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FOCUS is published quarterly by the Boise State University Office of News Services, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. Offices are located in Room 724 of the Education Building, phone (208) 385-1577. PLEASE SEND ADDRESS CHANGES (WITH THE ADDRESS LABEL, IF POSSIBLE) TO THE BSU ALUMNI OFFICE, 1910 UNIVERSITY DRIVE, BOISE, ID 83725. If you receive duplicate copies of the magazine, please notify the Alumni Office at the above address. Friends of the university who wish to receive FOCUS can do so by sending their names and addresses to the Alumni Office. Correspondence regarding editorial matter should be sent to the editor. Unless otherwise noted, all articles can be reprinted as long as appropriate credit is given to Boise State University and FOCUS.

The staff of FOCUS includes Larry Burke, editor; Marie Russell, Bob Evancho and Glenn Oakley, writers; Chuck Scheer and Glenn Oakley, photos and graphics; Sharon Charlton, Ed Clark and Jim McColly, student assistants; Lana Holden, alumni news; Brenda Haight, editorial assistant; and Dana Robinson, typographer.

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Tech college seeks approval

If all goes well, the proposed College of Technology at Boise State could become a reality by this summer.

The proposal went before the State Board of Education Jan. 18-19 and the board’s determination isn’t expected until June.

The proposal seeks to incorporate the School of Vocational Technical Education and several other existing programs under one administrative structure. The plan will create a School of Applied Technology within the College of Technology that would offer pre-engineering, construction management and the bachelor of applied science programs. It will also include a cooperative arrangement with the University of Idaho to provide engineering education on the BSU campus.

Larry Selland, BSU executive vice president, says, if implemented, the new College of Technology will fill a gap in technical education in southwest Idaho. Selland says the gap exists in the innovation/production process, and the new college will work with local industry to help develop new ideas into prototypes and, ultimately, commercialization.

The new college is consistent with BSU’s designated mission of giving special emphasis in the area of applied technology. Selland says the technical education now available at BSU is “good and proper, but not enough.”

“Technology is changing the workplace so that a two-year education will not always suffice,” he says. Selland says the new college will include a program in manufacturing technology which is not offered elsewhere in the state, as well as boosting some of the programs from two to four years.

The College of Technology is not a new idea for BSU, Selland says. It was originally proposed in 1983, but rejected by the State Board, which requested more evidence on the need for the program. Selland, armed with data from needs assessments, an independent study on companies that may expand to Boise and an endorsement from the Boise Chamber of Commerce, is optimistic that the Board will give the proposal its blessing.

“This is a good sound proposal based on need,” Selland says.

Initially the new college won’t require additional staff or expenditures. Selland says future plans include building a new facility as well as adding programs.

University seeks budget increase

After one of the best budget years in the 1980s, higher education leaders are hoping that the good times will continue in the 1988 session.

BSU President John Keiser said the salary increases and general budget support last year have yielded dividends in increased research, economic development activity, and service to the state.

“Given the goals of the state and the real needs of the primary service area of Boise State, failure to support this year’s budget request must be considered a step backward into a non-competitive stance,” he writes in the university’s annual budget publication.

BSU is asking the Legislature for a 12-percent increase over its base budget of $29.1 million. Of that, $1 million is for inflation and related costs to maintain current operations. Another $568,000 is for salary equity to bring salaries in line with similar institutions. BSU is also requesting $376,000 to maintain or gain accreditation in chemistry, theatre arts, public affairs and nursing.

About this issue

Is Idaho’s 1 million population a melting pot or a salad?
How are ethnic and minority cultural groups faring in a state with a predominantly white population? Have white separatist groups tarnished Idaho’s image? In this issue of FOCUS we examine the state’s minority populations and their opinions on life in Idaho. Articles range from investigative pieces on Hispanics and the Aryan Nations to personal testimony from blacks and Native Americans.
The Hostage Scholar

BSU graduate Jon Turner remains captive

By Marie Russell

The man in the picture smiles shyly, with brown eyes peeking out through horn-rimmed glasses. Estelle Ronneberg offers another picture of her son, this time his boyish looks are hidden behind a full beard.

The pictures are not recent. In fact, the most recent picture Ronneberg has seen of her son, Lebanon hostage Jesse Jonathon Turner, is a Polaroid taken by his captors that appeared in newspapers in December.

"I know he'll be fine if he has things to read," she says as she slowly turns the pages of the two scrapbooks filled with newspaper clippings, cards and letters she's received since her son was abducted a year ago. "I'd hardly ever see him without a book. He is a thinker."

Indeed, Turner is a scholar. After the 40-year-old Boisean graduated from Boise State College in 1970 with a bachelor's degree in psychology he went on to collect advanced degrees in math, computer science and philosophy from the University of Idaho. After teaching at colleges in Hawaii and California, Turner took a job in war-torn Beirut. He told friends that the students in the embattled country embraced learning in much the same way he had.

"It's really addicting to have students who really want to learn," says Kathleen Ayers, a BSU math professor and longtime friend of Turner's. "I can really understand why he'd go into a situation where he was in danger. It's so pleasant to have students who respect instructors as opposed to our students who seem to think of learning as a burden."

On January 24, 1987, Turner and three other professors, including two other Americans, were abducted at gunpoint from the Beirut University College campus by terrorists disguised as police. The four are believed to be held by the Islamic Jihad, a Shi'ite Moslem faction loyal to Iran's Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, and join 17 other foreigners held in captivity in Lebanon.

"Some people blame Jon for being there, saying 'It was his own fault,'" Ayers says. "But that doesn't matter. No one has the right to deprive someone of his life for a year."

The abduction launched Turner's family in Boise and his wife, Bader, in Beirut, into a seemingly endless routine of waiting and worrying. Ronneberg says the United States State Department keeps in close contact with her regarding the situation.

"They tell me they have many irons in the fire, but won't tell me what they are," she says.

It's not easy when the only contact into the dark, frightening world where your son exists is through media reports. Ronneberg says it is especially hard each time a new report about the treatment of the hostages filters out.

"They [State Department officials] told me not to pay attention to those reports," Ronneberg says. "They said those who have been released said they weren't greatly treated but they were fed three times a day. Some of the hostages have had some TV, but we're not sure if Jon knows he has a daughter."

Turner's wife gave birth to a daughter June 25, 1987. Ronneberg says the State Department believes Turner is aware of the birth because pictures of Bader and the baby ran in newspapers in Beirut.

The State Department has told Ronneberg that Turner is probably receiving good treatment because teachers are revered in Lebanon.

Families and friends of hostages have bonded together for support and to work toward the release of the hostages. Ronneberg says she has kept in touch with several of the hostages' relatives, including the mother of hostage Robert Polhill and hostage Alan Steen's mother-in-law.

There is no indication if, or when, Jon Turner will be released. The wait could go on for another year or, as in the case of kidnapped journalist Terry Anderson, as long as three years. Ronneberg says the captors are known for their perseverance and are more likely to hold hostages for a long time than harm them.

"Time is on our side," she says.
Keiser updates expansion plans

Citing increases in morale and productivity and a reduction in turnover because of last year's budget increase, BSU President John Keiser urged the the 1988 Legislature to continue its support of higher education.

"Is there any longer any doubt that the state that is second best educationally will be second best economically?" Keiser asked during his annual "State of the University" address in January.

To illustrate his point, Keiser said decisions on the location of the Superconducting Super collider and U.S. West facility were based on the availability of education and research.

"The importance of education to Idaho's future has been emphasized by individuals and organizations who have left the state, who have not chosen to come here, or who wish to expand their operations here, but are unable to do so," he added.

This year Keiser said BSU is not asking for any money for new programs, but rather for funds to strengthen existing activities. A top priority is to replace part-time faculty with full-time.

Keiser also used the speech to update faculty on the long-range plan being drafted by BSU this year.

"What has become clear throughout planning efforts thus far, is that we face a severe space problem, one which must be addressed now. Few of our existing needs can be met, and only minimum expansion can take place without new and better facilities," he said.

Future plans include a building for social science and public affairs departments; an expansion of Bronco Stadium, which would include space for the College of Health Science; a College of Technology building, which would include a business incubator; an art building; and expansions of the Library, Business Building, Technology Center, and Student Union Building.

In addition to those building projects, Keiser said the long-range plan has indicated a need for funds devoted to scholarships, faculty support, endowed chairs and research.

"We must organize ourselves to continue to effectively sell the idea that there has never been a great city without a great university. I assure you the program is not meant to be a checklist for failure, but rather a realistic, achievable assault on a worthy future," Keiser said.
AIDS program stirs awareness

In an effort to erase misconceptions and fears about the disease, a Boise State University committee has developed an educational program on AIDS that has not only drawn interest from the campus but from the community as well.

Aimed at Boise State's students and over 1,400 employees, the program addresses the disease and rights of its victims through a booklet and two videos. Since the program's introduction in November, businesses have asked to borrow the videos, 4,000 additional booklets have been printed, and the State Board of Education has looked into developing its own policy on AIDS in agreement with BSU's.

"The response has been really good," says Jane Buser, BSU personnel director and chairperson of the president's advisory committee which developed the program.

Buser says the five-member committee began work on the program in February 1987. Russell Centanni, BSU microbiology professor and education director of the Idaho AIDS Foundation, produced the 42- and 20-minute videos. Other committee members are Eldon Edmundson, dean of the College of Health Science; Betty Hecker, director of Affirmative Action; and Dick Rapp, associate vice president of student affairs and director of Career Planning and Placement.

