shalz and Sabrina Hull (Boise) Aug. 2.

Matthew Barbour and Cindy Thompson (Boise) Aug. 2.

Shirley McMurtrey and Martin Neher (Boise) Aug. 2.

Mark Wenstrom and Jeff Dunagan (Boise) Aug. 2.

Wayne Claiborne and Nina Poul (Nampa) Aug. 9.

Roxanna Russell and Dan Todd (Boise) Aug. 9.

Diane Dodds and Mathew Hackwell (Boise) Aug. 9.

Kathleen Burgess and Raymond Tomczak (Boise) Aug. 9.

Jo Anne Barton and Sidney
Seven new members have been selected for the Boise State University Athletic Hall of Fame. Induction ceremonies were conducted at the fifth annual Hall of Fame Banquet Jan. 16.

The distinguished group of 1987 inductees includes former football standouts Cedric Minter and Herb Halliwell; basketball great Gus Johnson, Steve Connor and JoAnn Burrell; and wrestler Randy Watson and his coach Mike Young.

BURRELL played on the BSU women's basketball team from 1974-78, earning Kodak All-America honorable mention honors her senior season. She ranks second on the Broncos all-time lists in three categories.

CONNOR was a four-year letterman in basketball, competing from 1974-78. He ranks first on the Broncos' all-time lists in career points, career assists, and career scoring average.

HALLIWELL was a two-time NJCAA All-America halfback for the Broncos. A member of the 1957 and 1958 BJC football teams, he led the Broncos in rushing both seasons.

JOHNSON played on the BJC basketball team during the 1961-62 season. He scored 790 points (28.0 avg.) that season, which would rank him first in the Broncos' all-time single-season scoring charts, but all individual and team basketball records begin with the 1968-69 season. He also tallied a single-game scoring high of 43 points. After leaving BJC, Johnson enjoyed a fine career in basketball at Idaho and then with the Baltimore Bullets of the NBA.

MINTER is the Broncos' all-time leading rusher, topping the BSU charts in 10 categories. He competed from 1977-80 earning All-America honors three consecutive seasons. Originally a first round draft pick of the CFL's Toronto Argonauts, he later played for the New York Jets.

WATSON was a four-time Big Sky Conference wrestling champion competing for BSU from 1974-77. He is the third Bronco and only the sixth conference wrestler to complete such a feat. He advanced to the NCAA national tournament all four years and holds the Big Sky record for most career league championship victories with an 11-0 mark in tournament action.

YOUNG notched his tenth Big Sky Conference championship last season as BSU's head wrestling coach. A talented athlete himself, he attended Brigham Young University where he captured two Western Athletic Conference championships while posting a 56-1 dual record.

BSU's new Athletic Hall of Fame inductees were honored at halftime of the Idaho-Boise State basketball game Jan. 17. From left to right: Gus Johnson, Herb Halliwell, Steve Connor, JoAnn Burrell, Randy Watson, Mike Young and Cedric Minter. Photo by Chuck Scheer.

*Virtuosa from Boise*

by John Liebenthal

Every time Shari Rhoads returns to Boise for a family visit, her parents rent a piano. But the instrument isn't used for the traditional family sing-along.

It is there because constant practice is something that comes with the territory when your career is based in Barcelona, Spain, and you are an accompanist for Montserrat Caballe, one of the world's greatest divas.

During the past three years Rhoads has made incredible advances in a career that most aspiring musicians only dream about. She has appeared on Worldwide Eurovision and other national broadcasts overseas; worked with Placido Domingo, Jose Carreras and Luis Lima; to name a few; performed throughout Europe; and has been an assistant conductor in Europe's largest opera house, the Liceo in Barcelona.

How did this Boise native end up in Europe, working with international opera stars less than 10 years after she was a student at Boise State and the University of Southern California? For her, it was a mixture of hard work, what you know, who you know, fate, and perhaps most important, an unquenchable desire for knowledge and experience.

The key pieces in her career puzzle came together by "a lot of serendipity" during a three-year span that concluded in 1983 with her position at Barcelona's Liceo opera house and her exclusive role as Caballe's pianist.

"I had met Carlos Caballe, Montserrat's brother, who is a music agent in Europe," she explained during a recent visit to Boise.