The guidelines developed by the committee have been published in a booklet entitled 'AIDS in the University,' which was distributed to all BSU employees and placed throughout campus. Recently the Department of Health and Welfare allocated a grant to allow 4,000 more booklets to be published.

The booklet outlines what AIDS is, chances of contracting AIDS and the rights of students and employees diagnosed with AIDS. The guidelines developed by BSU say the screening for AIDS will not be required for admittance into the university or employment eligibility. Identities of those students and employees who are infected with AIDS will not be revealed by the university or barred from work or classes.

"Our concern was to protect each individual's rights," Buser says of the guidelines.

Twenty copies of the videos were made and distributed to the nursing and biology departments, library and personnel department. Buser says several employee and faculty groups and businesses have been loaned copies of the videos.

BSU students have also formed a committee on AIDS with plans to organize an AIDS awareness week. The information on AIDS has also been given to the Student Helpline.

Top students sought

The Hemingway Scholars Program at Boise State University is looking for a few good men and women who would like to get a head start on their college education.

The program, new to BSU this year, will select 20 outstanding Idaho high school students to attend BSU summer courses between their junior and senior years.

All students will receive tuition scholarships of $250 which will cover the cost of four semester credit hours and help pay for books. Hemingway scholars must be enrolled as juniors in an Idaho high school and in the upper 10 percent of their class.

Activities during the summer session will include visits to Boise art galleries, attendance at an Idaho Shakespeare Festival production, field trips to explore the geology of the Boise Front and Snake River Plain, and other organized cultural and social functions.
KBSU cuts broadcast schedule

Recent cost-cutting measures at KBSU have been "one step backward in order to take two steps forward," says Jim Paluzzi, KBSU general manager.

In November, KBSU cut back its 24-hour weekday broadcasting and dropped much of its local programming and broadcasting in stereo to save money after a full fund drive fell about $6,000 short of its goal.

However, the station is going ahead with plans to move its Treasure Valley transmitter from Table Rock to Deer Point and increase its wattage from 3,000 watts to 19,000. In December the State Board of Education approved KBSU's plans to establish a repeater station in Twin Falls as well as a translator station serving areas in central Idaho.

"The step back was the temporary actions so that we could have money saved for the transmitter project," Paluzzi says. "The new transmitter will increase the station's coverage area by 400 percent, which is our two steps forward."

Paluzzi says the cuts were met with a "surprisingly understanding" response from members. There were some grumblings among the students, whose semester fees include $2 for KBSU. An editorial in the student newspaper, The University News, blasted the station's actions. Rick Overton, vice president of Associated Students of BSU told The Idaho Statesman in an interview that "students are sick and tired of paying $2 a semester for something that is defined as an activity fee but that they don't get to participate in."

Paluzzi defends the actions taken by the station, saying "we're going into unserved areas. Our mission is to provide public radio to remote areas."

Two more hurdles face the proposal for the repeater station and translator. First the FCC must approve licensure for the station and then it must garner approval from the U.S. Department of Commerce. It is Paluzzi's hope that "everything will be operational within a year."

Paluzzi says, however, that he is not sure which, if any, of the programming cuts will be reinstated. He says it depends largely on what the members request. There are currently 1,500 members of KBSU. Paluzzi hopes to see that number rise to 2,000 by this summer.

Raptor expert joins faculty

Tom Cade, one of the world's foremost raptor biologists and founder of the Peregrine Fund, will join the Boise State University faculty in February.

The author of Raptors of the World and more than 130 professional articles and papers will be a professor of biology and director of the newly created Raptor Research Center. As director, he will coordinate raptor ecology graduate research projects with agencies and private organizations. He will also teach a graduate seminar in raptor ecology.

Cade is leaving Cornell University, where he served as director of raptor research.

The internationally known biologist is expected to attract even more graduate students to BSU's new raptor biology and ecology master's program. Biology chair Marcia Wicklow-Howard says she also expects the number of visiting scientists to "increase dramatically." She notes that Cade is internationally recognized not only for his work with birds of prey but in ecological diversity as well. Cade has studied birds of prey — particularly falcons — from Alaska to Africa.

Elmore center opens

A new center that will furnish resources to the business community of Elmore County and serve as a clearinghouse for business development in that area opened in November with the assistance of the Idaho Business and Economic Development Center at BSU.

Sponsored by the cities of Glens Ferry and Mountain Home, and Elmore County, the center is supported by a partnership between the county, Boise State University and the Ida-Ore Development Association.

The center is the latest of several offices established statewide by the IBEDC to help businesses.
Gala for Gladys

BSU to honor one of Boise's leading ladies of the arts

Gladys Langroise is no stranger to the musical *Showboat*. It’s her favorite. She has seen it five times, from theaters on the Nile River to Broadway.

But chances are, none of those performances will be as memorable to her as the Boise opening, planned for Idaho’s centennial in 1990.

Boise State is using the musical to honor the Boise civic leader and arts patron for her 20 years of service to the university and community.

Mrs. Langroise came to Boise for a visit in 1966. While here, she renewed her acquaintance with local attorney and businessman William Langroise, whom she had met in Washington, D.C., when he was trying a case before the U.S. Supreme Court.

They married, she moved to Boise, and the city gained one of its most ardent patrons of the arts.

Since then she has supported the philharmonic, art gallery, opera and other arts groups with both time and money. She and her late husband have also been benefactors of Boise State, donating their Warm Springs home, a maintenance endowment and scholarships.

Mrs. Langroise’s support of the arts began long before she came to Boise, however. The wife of the late Governor John J. Dempsey of New Mexico, she was one of the early builders of the Santa Fe arts community. Her leadership of the Santa Fe Opera, where she helped establish a guild system for support, received national recognition.

And her collection of Navajo art remains one of the best in the country.

"Bill and Gladys Langroise have given so much of their time and knowledge to the arts for many years. The arts have been a lifetime commitment to Gladys ... she knows that in the last analysis, it is the arts that truly bring meaning to life," says Fred Norman, executive director of the Morrison Center and a long-time friend.

"Over the years, Mrs. Langroise has been exceedingly generous to the arts and to Boise State University. The president’s home, a major scholarship in the College of Business, regular assistance to arts activities, and a constant generosity with time and advice are characteristic of her," says BSU President John Keiser.

"This is in addition to the long term commitment she has given to the arts community in Boise, and before that in New Mexico and nationally.

"We are saying thank you to a gracious lady who has done much for all of us," he adds.

*Showboat*, says Norman, is one of the greatest musicals ever produced, the first to combine extravagant scenery and costumes with a serious dramatic plot.

The show opened in 1927, produced for Florenz Ziegfeld Jr. with music by Jerome Kern and libretto and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II. The show is based on the novel by Edna Ferber.

The Boise version will be a combined production of the BSU music and theatre arts departments. In addition to the tribute to Mrs. Langroise, it will also be one of BSU’s cultural contributions to the celebration of Idaho’s centennial.
Profs conduct studies in U.K.

It's a banner year for Boise State in Britain, where three BSU professors will take up temporary residence to direct the British programs for the Northwest Interinstitutional Council for Studies Abroad (NICSA).

In addition, the BSU Meistersingers have been invited to tour England during July.

Carol Martin, English, will lead the London winter term while Charles Odahl, history, and Max Pavesic, anthropology, will teach in a new program in the historic city of Bath during the winter and spring terms.

The Boise State faculty members will join British colleagues to create a liberal arts program for American students from the Northwest. Cultural exploration and academic study will be integrated in classes and excursions.

Nineteenth century "soaps," the serially written Victorian novels that entertained the Queen of England, will entice students in Martin's "Victorian novels" course.

Julius Caesar, intent on establishing a model of Roman culture, sailed to Britain with 10,000 soldiers in 55 B.C. Odahl's students will study the resulting early Roman civilization, visiting ancient sites and inspecting relics. Odahl will also offer a course on medieval Christian civilization, as well as one in Latin.

Pavesic will address the artistic and intellectual complexity of European prehistoric societies, providing students with exposure to spectacular archaeological sites through field excursions.

The Boise State University Meistersingers, directed by professor Gerald Schroeder, are one of six American choirs invited to perform in England next July.

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Center polls public on policies

If you ever want to know what Idahoans really think about topics such as how much wilderness land the state should have or how much Idaho should spend on education, Greg Raymond will soon be the person to see.

Raymond is a Boise State University political science professor with experience in quantitative methodology and director of the Survey Research Center in the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. The center opened during the fall semester of 1987 and uses state-of-the-art research technology. It was constructed to conduct affordable, high-quality surveys for individuals, government agencies and public interest groups.

The center uses a Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI) system that is the first of its kind in the state. The center's most unique aspect is that it fully automates the survey process. A questionnaire is entered into the system and appears question-by-question on an interviewer's computer screen. The interviewer asks the questions over the telephone, then enters responses into the system's main data file.

"The CATI system makes the survey process much more efficient than conventional 'pad-and-paper' techniques where the interviewer would have to shuffle through sheets of paper to get to the correct branch of questions," says Raymond. "The system also provides an immediate machine-readable record of the survey results that can be analyzed by the computer."

Beginning in late spring the center will produce its first omnibus poll, which will cover current political, economic and social issues in the state. The poll, which Raymond plans to produce yearly, will be distributed to state lawmakers and others concerned with public policy.

The center will limit itself to public-policy surveys, and will not conduct market research. "The goal of the center is to gather information on public-policy issues, not to make a profit," Raymond adds. "We want to produce policy-relevant, high-quality work, and establish ourselves as the source of a well-crafted, scientifically sound product."

The center consists of Raymond's office, located in the BSU Administration Building, and the survey laboratory, located in the Education Building.

BSU named honors center

For the next three years, Boise State University will be the headquarters of honors education for institutions of higher learning in America.

With the election of BSU honors program director Bill Mech as the executive secretary/treasurer of the National Collegiate Honors Council (NCHC), Boise State becomes the organization's base of operations.

Mech and Wallace Kay, honors program associate director, head up a unit of BSU that has been operating for 18 years and currently has some 360 active students. Both Mech and Kay have served as president of NCHC — Mech from 1979-1981 at BSU and Kay from 1983-85 while at the University of Southern Mississippi.

"I wouldn't have sought the NCHC position if Wally weren't here," Mech says. "We sought the position because we thought we could do the best job . . . Between us, we have more than 40 years' honors experience."

The NCHC is an organization for students, faculty, administrators and others interested in honors education. The NCHC has annual conferences that attract upward of 1,000 students and educators.

The combined membership of faculty, students and institutions totals approximately 1,000, Mech says.

As NCHC headquarters, Boise State will keep all records of the organization.

Nurses offered aid

Boise State is responding to a nationwide shortage of nurses by making it easier for licensed practical nurses to receive associate degrees in nursing.

LPNs or the equivalent may now apply for advanced placement in the program by challenging two freshman level courses, Fundamentals of Nursing I and II. Passing the challenge exams can eliminate a year of nursing coursework for the students.
BSU opens herbarium

Scientists, scholars and the public can now study the flora of Idaho and parts of the Northwest in BSU's newly created herbarium.

The BSU biology department created the plant cataloging, storing and study facility in cooperation with the Bureau of Land Management and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The herbarium is located in a renovated room on the second floor of the Science/Nursing Building and features extensive pull-out files filled with dried plants, a light table and work stations. Plant collections of the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Land Management and BSU, totalling 5,000 specimens, were combined to establish the herbarium.

Scientists and scholars use herbariums to make accurate identifications of plants, to study differences in plant characteristics, to study individual species, or to note geographic and bioregional distribution of plants.

The herbarium will also be valuable to raptor biology and ecology graduate students who need to know the critical plant foods of prey species.

The collection includes species from throughout Idaho, but will emphasize the species of the Snake River Plain. In addition, collections from non-Idaho research projects, such as Dottie Douglas' botanical studies in Denali National Park, Alaska, will be included.

The herbarium director is biology professor Herb Papenfuss. A student will be employed part time to maintain and organize the collection.

Geology study set

Thirty Idaho teachers will spend one month next summer studying the state's geology and ecology with Boise State geology professor Monte Wilson under a $73,755 National Science Foundation grant.

"The big thrust," says Wilson, "is to have Idaho teachers teach about the geology and biology of Idaho." In the classroom, says Wilson, "the teachers can draw their examples from the local geology and biology. Plus, at the end of the class all teachers will have an extensive collection of plants, rocks and fossils."

The teachers will be based out of the Boise State University campus, but will make extended field trips to most of the major geological regions and life zones of Idaho.
Gondola project gets boost from BSU

In what many consider the best news to hit Idaho's Silver Valley in 100 years, the Kellogg gondola project took a giant step toward reality recently.

As part of a $600 billion spending measure approved by Congress and signed by President Reagan, the city of Kellogg will receive $6.4 million in federal funds toward building the gondola — which will connect the city of Kellogg with the Silverhorn Ski Area — as soon as the city raises an additional $6.4 million in matching funds.

A key portion of the project was an audit report of a marketing survey done in 1986 by the Idaho Economic Development Center (IEDC) at Boise State University.

According to Ron Hall, IEDC director, the study combined the efforts of the private sector; a Seattle accounting firm; BSU business professors Stan Scott and Herb Jensen; BSU graduate students; and students from the College of Idaho, North Idaho College and Gonzaga University.

The study included surveys on freeway access, a national mail-out survey based on motel/hotel registry in the Spokane and Coeur d'Alene area, and data on all gondola and tramway facilities in North America, Hall said.

The report was presented to the Interior Committee of both the House and Senate to support the project's special $6.4 million appropriation proposal. Hall said he believed the proposal would not have gotten as far as it did without the study.

According to the report, the gondola would carry 23,871 adults and a similar number of children to the ski area in its first year of operation.

The BSU report also forecast $264,729 in ticket sales the first year. Ticket sales would escalate to $316,117 over a five-year period, the report said.

"The [BSU] study showed that the project was feasible," said Duane "Duke" Little, Gondola Committee co-chairman.

Once constructed, the 3.5-mile-long gondola would be the longest gondola system in the Western Hemisphere. The gondola would have 4,000 feet of vertical lift supported by 40-foot towers.

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MAIN STREET (located in Old Boise)
The paint was barely dry on Boise State's new satellite uplink before national news networks were standing in line to use the facility, the first of its kind in Idaho.

The unexpected rush came as networks focused their attention on Boise's reaction to the Nov. 15 crash of Continental Flight 1713 in Denver, which occurred just days before the uplink was officially dedicated.

The week following the crash all four major networks (CNN, ABC, CBS and NBC) sent broadcasts via satellite from Boise to national audiences, and CNN connected guests in the BSU studio with the Larry King Live show in Washington, D.C.

Early use of the facility illustrates how important the uplink will be when national news stories take place in Idaho, says Ben Hambelton, director of the Simplot/Micron Technology Center.

Networks can now send broadcasts directly from the BSU campus, rather than ship tapes to Salt Lake City or other cities for eventual uplink to telecommunications satellites.

"This truly opens Idaho to the world as far as news is concerned. National coverage of events in Idaho should increase because the logistics are now so much better," Hambelton says.

But news networks won't be the only users of the $515,000 system, whose 9-meter dish can reach 19 different satellites. On its first official day of operation, for example, the uplink was used to beam a teleconference on economic development to a statewide audience.

In late January the uplink was used to join a Montana task force on telecommunications and BSU for a teleconference on how the two states can work together.

Hambelton says some commercial applications are being negotiated, including use by advertising agencies to link with local clients, a video conference between computer engineers, in-state training for a trade association and national broadcast of the Ore-Ida Challenge cycling event.

Students say stay

The four student leaders of Idaho's colleges and universities want high school students to stay in Idaho for their college education and hope a recently produced televised public service announcement will get that message across.

The 30-second announcement, taped last December in the television studios at the Simplot/Micron Technology Center, is an attempt to slow the "brain drain" of Idaho students attending out-of-state colleges.

Student body presidents Michael Busch of Lewis-Clark State College, Brad Cuddy of the University of Idaho, Perry Waddell of Boise State University and Corey Blaker of Idaho State University each speak in the announcement, which follows the theme of "Don't Go Out of Bounds, Stay in State."
ART
Amy Skov had a monoprint accepted for the national juried exhibit, "West Coast Works onof Paper" in Arcata, Calif.
John Kliman's "Work from Four Decades — 1947-1987" was exhibited at the BU Gallery of Art last fall. He is one of only two American artists currently represented in an international enamel exhibit in Barcelona, Spain.

EDUCATION
Dean R. Spitzer led the session "Performing Improvement Opportunities: The Key to Increasing Productivity" at the American Society for Training & Development "Bringing the Human Resource" conference, held in November in Boise.

MUSIC
Medelein Hau has been awarded a $4,758 faculty enrichment grant from the Canadian government to study 20th century Canadian music this summer. Upon her return to Boise, she will give a performance of Canadian music as well as teach a class on the subject and direct a student recital.

Hau also presented a program of piano works to the Boise Piano Teachers Guild in October.

Hau and Del Parkinson performed at the sixth convention of the Music Teachers National Association in October at Jawett Auditorium, College of Idaho. The duo will give their yearly recital January 29 in the Morrison Center.

SOCIAL WORK
Arnold Panitch was a delegate to the National Convention, National Association of Housing and Rehabilitation Officials in New Orleans in October. Panitch is a member of the board of commissioners of the Boise City/Ada County Housing Authority.

Chairman Doug Yunker attended the fall meeting of the American Association of State Social Work Boards in Baltimore. Yunker was appointed by the governor to the Idaho State Board of Social Work Examiners through 1991.

RESPIRATORY THERAPY
Faculty members Jeff Anderson, Judy Lester, and Lonny Askworth recently presented a series of lectures and workshops to St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center Life Flight, covering such topics as management of the trauma patient and COPD patient, clinical management of mechanical ventilation and mechanics of a transport ventilator.

SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION
T. Virginia Cox attended a steering committee meeting for the National Conference on Social Science Education in Seattle, Wash. Cox has had a paper accepted for presentation during the conference, which is scheduled for June 1989.

Pat Dorman and Ted Hegdebeck attended the ACSUS (Association for Canadian Studies in the United States) meeting in Montreal, and participated in the consortium meeting for the Pacific Northwest Canadian Studies held the last day of the meeting. They also attended a conference at Temple University in Philadelphia entitled "Social Responsibility: What Role Higher Education?" focusing on activism in the 1960s.

Dorman led the session "Interpersonal Behavior at Work" at the American Society for Training & Development "Bringing the Human Resource" conference, held in November in Boise.