When Carlos heard Rhoads play and noticed that she "could sight-read anything," he began representing her. Then came the turning point in 1983 during the Francisco Vinas Competition in Barcelona.

"I played for an international voice competition. There was a piece by Strauss that was so difficult that the orchestra couldn't play it. I played it while the orchestra watched," she recalled.

Directors of the Liceo were present at the performance, and were impressed enough that they asked her to work there as an assistant conductor. While in Barcelona, she..."
began the professional relationship with Caballe.

Reflecting on her pre-Europe experiences Rhoads said her career in opera is surprising because she didn’t study opera while at BSU or USC. “I did not know any opera repertoire, I had never really seen opera,” she said.

The foreign genre caught her attention one day as an undergraduate at USC, when she first heard the voice of her future patron on the radio.

Rhoads related the coincidence of that radio program. “The funny thing about it is that it was Montserrat Caballe singing; it was like a mosquito that bit me, and I asked someone who it was. To end up working with her... actually, I have a debt to her because she was the one who made me love opera and to try to understand it in every facet possible,” Rhoads said.

But she hasn’t forgotten her early teachers in either.

Rhoads built her music foundation in the Boise public schools and at Boise State. She praises her hometown influences, particularly her first mentor, BSU professor Madeleine Hsu.

“Madeleine gave me the desire to want to excel technically and to want to understand the piano as an instrument. She is the one who set me on the path... Madeleine has always believed in me,” Rhoads said.

Through Hsu’s guidance, Rhoads decided to specialize in her piano studies. She went on accompanying, migrating to USC to study with the reputable Gwendolyn Koldovsky.

In 1982, Mehley Mehta, a conductor and early tutor of his son, the famous Zubin Mehta, sent Rhoads and a clarinetist to Germany to compete in the International Munich Competition. Europe inspired her to take the turn toward opera.

She made a short return to USC for post-graduate study in opera coaching/conducting. She hopes continued progress since this career shift will lead her to her next ambition: being an opera conductor.

Hsu’s reaction to this rapid, international success is one of both conviction and surprise.

“I always thought that she was very gifted,” Hsu recalled. “She had a great personality, musicality and something special, her own style. I could tell from these specific characteristics that she would turn out as a fine musician. It was a beautiful surprise when she ended up with such a fantastic career... it went beyond both of our expectations.”

But it obviously has taken more than talent for a fifth-generation Idaho woman to approach the threshold of an international conducting career.

Rhoads has worked for it. She estimates her average daily practice at 10 hours. “But when I’m rehearsing I play 16 hours a day,” she said. “For a year and a half I played

16 hours a day, seven days a week, because I was assistant conductor and that’s your job. You work night and day. It’s very hard work and it’s very anonymous work.”

But few arts performers, regardless of the talent and work they invest, succeed without a foundation in music theory and technique acquired through systematic study.

And Rhoads, reflecting on her early training in Boise, credits not only Hsu, but her childhood training and “super-positive” Boise State days. Boise’s Bratt family gave her “an incredible education,” and language professor George Jocums, “deserves a lot of credit.” She now speaks English, French, German, Italian and Spanish.

Throughout her career Rhoads’ sight-reading ability has “saved my skin.” She developed the talent at a very young age “because I hated to practice and realized that if I could read, I wouldn’t have to,” she said.

Wallis Bratt, the BSU music professor who contributed to Rhoads’ early composition and arranging foundation calls her talent “incredible,” adding “anything you put in front of her she could read.”

And according to Rhoads, you can take the girl out of Boise but you can’t completely take Boise out of the girl. “To this day, I will be backstage knowing that I have to go out and face international critics playing with the greatest soprano in the world, and that it will be taped by a hundred pirate tape recorders, and radio interviews and the whole business,” she said. “I might be meeting the queen of Spain or the prime minister of Italy or whatever I have to do... there’s always a second when I remember that I’m a Boise girl. I don’t ever want to forget that.”

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**Deaths**

Valerie Churchman died Nov. 17. She was one of the original Right to Read directors in Idaho and received her master’s degree in reading from BSU.

Harold F. Gray died Oct. 3. A graduate of Boise Junior College, he worked for Mountain Bell, and had retired in 1983.