THEATRE ARTS
Stephen R. Buse has been named the new junior vice chair of the Idaho Northwest section of United States Institute of Theatre Technology. He and Phil Altakozan also adjudicated a play for the American College Theatre Festival in Provo, Utah, in October.

Lost in Time and Space, an original play by Altakozan, has been chosen for the Rocky Mountain Theater Festival, Feb. 3-4 in Laramie, Wyo. The regional production will be viewed by national judges who will select the best productions for the national festival at the Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C., this spring.

Altakozan was the technical director for Continental Airlines' promotional events in Boise last summer. He also acted in a national industrial video for Work Watchers Frozen Entrees, and was part of the entertainment at the Sun Valley Lodge in September for the Agriculture Chemical Conference. The July issue of Idaho Arts Journal featured his article "Seen Any Good Theatre Lately?" He has also been selected as the incoming Assistant Playwriting Chair for Region VII, American College Theatre Festival.

Rod Cebello is serving as artistic director for the Idaho Shakespeare Festival. Last summer he directed Wild Geese, a Georgia comedy, for the Shakespeare Festival, and was the artistic director for the Lakeside One-Act Festival in Lakeside, Mich.

William Shankweller is acting as consulting director for Boise Little Theatre's 1987-88 season. In October, Shankweller evaluated the fine and performing arts programs at Southern Oregon State College in Ashland for the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges. He also served as a judge for the 1987 Idaho Teen USA Pageant.

Robert Erisman spoke in September to a group of Industrial indemnity employees on the topic "Some Pioneers of Motion Pictures."

Charles Lasterbech presented a public lecture for the Idaho City Historical Society on "Theatrical Entertainment in Idaho City During the Gold Rush Years, 1860-1897" in August.

The Theatre Arts Department hosted a regional meeting of the United States Institute of Theatre in October.

MARKETING & FINANCE
Doug Lincoln was elected vice president of the Western Marketing Educators Association, which represents collegiate marketing education in the 11 Western states and consists of 300 marketing professors and administrators.

He also published an article, "The Role of Microcomputers in Small Business Marketing," in the April 1987 Journal of Small Business Management (co-authored with William Warberg, computer systems and decision sciences department.)

Lincoln served on the Boise Chamber of Commerce Task Force, which made recommendations to the Ada County Commissioners concerning the future of the Western Idaho Fairgrounds (June-Nov. 1987).

VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL
Respiratory therapy technician faculty David Nurenberg, Denise Voigt and Steve Ferguson have been selected for membership in Lambda Beta, the national honor society for the profession of respiratory care.

Graduates of the respiratory therapy technician program also receiving recognition include Kristin Joseph, Karla Sweet, Valeta Gray, Barbara Wazum, Deborah Bower, Janice Gamm and Sherri Nick.

COUNSELING & TESTING CENTER
James Nicholson attended the annual conference for the Association of University and College Counseling Center Directors held in Rockport, Maine, in October. He also made a presentation at the Boise Schools Volunteers Conference in October.

Darnell Townsend attended the Rocky Mountain ACES (Association for Counselor Education and Supervision) fall conference held in Breckenridge, Colo., in October. Townsend (secretary) attended the executive committee meeting of the Idaho ACT Council in Pocatello.

Nicholson and Townsend are developing a peerprofessional program to offer career counseling on campus. They also presented a workshop in October for Financial Aid office personnel, which focused on identifying and reducing stress related to working with difficult people.

Anne Marie Nelson attended a one-day workshop in Boise on the topic "Forgiveness," led by Sidney and Suzanne Simon, nationally known for their work in the area of values. The October workshop was sponsored by the Idaho School Counselors Association.

Robert Downe attended a workshop at Intermountain Hospital on "Differential Diagnosis of Depression and Anxiety: Implication for Drug Treatment" in September.
**MANAGEMENT**

Gundam Kanapin led the session “A Serious Look at Humor in Training and Development” at the American Society for Training & Development “Bridging the Human Resource” conference, held in November in Boise.

**PHILOSOPHY**

Alan Brinton has been appointed to the board of editors for the journal *Philosophy and Phenomenology*. Brinton’s paper, “The Role of Examples in Moral Philosophy,” will be published in the journal *Argumentation*, in a special issue on philosophical argument, scheduled for summer 1998. Another paper he authored, “Patterns in the Appeal to Pity,” an Aristotelian Analysis,” has been accepted for publication in the *History of Philosophy Quarterly*.

Philosophy professors also attended the Northwest Conference on Philosophy held at Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Wash., in November. Brinton presented his paper “Further . . .” graduate student Pat McBeth delivered a paper entitled “Genuine Moral Epistememes and Kant,” and Warren Harbison served as a commentator for another paper.

**GEOLOGY AND GEOPHYSICS**

Elton Bentley presented a paper entitled “A Field Geography and Geodiversity Study” at the National Council on Geographic Education. The material presented dealt with the development of methods for collecting and analyzing data relating to sediment samples.

**FINANCIAL AID**


**LIBRARY**

Ruthann Caylor has been named one of four members of Idaho’s Lewis and Clark Trail Committee. Idaho is scheduled to host the annual conference of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation in 1990 during the state centennial celebration.

**ADMINISTRATION**

David S. Taylor, vice president for student affairs, was recently presented the Otis McCready Outstanding Service Award by the Northwest College Personnel Association (NWCPA). Taylor is the first recipient of the award.

Jackie Casement, assistant to the president, has been installed as an honorary member of the Omicron Chapter of the Delta Kappa Gamma Society International. Delta Kappa Gamma is an honor society for women educators.

**DATA CENTER**

Christine Hurst has been solicited as director of user services. She replaces Angela McDonald, who has moved to San Francisco.

**SIMPLEX/MICRON TECHNOLOGY CENTER**


**ECONOMIC EDUCATION**

Glynn Falls Day has been named field director for the Idaho Council on Economic Education. She comes to BSU from Hastings College in Hastings, Neb., where she was a full-time instructor and part-time center director for the Hastings College Center for Economic Education.

**COMPUTER SYSTEMS & DECISION SCIENCES**


**ACCOUNTING**

David Koeppen is the co-author of *Solving Principles of Accounting Problems Using Lotus 1-2-3*.


**ENGLISH**

Chaman Sahni has written a biographical guide to Rabindranath Tagore, published in the *American Society for Training & Development*, a 1988-89 issue of *Contemporary Authors*. The national reference work to writers is published by Gale Research Company of Detroit. Tagore (1861-1941) was a poet, playwright, novelist, essayist, short-story writer, musician, painter, actor, producer, director, political and social activist and educator. He became the first Asian to win a Nobel Prize for literature, in 1913 for his book of poetry, *Gitanjali*.

Modern Fiction Studies, Purdue University, has selected Richard Sanderson’s “The Two Narrators” and “Happy Ending” of *Nineteen Eighty-Four* for publication.

**HISTORY**

Peter Huhler’s article “The North German Missionaries in England: Western Religious and Economic Influences in Africa, 1847-1884,” was published in *Journal of Third World Studies*, Fall 1987.

Todd Shallett was the editor of *Prospects: Land Use in the Snake River Birds of Prey Area*, Social Science Monograph No. 1, 1987. He also was a member to Public Works & the Shaping of the Nation.* (Chicago: Public Works Historical Society, 1987). His review essay “Measuring Pollution Over Time,” was published in *Science, Technology, and Human Values*, Fall 1987.

Shallett’s presentation “Comments on Municipal Water Systems” was heard by the Society for the History of Technology, in Raleigh, N.C., in November.

**COMMUNICATION**

Suzanne McCorde spoke on “Communicating a Positive Life Style” at the American Society for Training & Development “Bridging the Human Resource” conference, held in November in Boise.
Foundation News

Teacher campaign successful

According to Ben Hancock, Foundation executive director, the Year of The Teacher Campaign exceeded its $350,000 goal on schedule. Hancock said $362,437 had been received from almost 1,000 donors as of Dec. 31.

Hancock credited the campaign's leadership for the success of the fund-raising effort, citing campaign chair Adelia Simplot, education advisory committee chair Connie Bunch and Year of the Teacher committee chair Pat Bieter in particular.

Highlights of the campaign were the creation of two major scholarship funds, one through the estate of Bertha Case and the other from an anonymous donor; the funding of the annual education symposium by Mountain Bell; and the establishment of a counselor education endowment by the David P. Torbet Foundation.

Another highlight of the campaign was a four-week phonathon to BSU alumni which yielded $37,182.

In total, more than a dozen new funds were established during the yearlong celebration of teaching.

Torbet Foundation donates

The David P. Torbet Foundation for Counselor Education has contributed $41,500 to the Boise State University Foundation.

The Torbet Foundation, established in 1968, will create a fund for counselor education at BSU in Torbet's name. Income from the endowment will support scholarships and other programs in the university's counseling center.

Torbet spent 16 years at BSU as a professor, counselor and counseling and testing center director before retiring in 1982. Funds for the scholarships came primarily from a recycling program Torbet has led for a number of years. Over the years he has conditioned co-workers, students and friends to retrieve cans, old newspapers and other recyclable items.

Chaffee Associate drive

The BSU Foundation is conducting a drive to reach its goal of 200 members in the Chaffee Associates.