James J. Hansen died Nov. 18. He was a graduate of Boise Junior College and worked as a transmission design engineer for Idaho Power Company until his retirement in 1985.

Thomas E. Taylor died July 28. He was a 1972 graduate of Boise State College and was a sales manager for Jack Elin Glass.

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Tackett (Nampa) Sept. 19
Vicki Hulse and Richard Nicolosi (Fruitland) Sept. 20
Loretta Young and Thomas Sidener (Kuna) Sept. 20
Kelly Kiler and Tamarah Reynolds (Boise) Sept. 26
Kathleen McCord and Kevin Perez (Boise) Sept. 27
William Woffington and Doreta Rayroad (Boise) Sept. 27
Bobbie Jo Draper and Rocky Yeneda (Emmett) Sept. 27
Terry Allen and Niklas Koop (Boise) Sept. 27
Roger Brown and Jane Shaw (Boise) Sept. 27
Paul Lachowsky and Sandy Stone (Boise) Sept. 27
Keith Pangborn and Vicki Compton (Boise) Oct. 4
Rik Lewis and Carol Pohanka (Boise) Oct. 11
Diane Stanley and Jeff Nicolesi (Nampa) Oct. 12.
Gus! A memorable return to Boise

By Bob Evancho

Gus Johnson didn't want any company. "Who is it?" asked the annoyed voice inside the hotel room.

"Uh, Gus, I'm the writer from Boise State," I replied.

"Who?" the voice said, sounding more aggravated.

"I'm from BSU's magazine," I answered, my voice waver- ing slightly. "I'm here to interview you. My boss set it up with you and your brother last night at the [Hall of Fame] banquet."

"Just a minute," the voice said, still sounding put-upon.

Gus Johnson opened the door. His handshake was firm, but he was still reluctant to allow my entry; it was apparent he forgot about our appointment and had other plans. "Can we make this quick?" he said. "I'm really tired and I need some rest."

My inauspicious arrival didn't get any better. In walked Johnson's brother, Perry Johnson. "I thought you were blocking these guys [writers] at the door," Gus Johnson snapped at Perry. "I wasn't going to let this guy in. Man, I'm tired. I want to go to bed. It's going to be a long night tonight." I shifted nervously in my seat.

Johnson's irritability and fatigue are easily understood: he has lung cancer and a malignant brain tumor. He didn't want to discuss his illness, but it's known he doesn't have long to live. Once one of the most punishing forwards in the NBA, he is now weakened to the point of exhaustion by the disease. That evening, Johnson and six other BSU Athletic Hall of Fame inductees were to be honored at halftime of the Idaho-Boise State basketball game.

Johnson came to BSU, then Boise Junior College, in the fall of 1961 before transferring to the U of I the next year. In his single season at BJC, he led the Broncos to a 19-8 record and scored 790 points for a 28.0 points-per-game average.

Now, 25 years later, he was sitting on his bed in a Boise hotel trying to cooperate with a stranger who had intruded on his privacy and need for rest.

He did more than that. Johnson patiently indulged me and recalled his days at BJC, relating what it was like being black and troubled in a white community far from his hometown of Akron, Ohio. "I came here with a chip on my shoulder," he said. "But I got to know some of the people here in Boise and opened up a bit. Coming here was a blessing. I got out of one environment and learned about another culture. It helped me grow up tremendously."

"I had something I wanted to prove to myself and I did it with basketball. My career started to bloom here, but I learned how to be more than just a basketball player—I learned how to deal with people and I really enjoyed it. Boise was an important part of my emotional upbringing."

In 1963 Johnson went hardship and was drafted by the NBA's Baltimore Bullets, forsaking his college career and a degree from Idaho. "The Bullets scooped me right up," said Johnson, who was selected in the second round of the NBA draft. "At the time the money was good and I thought I did the right thing. But I didn't, much to my mom's dismay. I should have stayed in school, gotten my diploma, and played in the 1964 Olympics. My value would have gone way up."

Johnson explained why he came to Boise, despite his condition. "How often does a person get inducted into a hall of fame? How often does this happen in a career? I wanted to come," he said. "I think it would have been a slap to the school not to. When a school acknowledges an individual like this, he or she should respond." It was apparent Johnson was growing tired and wanted to conclude the interview. I thanked him for his time. "I hope this works for you," he said. "It's not that I'm trying to be a tough guy. But when I get tired, I get irritable; I hope you understand. I appreciate you coming."