The Chaffee Associates, named after BSU president emeritus Dr. Eugene Chaffee, is the Foundation's premier giving society. Primary focus of the Chaffee Associates is twofold: to recognize a leadership group of individuals, corporations, foundations and others who provide major financial support to the university; and to draw attention to the university's need for major support for programs and to identify those interested in making a significant contribution to these programs.

Annual membership in the Chaffee Associates is extended to those who contribute $1,000 or more in a given year to the Foundation.

Lifetime membership in the Chaffee Associates is extended to those who contribute $10,000 or more outright or pledge $15,000 or more to be paid over a period not to exceed 10 years. While unrestricted gifts are encouraged, donations to any program qualify for Chaffee membership.

Employer matching gifts can be included in qualifying an individual for Chaffee Associate membership. Also, certain planned gifts may qualify an individual for membership.

Persons interested in becoming a Chaffee Associate should contact the Foundation office at 385-3276.

Giving Notes

Friends and relatives of Teri Smith Owens have set up a scholarship in her memory at Boise State. The dental hygienist was killed in the Denver airline crash in November. Contributions to the scholarship can be sent to the BSU Foundation.

Ken and Shirley Pecora have established an endowed track scholarship. Special consideration will be given to pole vaulters.

The Rax restaurant chain has established scholarships with the BAA and Foundation. Gifts were announced at the October opening of Rax's new Broadw ay location.

A culinary arts scholarship has been established in memory of Madis Chapin. Mrs. Chapin was a well-known caterer and avid supporter of community service organizations in Boise. She was instrumental in the development of the culinary arts program at Boise State.

This fall's Hobo March and Yard Sale yielded nearly $20,000 in support of Vocational Technical programs.

The 1987-88 Greater University Fund targeted eight projects in which private contributions would make a difference in BSU's efforts to assure quality and excellence in its programs. The following is a list of those projects and the dollar amounts raised through the Boise State University Foundation to date: University Enrichment $10,162.50; Year of the Teacher campaign, $362,437; BSU Marching Band, $502,709.38; The Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs, $288,272.95; graduate fellowships in raptor biology, $61,998.87; scholarships, $400,217.90; Library, $43,417; and KBSU, $5,150.

Phonathon '87 exceeds goal

The BSU Foundation raised more than double its 1987 Phonathon goal during its annual fund-raising effort.

The Phonathon, which ran from Oct. 26 to Nov. 19, raised more than $57,000, surpassing the $25,000 goal, said Kim Philipps, BSU assistant development director. Philipps said more than 185 students, faculty and staff called BSU alumni nationwide requesting pledges. "We really owe our alumni a big thank you for its generosity in this effort," Philipps said. "This is only the second time the university has conducted a phonathon and the response was great." The money goes toward scholarships, library equipment and teaching awards.

In addition, Mountain Bell matched the first $25,000 raised. The $57,000 amount does not include the Mountain Bell donation, Philipps said.

Stallings Scholarship

Sheri Culver, a BSU elementary education major from Boise, is the first recipient of the Richard H. Stallings Congressional Scholarship.

Rep. Stallings donated the full-fees scholarship to BSU this summer. The scholarship is funded from a congressional pay raise he chose not to accept. Recipients must reside in the Second Congressional District, with preference given to non-traditional students.

Culver, 35 and a junior, is married with two children and maintains a 3.5 grade-point average. □
Isolation in Idaho

A special section on minorities
Hispanics make moves into mainstream

Ernestina Alvarado began working in the fields when she was 12, dressed in baggy clothes and a large hat to disguise her age. At 15, she dropped out of school to follow the migrant trail full-time “as a means of survival.”

Her mother had just given birth to another daughter, Rosario, and that made for one less person working and one more mouth to feed. “I didn’t want to leave school,” recalls Alvarado, “but looking back on it I don’t blame my parents. It was survival.” For years the Alvarado family traveled between Arizona and Idaho, following the crops. Ernestina was 21 and living in the Weiser Labor Camp when a social worker offered her a chance to earn a GED --- a high school equivalency diploma.

It meant going to class from 7-10 p.m., without dinner and after working the beet and onion fields from dawn to dusk. But Ernestina had always enjoyed school and stayed with the program. She earned her GED in the summer of 1969, and four years later, learning of college scholarship money available to minorities, entered Boise State University. She fully expected to fail.

“It was really hard,” she says. “I didn’t have the study skills, I had to invent my own method of studying.” Still, her ambition overcame these obstacles. “I really wanted to learn more,” she says. “It was like a hunger.”

Today, Alvarado has completed a master’s program in education at Boise State, teaches sixth grade at Central Junior High School in Nampa, and intends to continue in a doctoral program “and teach teachers how to teach.”

Rosario, the sister she helped support by leaving school to work, followed her example and is now a junior at BSU, majoring in bilingual education. Rosario’s path to college was more direct than Ernestina’s, but not without its trials.

Rosario says when she entered elementary school, “I didn’t know any English whatsoever. I was a victim of the sink or swim system,” she says. “I wasn’t given any instruction on how to learn English. We were placed in a different room and were given a teacher who didn’t speak Spanish. It was the middle of second grade before I started picking up on the language. I had to do it as a means of survival.”

She, too, worked the fields alongside her parents. But Ernestina’s success made education a high priority in the Alvarado family. “Once my parents saw she [Ernestina] was succeeding,” says Rosario, “she was a model for my family. They weren’t as opposed to me going away to college.”
Caldwell attorney Camilo Lopez says Hispanics “can be as American as anybody — but on our own terms.”
In a sense, Ernestina and Rosario are minorities twice over. As Hispanics of Mexican heritage they are members of the largest cultural minority group in Idaho. Their college education makes them a minority within that Hispanic community.

The road from the agricultural fields to the ivy walls of college and professional occupations has been a long and largely untraveled one for Hispanics in Idaho and across the nation.

The statistics are alarming. Hispanics have the highest dropout rate in Idaho — only 38.7 percent graduate from high school, according to the 1980 census. As a group, Hispanics hold the lowest paying jobs, with a median income of $12,294 in 1980, compared with $17,729 for white Idahoans. Nearly 30 percent of Idaho Hispanics live below the poverty line. To aggravate the situation, the Hispanic population is young and prolific. The median age is 19.9, compared with 28.1 for white Idahoans. The fertility rate is noticeably higher than the rest of the population. Even these statistics may be conservative. Some 40,000 Hispanics are estimated to live in the state, but an additional 30,000 may live here illegally — Mexican nationals staying here without permission from Immigration and Naturalization Services.

The result is a rapidly growing population frequently lacking the basic educational requirements for all but manual labor and menial occupations. If the situation goes unchanged, "then we're in for some serious problems for the Hispanic population in the future," says Hispanic leader Rudy Pena, Department of Employment official and president of the newly created Idaho Hispanic Commission.

The term Hispanic, derived from the old word for Spain, includes all people of Spanish heritage — including those from South and Central America, Spain, the Basque region of Spain, Cuba and other Caribbean islands. In Idaho, most Hispanics are of Mexican heritage.

Edna Talboy, associate director of the High School Equivalency Program at BSU who is half Colombian, notes that in other parts of the country, such as New Orleans, "to be Hispanic doesn't mean that much." Hispanics are just part of the social fabric — teachers, cooks, attorneys, laborers, doctors, writers. But, she adds, "in this certain part of the country, if you speak Spanish there are two things people assume you could be: Basque or Mexican-American, and therefore you work in the fields."

While many Hispanics have settled down and entered various occupations in Idaho, farm labor is the predominant occupational background of most Mexican-Americans in the state. A study of migrant workers in Idaho by BSU history professor Patricia Ourada documents a half century of farmers encouraging Mexican-Americans or importing Mexican nationals to do the stoop labor of the fields. In the early 1920s the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. provided Mexican field hands to sugar beet farmers. During World War II the United States entered into an agreement with the Mexican government enabling Mexican citizens to enter the country for agricultural work — and then return to Mexico. Planeloads of Mexicans were flown north to Idaho. Still, there remained a shortage of field labor. Farmers desperate for workers during the war years employed German POWs, interned Japanese Americans, Navajo Indians, Jamaicans and schoolchildren, along with the Mexicans.

But it was the Mexicans who continued in the fieldwork after the war, swelling the migrant trail that winds from the lettuce fields and orange orchards of the Southwest to the row crops and apple orchards of the Northwest. Where once the migrant trail included people of all cultures, post-World War II saw a predominance of Mexican-Americans and Mexican nationals following the crops, living for a few months at a time in crowded migrant camps.
Between 1945 and 1965, when the United States held no immigration quotas within the Western Hemisphere, some 1.3 million Mexicans became resident aliens of the U.S. A 1965 congressional act changed that, making immigration for many illegal, but hardly stopping the influx of Mexicans. Mexico is a Third World country bordering one of the most prosperous nations in the world, and the impoverished people of Mexico have proven willing to risk repeated arrests and even death to work for minimum wage.

Most observers — Hispanic and Anglo alike — agree the migrant trail has shrunk in recent years. The increasing mechanization of agriculture has reduced the number of jobs available. Many who followed the crops have settled down — often in Idaho — to work at seasonal labor, in factories or at whatever is available. They have settled down to allow their children to attend school, to secure more profitable employment, or to leave behind the brutal life of migrant laborers. Yet many of those who have escaped the migrant trail remain stuck in low-paying agricultural labor. All too often they are followed by their children.