We shook hands. "You have a good day," Johnson said.

That night, when Johnson was introduced to the crowd at the basketball game, I stood and cheered as loudly as I could.
A chat with the Coach

Skip Hall... by now the name is part of a Bronco fan's everyday vocabulary. Coming from the head assistant position at the University of Washington, Hall, who was named head coach after the resignation of Lyle Setencich, now is in charge of a Bronco football program that last fall suffered its first losing season in 40 years.

How does the new coach feel about winning... and losing, about academics and athletics, about recruiting, and about the role football plays in the community? FOCUS asked these questions, and more, in this interview.

F: A coach has to be a combination of so many things — a head coach, a public relations expert, a management expert, a counselor, a teacher, a public speaker, a fund raiser. What do you think leads to success as a coach?

H: I think it starts with integrity. The whole thing has got to be based on a solid rock and, to me, that's integrity in every area. Our program will be structured that way, whether it's recruiting, on the field coaching, or dealing with the alumni or the media. Consistency is another aspect that I'm very, very sold on. I've seen this in the Washington program for years and years. If there's one thing that I've picked up from my former boss Don James, it's the consistency of a day-in-day-out program when times are good and when times are down. Developing that consistency is really important because the players see it, other coaches see it, the community sees it. So I would start off with integrity and consistency and throw in a lot of hard work and I think we've got a pretty good start.
F: What personal sacrifices are necessary to be a winning football coach?

H: Most of the people I know who are effective leaders are servants. And that will be my role, too. I'm going to serve. I'm a man of priorities. My faith, my family, and our football team come in that order. And, when I say football team, I include the players, the coaches, the administration, the trainer, the equipment man—anybody who's associated with our program falls into that category. So, to me it's important that we keep priorities in order.

I like balance. I think you have to have balance in everything you do in order to be successful. I've found that out in my coaching career that when I have more of a balance in my life and am involved in some other things, it makes me a more effective coach. It makes me a better coach. It also makes me a better husband and father and community person. So, balance is a real key word for me.

F: For most of your career you've been an assistant coach. What do you envision as the toughest part of the transition to a head coach?

H: I think the toughest part is probably trying to be all things to all people. Everybody looks to the head coach for all of the direction and the pulse. I look forward to working with all areas of our program and having a part in it. But I guess the toughest part is realizing that I can't do it all, either. I think one of the key things is hiring people and surrounding myself with people who I can delegate responsibility to and know they're going to get it done, and not trying to do it all myself.

F: What do you think will be the chief differences between this and the Washington program? Obviously there is a large difference of scale.

H: I see this as almost a parallel to when we went into Washington 12 years ago. I see what's available here. I see the climate for the development of a program. We've got facilities; we've got great people. Everything that we need to develop a solid program is here. Now, it's our job to get the people going and develop that program. And that's what we did at Washington by taking a good, sound approach, and working hard. I see the exact same parallel right here at this time. The timing, I think, is just right for that.

F: What single aspect forms the basis of your coaching philosophy?

H: My philosophy is a team concept. When people ask me, "Do you have a lot of rules . . . what are all of your rules and regulations and disciplines?" I can cover it real simple for you: The team comes first. And that encompasses a lot of rules and a lot of problems that pop up. If somebody comes to me with a question or a concern or a problem, my first thought is, "The team comes first." So we will build a program based not on individuals, not on the personal success of Skip Hall, but based on the team and what is good for the team.

F: You come from a program where you really are expected to win; you're expected to go to a bowl game. To some extent, that's also true here. Is that fair?
H: I think it's fair; I think that having the expectation is really important. I think if we don't have something out there that we're striving for, I don't think we're going to put out as much as we normally would. I think it's important that we have some carrots out there; that we strive to do the best we can. I think if we do that, winning will take care of itself. If we put the plan in . . . a sound, fundamental plan . . . and we pay attention to detail and work hard, then I think that the winning will take care of itself. I think that that will come right along with it.

F: Coaching is probably one of the more insecure professions that one might get into. The bottom line eventually becomes how many football games you win or lose. Do you think coaches should be judged only on win/loss records?

H: I think every coach who's ever gotten in this business realizes that sometimes life is not fair. And I think that we all know that, due to whatever the circumstances or the reasons, there could be that time and place in our careers that that might happen. And I think all of us, even though we don't want to think about it, deep down inside know that that's a possibility. It's just something that goes with our profession. We realize that people love to win.

F: How important is winning, personally, to Skip Hall?

H: To me, winning takes on a bigger connotation than just on the scoreboard. I'm a great competitor. Every time we take the field, I want our team to play well and succeed, which means win. But I also know this: If the players I coach go out there and give it everything they've got, and if the staff and I have given them everything that we can give, and if we're operating within the rules of the game, then to me that's winning. I can't ask any more of our players; I can't ask of our staff any more than their best efforts, and if we win on the scoreboard as well, why fantastic. I'm like everybody else. I want to be in the left hand column in Sunday morning's paper.

F: How long does it take you to get over a loss?

H: I'm not sure that you ever get over a loss. I see losses in this light: they're going to help us become a better football team. Through a loss, we can learn some things about ourselves, about our team, that are going to help make us a better team the next week. I guess if there is value in losing, it's that it should help us find out what we can do to become a better team. Personally, I'm not happy with a loss, ever.

F: Recruiting obviously is critical and, from what we have heard, it is one of your strong suits. What is the key thing that you tell a player to get him to come play football at Boise State?

H: I tell the players and parents when I visit a home that there are three things that I think are important in your selection of a university. First is the education. Can you get a degree in your field of study from our university? And that's the most important thing that I'm going to be interested in. I want to see you get that degree in hand. I want to see you leave Boise State University with
a degree in hand in the chosen field that you've selected. That's number one.
Secondly, I think that we have a great opportunity to be a winning team—a win-
ning program. Not every school can say that. In fact, about half of them can't say
that. In my own opinion, next to Washington in the Northwest, I think Boise State
has an excellent chance to be a winning program.
And, thirdly, I let them know that they will have a chance to play early in their
career in our program. We're going to play the best players, and if they are one of
the best players, then they're going to play. So, the opportunity to come in and play
relatively early in their career is going to be, I think, a key point.

F: In addition to the obvious, which is athletic talent, what do you look for
in a player?

H: Our coaches have a screening process, a very complex sheet, that they
fill out on every young man that we bring up for scholarship consideration. And, along
with the athletic things, we will also have an area that deals with the character side
of the person, the individual. We want to recruit strong character people. We want
to recruit very capable academic people. We do a lot of research into their backgrounds
and we talk to high school principals and counselors and teachers. We ask them tough
questions about this young man's character and his academic abilities. So, again,
balance is important. We're going to know as much as we can know about a young
man before we would ever offer him a scholarship here.

F: You said earlier that academics is one of the areas you emphasize. Would
you be more specific about the program that you plan to set up?

H: I have overseen the entire athletic-academic program at the University
of Washington. I've got some real strong feelings on how we're going to set this up.
It may not all come together at the beginning, but I know what we want to end up
with as we get further down the road. The first thing is that the academic counselor
will have my support 100 percent as far as dealing with our players. They will not
miss class or anything else unless we're traveling. We will not have night meetings that
take them away from study time or class during school. In other words, I will establish
the fact that academics is why they're here. We will schedule the football and other
meetings around their classes and around whatever's necessary to achieve academic
success. We'll be setting up an academic program . . . a counseling program, a tutor-
ing program. And I'm not talking about a dumbbell tutoring program. I'm talking about
the guy who's getting a B and he needs to get an A or wants to get an A. We want
to help give him the tools to do that.

F: It's not just a program to keep athletes eligible?

H: Not at all. Not at all.

F: Some collegiate athletic programs have strayed from the rules. Why is this
happening?

H: I think it's happening because it's been allowed to happen. As a head
football coach, I will do everything within my power to talk to our coaches and our
boosters and our alumni about staying within the framework of the rules, because we are not going to tolerate anything but staying within those boundaries. And that’s my job... my job is to make it very clear and very plain to all concerned at Boise State that we are going to play within the framework of the rules. And that’s the only way that I think it should be done.

F: There have been situations in other programs where the coach may be the last person to know when an infraction has taken place. How will you handle those situations?