The situation creates a scenario painted by Pena. “So they’re going to live in cheaper houses, the nutrition is going to be less, their transportation poorer. When you tie all these things together you’ve got a ghetto. . . . Assimilation may be there for some, but for most — no, it’s a long way.”

The reasons given for this failure range from racism on the part of the whites to reluctance on the part of the Hispanics.

Camilo Lopez, a Caldwell attorney, believes that white America has never welcomed non-whites into the American dream. “Those [non-white] persons,” he charges, “have been classified as separate.” He insists that Hispanics will only allow themselves to be assimilated if their ties to their Mexican culture are assured. “We can be as American as anybody,” he says, “but on our own terms. We don’t want to be a brown Anglo. We want to be not a melting pot, but a salad.”

Lopez says this bicultural assimilation is resisted by white Idahoans often out of “envy — because we know who we are.” Lopez maintains that white Americans have “become mongrels” and lost their heritage in the process of assimilation.

This theme is repeated by many Hispanics, if not always so harshly. Humberto Fuentes, president of the Idaho Migrant Council says, “Assimilation is occurring; it’s inevitable. The Hispanic population has a little different twist: The Hispanic population is willing to assimilate, but we want to maintain our language and culture.”

Pena cites a combination of prejudice and cultural mores as reasons for Hispanics’ failure to assimilate. “I think

(Continued on page 38)
Idaho grapples with its racist reputation

By Bob Evancho

enophobia’s menacing shadow spread itself over Idaho long before Aryan Nations founder Richard Butler established a compound near Hayden Lake in 1974.

As one of the most homogeneous and least culturally diverse states in the nation, Idaho is perceived by many — whether it’s justified or not — as a stronghold for the ideological underpinnings of white separatism in America today.

Perhaps the incidents of racial intolerance that dot Idaho’s history underscore this reputation. As far back as the 1860s, when Idaho was still a territory, non-whites were subjected to the cruelties of racism that pervaded the rest of the nation.

In her book Migrant Workers in Idaho, Boise State University history professor Patricia Ourada writes about the arrival of Oriental and black miners: "By the summer of 1865 [it was] announced with alarm . . . that the Chinese were coming. In Owyhee, Lewiston, Bannock City, Orofino and Silver City there was voiced outrage from the white miners, who futilely sought to exclude through legislation both Chinese and Negro miners. . . . The major complaint against the Chinese miners was that they provided a source of cheap labor. . . . Vigilante groups often took action against them. ‘The Chinese Must Go’ campaign throughout the West in the 1880s was also carried on in Idaho Territory."

Outside Jerome, October 1986: White separatism rears its head.

Paul C. Peck photo
Butler delivers his message prior to 1986 cross-burning near Jerome. Paul C. Peck photo

According to Ken Swanson, curator of the Idaho State Historical Museum, the vigilante groups of the mid- to late 1800s engaged in anti-Chinese and anti-Indian activities. "There were some Chinese hangings in Pierce about 1863 or '64," he says, "and there definitely was an anti-Indian attitude from the start of the settlement of the state. All you have to do is look at the state's newspapers from those days. They had statements like 'The only good Indian is a dead Indian' right in their editorials."

Then came the Ku Klux Klan. According to Swanson, the Klan was active in Idaho at the turn of the century and into the 1920s with marches and cross-burnings.

In her book, Ourada writes: "A crowd of 500 people met in Boise on June 9, 1924 to hear Rev. H.F. Mow of the Christian Church of Payette explain the purposes and principles of the Ku Klux Klan. Rev. Mow declared that the Klan 'had nothing against individual Catholics, Jews, Negroes or foreigners.' Mow said the Klan 'objected to the economic monopoly the Jews were rapidly attaining, the idea of mixed marriages between Negro and white . . . and the flood of undesirables coming into the country.'"

On the positive side it should be noted that Idaho elected Moses Alexander, the nation's first Jewish governor, in 1914 and again in 1916.

Nevertheless, questions remain. Has contemporary Idaho maintained this mind-set? Is the state really a sanctuary for sectarian racial attitudes?

If you pause and consider its early history of minority oppression and KKK activity, the internment of Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens during World War II, and recent events such as the bombing of a Boise synagogue in 1985 and cross-burnings (the latest near Jerome in 1986), it's not too difficult to see why some believe the state has yet to shake this stigma.

"Idaho," says Boise State University sociologist Jim Christensen, "is one of the cleanest havens for racist thoughts. Idahoans talk humorously about this being a very conservative state, but very conservative means racist in a lot of ways. If I were Pastor Butler, I would want to be in Idaho. I wouldn't try California, New York or Florida—the diversity in those places is too great."

Because Idaho's citizens are predominantly white with a conservative and laid-back bent, some of today's white-separatist groups such as Butler's Church of Jesus Christ Christian (Aryan Nations) consider the state fertile ground to spread their ideology.

"The nice thing about Idaho for these groups is that it's kind of sleepy and they can get away with more," comments Christensen, who has had Butler and other Aryan Nations members speak to several of his classes at BSU.

"There's a lot of tolerance as well as a lot of latent racism in this state. Whether you like it or not, this is a good place for racists to go."

"Look at the classic stereotype of an Idahoan: He's a cowboy, a conservative redneck, which means he's been raised in some traditional religion with some ideology about good guys and bad guys—and he's one of the good guys."

"Of course there's a contingent in Idaho that doesn't fit that category," he continues, "but the nation's basic perception is not a wholly unjustified criticism."

From his compound in north Idaho, Butler says the state's preponderance of whites does indeed provide the proper elements in which to expound the Aryan Nations' manifesto. "We say we have the right to maintain our culture and heritage, and the people of Idaho have demonstrated for over 100 years that this is white man's land," he declares in a FOCUS interview. "[Idahoans] have white man's culture, they have white man's law, they dress like white men, and we do not need to see this culture destroyed."

The doctrine of the Aryan Nations and similar groups preaches that the white race is God's chosen people and promotes making America a white-only home-land; hence their preference to be called white separatists, rather than white supremacists.

"White supremacy presupposes that you want aliens [in the U.S.] that you can act supreme over; we don't want that," Butler says. "Right now the white race is dispossessed. . . . Right now there's no place on earth that a white man can say 'I'm a citizen of my
nation,' and of course we lost the government that was established in Germany for the white race.'

When asked what he hopes to accomplish in his lifetime, Butler replies, "No matter what happens to me, the Aryan movement will go on; you can't kill an idea whose time has come."

It's difficult to determine the white separatists' impact on the state, but it appears Idaho's image among minorities has been sullied.

"I think there is the perception that Idaho, along with Washington, Oregon, Utah and Nevada, is tolerant of these [racist] views," says Virna Canson, director of the West Coast region of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in San Francisco. "It's obvious that not all whites share these feelings, but given the presence of the Aryan Nations and similar groups, it seems racial prejudice is still something that exists in that part of the country."

Bertha Edwards, president of the NAACP's Boise chapter, says some blacks are reluctant to visit, let alone move to, Idaho because of the unfavorable publicity the state has received. Furthermore, Edwards says minorities have left the state for similar reasons.

"There are several [minority] individuals who have lived here and then left because of [racist] attitudes," Edwards says. "Most people may look around and say we don't have this problem here, but we do have discrimination."

Part of the reason, Edwards contends, is because today's law enforcement agencies do not proceed against white separatists with the same doggedness they exercised in the 1960s and '70s when dealing with black militant groups.

"Look at the black groups that were formed such as the Black Panthers. They [law enforcement agencies] were able to come in and just knock those groups out. Yet the Aryan Nations and all these other hate groups have been able to survive," she charges. "If they can do that to blacks and other minority groups that rise up, why is it that they can't do it to these [white separatist] groups?"

The presence of the Aryan Nations and groups of that ilk may have damaged Idaho's reputation among minorities, but from a financial standpoint, it appears the impact has been negligible. Unlike Arizona, where the tourism industry has been hurt by Gov. Evan Mecham's derogatory comments about minorities and his revocation of Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday as a state holiday, Idaho has not suffered a backlash of canceled conventions and tourist boycotts. In fact, Carl Wilgus, administrator of the Division of Travel Promotion for the Idaho Department of Commerce, reports a statewide growth in tourism in 1987.

"There were a couple of occasions when organizations that had meetings scheduled in Coeur d'Alene moved those meetings to Boise or Sun Valley," he says. "So luckily, in those few cases, the state as a whole was not impacted because the money was still spent in the state. I'm sure the people in Coeur d'Alene are not happy about that; the people I know in the [north Idaho] tourism industry in no way support the white supremacy movement."

Coeur d'Alene, located 10 miles from the Aryan Nations' compound, has had more than its share of negative publicity stemming from illegal white-separatist activity. On Sept. 15, 1986, the home of a Coeur d'Alene priest was bombed; two weeks later three more bombs exploded in that city (two businesses and a federal building were the targets) and a fourth was discovered in an armed services recruiting office. Three men with ties to The Order, an Aryan Nations splinter group, were arrested in connection with the bombings. (One man pleaded guilty and the other two await trial, possibly in Boise, in March.)

Despite this violence, Coeur d'Alene Press Managing Editor Clyde Bentley says north Idaho's tourist trade hasn't suffered appreciably. "It's virtually impossible to quantify an impact like that. I'm certain that there is always some impact, but tourism is up substantially in this area," he remarks. "The [Coeur d'Alene] Hotel is very difficult to get reservations in... I understand that the summer convention dates at the hotel are booked for the next two years. If [the bombings] had had a heavy impact, one would wonder how great tourism would have been without them."