H: I think there’s got to be recruiting education for boosters and alumni about what things we can and cannot do. I need to get in front of our people and let them know what the rules are. It’s an education that’s got to take place and that falls within my responsibility.

F: Why are athletics important to the fan in the stand on Saturday?

H: Well, to me, there’s nothing like being for something... to say “That is something that I really believe in.” If we can create a role model program that people can feel good about — the fans, the boosters, the alums, the coaches, the players, the administration—if we can create the kind of program where everybody says, “Hey, that’s my program; that’s my team,” I don’t think you can buy that kind of a feeling.

F: Do you think that college football is overemphasized?

H: I think college football or professional football can become gods to some people, just like gambling or golf or so many other addictions in this country. That’s why I strive to be a person of balance. Even though I’ve been entrusted with the head coaching position here, I still feel that, in order to be complete and a good coach and a good leader, that I need to maintain that balance.

F: So you’re saying fans should, too?

H: I believe every person needs to find a balance in his or her life. I think too much of any one thing could develop into a problem. Athletics could fall into that just like alcoholism or anything else. Too much emphasis on football can lead to a problem.

F: Let’s suppose football ended tomorrow for Skip Hall. What would he do?

H: What would he do? Well, let’s hope that doesn’t happen, I’m a people person; people are important to me. I’m not just a football coach. I’ve always felt like I want to be involved with people and I could basically do anything that dealt with people. If it involves people and communicating with people and working with people, I feel like I could do it.
The Mental Game

By Glenn Oakley

The beam is the key.

A suede-covered wood slab 16 feet long and four inches wide, the beam demands of gymnasts the most concentration and presents the greatest risk. "The balance beam," says BSU gymnastics coach Jackie Carringer, "wins the meet. Whoever stays on the beam is going to win. It's the toughest to master. It's a mental game."

Carringer knows coaches who will leave the gym when their team is performing on the beam. They can't take the anxiety.

"Most people, she believes, don't know just see the finished product, and the finished product is gorgeous. They don't take the anxiety.

"They take skilled but disillusioned gymnasts and teaches them to love the sport again. She takes talented but inexperienced gymnasts and teaches them the hardest part of gymnastics—"the mental game."

At the daily pre-season practices, Carringer stands in the middle of the gym, a veritable three-ring gymnastics show with women hurtling around the uneven parallel bars, somersaulting across the floor, and executing precise flips on the balance beam. With pop dance music booming from the corner radio, Carringer shouts encouragement and pointers to her girls. "Good job Trace! You got it, you got it, you got it! Good snap!"

Carringer, who seems to speak with exclamation marks in mind, is a five-foot tall ball of fire who could give Dale Carnegie a lesson or two on the power of positive thinking. "We operate on a very high energy, very positive program," she says.

She understands that gymnastics is not a lifetime sport. When her seniors leave in spring they will probably never again compete in gymnastics. "Basically," says Carringer, "once a gymnast has reached the collegiate age, they're done. Once they've finished their college career, that's their last shot. You can't go out and play gymnastics," she notes. "A, there's no place to do it, and B, your body can't take it."

So she instills in "her girls" a philosophy that will last much longer than a double salto. "The things you gain from the sport are the things that will stay with you forever," she says. "I want them to understand they have one shot at life, so give it all you've got. I want them to believe they can do anything."

Carringer's philosophy has made gymnastics at BSU a team sport. True, each woman still vaults into the air individually. Each one faces the balance beam alone—flinging their bodies in backwards flips to land again on the four-inch wide beam. But there is a camaraderie on the BSU team that draws comments and surprise from other teams at college meets. Boise State team members not only like each other and call out encouragement, they live together, sharing homes and their little free time.

The typical gymnastics team rivalry had so disillusioned team members Connie Lavertu and Karie Kunkler that neither intended to get involved in college gymnastics after high school. Ten years of fierce competition in private clubs had blunted their enthusiasm for the sport.

Team spirit was beaten down in the struggle to remain on top, to compete for scholarships. As their BSU teammate Lisa Treciak, a sophomore, commented, "You'd better make sure you wanted your teammates to do well, but really you'd be hoping they'll fail." That cutthroat competition led Treciak to transfer to Boise State this year.