"Tourism is on a very big high in northern Idaho; we're the hot spot for tourism in Idaho right now. Right after the bombings, we had a lot of publicity, but people are quick to forget and they go on to other things."

"[The Aryan Nations] are more of a national story now than a local one. The impact these guys have up here is fairly minimal," Bentley continues. "They're an extremely small group and they keep to themselves. They're not active and they have virtually no community support. I don't see their impact on tourism as that substantial."

Says Wilgus, "Things like what happened in Coeur d'Alene get a lot of initial attention for a short while and then other issues crop up. By this time next year, those problems will be a faint memory in terms of it being a tourism issue."

Some officials believe the Aryan Nations will someday become an afterthought as a law-enforcement issue, too. Barry Kowalski, a civil rights lawyer with the Justice Department, is one.

(Continued on Page 39)
Idaho Through Foreign Eyes

By Sharon Charlton

As a foreign student, I am constantly asked, "What are you doing in Idaho?" It's a question I ask myself every morning when I wake up.

No doubt, Idaho has been a culture shock to me, an island girl from the Bahamas. As one of 78 foreign students currently attending Boise State University, I found myself here in the summer of 1984 along with six other Bahamians. A track and field scholarship was the primary reason I came to BSU.

Many foreign students, however, don't enjoy the advantages of the athletic scholarships that bring some of us to American universities. Some come through the sponsorship of well-to-do family members who reside in America. Other students come to the U.S. because there are waiting lists for entrance into the universities in their countries and admission tests are given only once a year. If a student fails, he or she has to wait another year to take the test again.

It's amazing how ignorant most Idahoans are when it comes to different countries and cultures. I have often been asked, "So, do you people wear grass skirts?" "Do you live in huts and hunt for food?" and "You don't really have airports, do you?"

My all-time favorite is, "What language do you speak?" That question was posed by Boise State, which would not admit me until I submitted a signed affidavit stating that English was indeed the national language of the Bahamas.

Foreign students frequently encounter questions of this nature. Trinh, a fellow student from Vietnam, said an American asked her, "Is Vietnam all jungle?" The American had gotten that impression from Rambo. It seems as though many Americans develop their cultural awareness through Hollywood.

Another annoying situation I encounter is when some white Americans I meet have preconceived notions of me because I'm black. I once stood at a department store counter for a long time before I was helped, but when I spoke and they heard my Caribbean accent, the service suddenly became excellent. It was apparent their attitude quickly changed because they realized that I was not a black American and I somehow seemed more exotic. I find this superficiality most irritating because...
I socialize. Jokes about fried chicken and watermelon never bothered me since I was unaware of the negative connotations connected with them. I had no idea what terms such as "wetback" or "Uncle Tom" meant. I have become aware of racial differences in Idaho more than I would have in the Bahamas.

In the Bahamas, there is no prejudice and I've never really been exposed to it. When I came to Idaho I had to learn to detect when someone was making a racial slur. Jokes about fried chicken and watermelon never bothered me since I was unaware of the negative connotations connected with them. I had no idea what terms such as "wetback" or "Uncle Tom" meant. I have become aware of racial differences in Idaho more than I would have in the Bahamas.

As a foreign student, I don't feel forced to fit in or assimilate. I pride myself on being myself at all times. Trinh says she isn't compelled to fit in either; she says that she has come here to study and not socialize. On special occasions, though, she joins other Vietnamese for celebrations.

I'm often asked if I'm going to remain in the United States after graduation. Fortunately, that's not a decision I have to make immediately. I'm not from a country with economic or intense political problems, and I didn't come to the U.S. to escape any internal strife within the Bahamas. Primarily, I am here to receive an education for the benefit of the Bahamas, which is a democratic, Third World country. Admittedly, there are more opportunities for success in the U.S., which would be the only reason I would remain here and seek citizenship.

Conversely, Trinh comes from an impoverished country and has received her American citizenship. She appreciates America for the fact that she can achieve her goals here. In Vietnam, she would not have that opportunity.

I think that all foreign students appreciate America for many different reasons. I am grateful to it for allowing me to pursue my education. I realize that America offers one of the best college educations in the world. I have also enjoyed America's ethnic pluralism. During my time at Boise State, I have become exposed to more cultures — including Mexican, Native American and Saipanese — than I would had I remained in the Bahamas.

As a member of the Boise State International Student Association, I have also established friendships and learned about people of diverse cultures.

I believe most foreign students would agree that people in Boise don't dislike us because we are foreign, but that there are undercurrents of uneasiness — as if the number of non-Anglos is a threat.

Another student, Woong Choi from Seoul, South Korea, says he never tries to get too close to Americans because he doesn't share their concept of friendship. Choi says Korean friends share everything. If one has money, they all have money. He says in America everything is dutch. Choi says he doesn't try to make American friends because "it is not profitable."

Like Choi, Trinh believes that some Americans treat friendship like clothing: when they tire of it, they move on to something new and it's no big deal.

Choi says if given the opportunity to stay in America, he would become a businessman and make a lot of money. He says to be a success in America, one has to have money because the American dream is wealth and comfort. He says if he returned home he would become a teacher because "kings, parents and teachers are all treated the same; they are honored." American students, Choi charges, don't have the same respect for teachers.

Although most Americans know little about our cultures, some are anxious to learn more. Since I have been in America I have gained increased pride in my country. When I hear Americans sigh as I speak of the Bahamas, it makes me appreciate my country more. I find that a lot of the Americans I meet are nice, but it's because they seem to believe they have to be, or because it makes them seem more worldly when they tell their friends they have a Bahamian, Korean or Vietnamese friend.

In my four years in Idaho I've come to this conclusion: Many Idahoans leave something to be desired when it comes to understanding people of unfamiliar cultures.

Diversity is the spice of life and Americans are fortunate to have been given the chance to learn about different cultures and countries without ever having to leave the U.S.

At Boise State alone there are students from some 28 countries. Meeting some of these fascinating young people can increase your cultural awareness.

Sharon Charlton is a senior English major at BSU. She is president of Sigma Tau Delta Honor Society and an intern for BSU News Services.
The Struggle with Stereotypes

By Fred Goode

It was the summer of 1975 when I first arrived in Boise, unsure of what to expect in this area of wide open farmland and great mountain ranges. One thing, however, was obvious to me and the other new black student-athletes on campus: There were not many blacks in the community.

My first exposure to prejudice here occurred when I moved into a dormitory at Boise State. Looking for my assigned room, I noted a group of white students pointing at me. Locating my room, I walked in. No sooner had I shut the door when one member of the group bolted in, demanding that I explain why I was in his room.

When told that we were assigned as roommates, he checked with dorm officials to see if he could transfer to another room.

Like many people from the Northwest, my roommate had never come in contact with blacks on a personal basis until his experience in the dorm. As I later learned, he had preconceived ideas about blacks: All black males are rapists, drug dealers and pimps. As it turned out, he didn't change rooms and we became good friends.

I could cite similar incidents of discrimination I experienced while a student at BSU, but I think the treatment I received after my college football career — when I became a true member of this community — illustrates my point.

My first job was in 1980 as an instructor at Treasure Valley Community College in nearby Ontario, Ore., where I was the first black teacher. The eyes and mouths of my new colleagues were opened in wide amazement the first day, when I was presented to the entire faculty and staff.

As I was introduced to one of the other instructors, she moved away when I went to shake her hand — perhaps she didn't trust my stylish approach.

Throughout the first year, I had to deal with prejudice. Many students came to my office upset because fellow teachers were asking white students about my teaching methods. They were wondering if I could teach white students.

Their suspicions were laid to rest when, after only four years of teaching, the students named me TVCC's Teacher of the Year. A fellow instructor commented he had not received that honor after more than 20 years of teaching.

There are other instances of prejudice, ranging from a child yelling "nigger" from a passing school bus to almost not being served at an area restaurant. But the most notable situation came while I was at my office at TVCC.

In my second year there, I met with a student and her mother. The mother wanted to give me her reasons why her daughter should drop my class. After 15 minutes of listening to the mother skirt the issue, I finally asked her if she had a problem with her daughter taking a class from a black instructor. Once the red faces cleared, she admitted that was the reason. I then explained, with dead seriousness, that it was much harder to teach white students than minority students.

But, I continued, I had downgraded my teaching techniques to accommodate them. After a moment of silence I smiled...
Neglected History:
Blacks in Idaho

By Ed Clark

In a historical view of predominantly white Idaho, blacks are not actively depicted among the tales of settlers and cowboys. But Boise State University professor Mamie Oliver says blacks are a part of Idaho and she hopes her book, "Idaho Ebony," will set the record straight and give blacks their rightful place in state annals.

"We have not seen that blacks were here," Oliver, a 15-year BSU social work professor, says. "I want to tell you that they were."

Covering Idaho history from 1860 to 1910, Oliver has pored over old publications searching for information. While the book will examine the realities of life for the black person in early Idaho, the underlying foundation of the work is a human interest story, says Oliver.

"Early black Idahoans survived in their own way in spite of the negative attitudes and oppressive forces that existed. The purpose of this book is to get something down to show that blacks did live in the state, and still do, and to show who they were and what they did," Oliver says.

But Idaho Ebony will be more than just a history book. "It will reflect the humanity and commonness of blacks in Idaho, and will contain some speculations relative to social attitudes I see still existing," Oliver says.