Boise State gymnastics, says Kunkler, "is so team oriented it's like a completely different sport. That's due mainly to Jackie. She shares her love among everybody."

One gets the impression that the women are more of a family than a team. "I admire those kids," says Carringer. "I have girls who work out every day with pain. They sacrifice, but they also get a lot out of it. They're with a team, they're fit, they get an education and lots of stories and memories."

Too many gymnasts burn out early and never want to see the inside of a gymnasium again, says Carringer. "I want them to leave this sport loving it as much as when they started."

Photo of coach Jackie Carringer and gymnast Connie Lavertu by Glenn Oakley
Pioneering Idaho’s Second Century

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

As the state of Idaho approaches its centennial, it faces a frontier more challenging than the 19th-century wilderness. Bears, drought, grasshoppers, and highwaymen have been replaced by the equally immediate economic competition of Japan and Korea, the agricultural productivity of Third World countries, and the aggressive beckoning of more prosperous sections of the United States. Losing today’s battle can be more disastrous than an outlaw raid on an isolated settlement. The situation calls for pioneers with the determination to stick with their once-conquered land and the courage to enter the new era armed with modern tools and a vision as clear as their ancestors’ of the opportunities that hard work and imagination can create.

New enterprises begun by men and women with good ideas, willing to start small, to risk, and to seek ways to add value to raw materials already here are what will replace the lost wealth of the last decade and lead the way into the 21st century. The information age is upon us, and the international desperadoes are armed with computers rather than Winchesters, education and training instead of muscle and dexterity, and a sense of market that is both worldwide and precise rather than local and vague.

To compete, we must be creative in every step from the conception of a new activity through its development and delivery at a reasonable price. As those models materialize, they must attract risk capital from outside the state and abroad just as earlier ventures did. Until it is recognized that the call to invest in the new and profitable enterprises created in our state remains more compelling in the money markets of the world than the plea to move operations here from other places better equipped to do them more favors, Idaho’s recruiters roaming the nation will continue to be ignored.

University teaching, research, and public service are critical to creating “the new and profitable enterprises” the state needs, to producing another generation of Jack Simplot’s, Joe Alberts’ons, and Harry Morri sons, and to fostering the Boise Cascades and Trus-Joists of the 21st century. For starting small, attracting outside capital, and carefully filling an expanding market need is a pattern that will not change in the Idaho version of the information age.

To accomplish this, Idaho cannot afford to misjudge its investment in higher education. It simply must get its money’s worth, and it must react to the signs of productivity, efficiency and quality in the institutions where they exist. Like the economy, education must be market driven, and to the extent that politics perverts that, valuable funds will be wasted and the necessary ingredient for economic recovery diluted. For example, it will be increasingly destructive for Boiseans to say “I have a daughter who graduated from Brown; she has a $25,000 debt and is a secretary in Minneapolis. She is married to a Princeton graduate who is a clerk with a $30,000 debt. They want to borrow money for a car, but we’re broke from putting the other two kids through school out of town. They’re in debt, too.” In the future, increasingly, these young people must be able to stay in Idaho’s population center. Boise State University must be able to serve them effectively to prevent participating in the creation of a class of permanent debtors.

It must do that through effective use of telecommunications. It must do that through local and state decision-makers recognizing the need for equitable funding of institutions, decisions which will allow the market to operate. (One might ask a local doctor, for example, what percentage of his or her patients come from Moscow, Pocatello, or Sandpoint, and which market is more critical to him than Boise?)

It does that by continuing to become indispensable to everyone in southwest Idaho, in the Treasure Valley and the small towns, and to offer its specialties to the region and to the world.

For as long as Boise State University is allowed to remain inequitably funded by more than $2 million on the academic side, as long as its Vocational Technical School receives 18 percent of vocational-technical funding to service an area with 36 percent of the work force, and as long as its program selection is limited by restricting the franchise, or by blunting the initiative in telecommunications, the largest market in the state will not be served as it should, and education, the essential ingredient for economic recovery, the weapon necessary for the pioneers of the 21st century, will be dulled.

In that case, the outcome will not be close to what those tempted to make educational decisions for political reasons may promise. The pioneers of Idaho’s 21st century will face a starving time unless the general importance of education is recognized and the specific expenditures for it, both public and private, are carefully and courageously made.
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