Oliver plans to have the book completed by Idaho's centennial in 1990.

Oliver has taught several classes at BSU relating to black culture and the black family in America. In addition, she served as chairperson of the governor's council that helped institute the state's annual commemoration of Martin Luther King Jr. Her experiences have given her special insight as to what being black in Idaho is all about.

"The state of the black person in Idaho today is not all that different from other areas of the country," she says, "because blacks throughout America are playing 'catch up' because of the relative newness of civil rights legislation. In fact, the majority of blacks are still in poverty because of social attitudes toward them."

Blacks comprise less than 1 percent of the 100,000-plus population of Boise and its surrounding area. Because of the lack of minorities entering the mainstream, it's difficult to gauge prejudice, Oliver says.

Oliver: 'Blacks are playing catch up."

"Boise has never had to test its attitude about blacks because it has never had to deal with a large group," she says. "I think if this town ever grows to the point where it has a large black population, Boiseans will have to get in touch with the fact that black people have unique differences as individuals and unique differences as a group."

According to Oliver, racism and discrimination are alive and well in Idaho, although they maintain a low profile. "The power plays that exist in the business and political world keep discrimination alive, and probably always will," she says.

One of the biggest challenges facing black Idahoans in today's workforce is the oppressiveness of the working atmosphere, Oliver says. While co-workers and supervisors can make working conditions uneasy with little effort. For this reason, getting the job isn't the main problem for many blacks — keeping it is.

There have been attempts to correct these problems, Oliver notes. "The establishment of the Idaho Human Rights Commission and a statement by Idaho's populace that we will not tolerate intolerance are steps in the right direction," she says.

At the same time, however, Oliver points out that measures at the federal level and in some other states are "undoing legal structures that made provisions and opportunities for the low-income groups." Oliver says this type of action "seems counterproductive."

In spite of the many racial barriers that still exist, Oliver says a great deal has been accomplished in the effort to seek equality among all humanity. The fight, however, is far from over.

"People need to get away from color and pigment and start to accept people as people," she says.
Destiny by Degrees

Native Americans face dilemma of education versus culture

A battle once fought in the high country and plains is now being played out in the nation's university and college classrooms as Native Americans struggle to catch up with mainstream society while still maintaining their cultural identities.

It's taken nearly a century for tribes to embrace the concept of higher education for their young. For decades, Native Americans tolerated high unemployment, alcoholism and dropout rates on their reservations for fear that higher education would drive their children away from their tribal culture and tradition.

The negative attitude towards education is rooted in what many Indian elders call the "boarding school days," when they and their parents were literally stolen from their families and forced to attend school sometimes hundreds of miles away from home. Speaking their native tongue was forbidden at the schools and those who refused to speak English at all times were beaten.

It was in this scenario that Indians reluctantly learned the "white man's ways." But the federal government's plan to assimilate the Indians had clearly failed. Boarding school Indians returned to the reservations to resume a traditional lifestyle closely patterned after that of their forefathers.
It wasn't until the 1960s that any significant number of Indians started to pursue degrees beyond that which was required in the school system. The early graduates were often ridiculed on their home reservations for being "sellouts," and they were driven away to find employment elsewhere.

"The peer group pressure to reject education is very forceful on reservations. When graduates return home they sometimes feel unwelcome and not part of the gang anymore and so they leave," says Donner Ellsworth, a Shoshone-Bannock tribal member who serves as Indian student services coordinator/counselor at Idaho State University.

Ellsworth is one of 35 Shoshone-Bannocks among the 3,359-member southeast Idaho tribe who has gone on to obtain a college degree. Other Idaho tribes, like the Nez Perce and Coeur d'Alene, also count a similar number of graduates.

"Most Indians are not attuned to a competitive society. They've been raised in homes where the atmosphere is laid back. Concepts like time and land ownership had no place in traditional Indian society and many still find it hard to cope in a society where these concepts are important," he says.

"Most Indians are not attuned to a competitive society. They've been raised in homes where the atmosphere is laid back. Concepts like time and land ownership had no place in traditional Indian society and many still find it hard to cope in a society where these concepts are important," he says.

Donna Olson, a Nez Perce tribal member who now works as an employment director, recalls her college days as a time for weighing value judgments and discarding those ideologies she felt were in conflict with her tribe's.

"I found myself sifting through all the information they threw at me, sorting out what didn't fit into my value system and only using what was needed to play," says Olson.

Most Indians who've finished college attribute their success to strong family support and encouragement from their reservation communities. Marvin Osborne, chairman of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, said his parents urged him to go to college, but they also reminded him "not to forget who you are or where you came from."

Osborne, a member of the tribes' governing body for the past six years, said education of tribal members today is more important than ever before. The Shoshone-Bannocks, like other tribes in Idaho, provide financial aid for tribal members interested in attending college. They also encourage college students to obtain degrees in fields where there is a particular shortage of Indians to fill the positions.

On the Nez Perce Reservation in northern Idaho, tribal councilman Gordon High Eagle said degree Indians are severely needed in the fields of engineering, forestry, fisheries and agriculture. He said the tribe is expanding in those areas, but has had difficulty in filling openings with qualified tribal members or even Indians from other reservations.

"Tribes see education as a way to keep their Indian identity alive while competing with the white man on his own terms," says Ellsworth.

Indians today are arming themselves with different weapons, but the battle is essentially the same: It is a battle for survival.

Laverne Top Sky is editor of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' weekly newspaper, the Sho-Ban News, one of the top Indian newspapers in the country. She is a Shoshone-Bannock tribal member who graduated from ISU with a degree in journalism in 1984.
Idaho's Basques blend the best of cultures for

**Synthesis and Success**

By Marie Russell

In contrast to many of Idaho's minority groups, the Basques are a success story of assimilation. Once shepherders in the lonely hills of central Idaho, the dark-haired immigrants from northern Spain have taken a place in Idaho's political, educational and business circles while still holding onto the colorful culture of their past.

Last year Boise was treated to "Jaialai," a traditional Basque celebration with the foods and dance of the old country. "Onaia," a newly opened Basque restaurant, has taken its place among the community's eateries, and the Basque Center in downtown Boise provides a common meeting place where conversation in the native tongue is the norm.

Second and third generation Basques have formed a choir dubbed "Bihotzetik," which is Basque for "from the heart." Others spend hours practicing and learning the traditional dances, while many Basque students enroll in an educational exchange program that allows them to spend a year across the seas in the Basque country.

And while they hold onto the past, they embrace the present.

"The Basques are truly developing an American-Basque culture here," says Pat Bieter, a Boise State University professor. Bieter, married to a second-generation Basque, has extensively studied the Basques and their culture.

"It's a synthesis of Basque and American, a new culture has formed. You go to Basque picnics and they have golf tournaments," Bieter says.

Bieter says the Basques, who settled in Idaho in the late 1800s, have "taken the best of both worlds" by mixing the Basque traditions of family orientation, honesty and social bonds with the freedoms and opportunities that are found in the United States.

"People come here not to keep what they have but to get in on what's here," says Bieter. "The Basque culture was congenial with the 'making money, going to school' emphasis of America."

Moving north from Nevada and California in the late 1900s, many Basques came to Idaho and found work as shepherders. As more Basques came to the area, all-Basque boarding houses became commonplace and the people began to fill jobs and roles in the community.

Discrimination was not uncommon for first generation Basques in Boise, but the group has risen above the days of being called "black bascoes" to become somewhat revered by the community.

"What Idaho Basques have done is to dramatize the historic and romantic view of the Basques. Many Basque-Americans may not know how to spell the words or speak the language, but ethnic identification of being Basque is important," Bieter says.

While there has been a real effort to maintain the traditional music and dance, Bieter says a threat remains that the language may fade.

"There has been some effort to retain it, although the second and third generations are not speaking it," he says. "The language may not die out. The young want to keep it going, but it is too easy to operate in English."

A trickle of Basque nationals continue to migrate to Boise where, Bieter says, like those before them, they find jobs in the sheep business or restaurants. The new arrivals, combined with the journeys by many Basque-Americans to the Basque country, have helped maintain the Basque culture here.

"We need constant communication with the Basque country. The more association we have back and forth with the country, the more and more Basque is being spoken," he says.

Much of that communication comes through a cooperative foreign studies program that Boise State and the University of Nevada-Reno operate in the Basque country. Each year students travel to San Sebastian, Spain, or Pau, France, to live and study the Basque culture. While there they become acquainted first-hand with the language and lifestyle of the Basques.

Another problem faced in maintaining the old traditions is the change in traditional roles. Bieter says many young Basque-American women don't want to play historic roles, especially in the dances. He says many of the women are now learning the steps of male-dominated Basque dances, which, he says "is going to make a different kind of dance."

One thing Basque-Americans shun from the old country, however, is the politics. The Basque country is racked by a separatist movement that has been marked by violence, but Bieter says few of those problems have transcended the ocean.

"The Basque Center won't allow political discussions. It could be divisive," he says, adding that such an attitude "does give a sense of a lack of realism" to the ethnic identity of the Basque-Americans.
Great Expectations

European refugees struggle with realities of American life

By Jim McColly

Imagine packing a suitcase of belongings and escaping your country to one where you did not speak the language, you knew no one and yet you had to find a job to support your family.

That is the experience of 28 refugee families currently living in Boise who were the subjects of a study by Richard Baker.

Baker, a Boise State University sociology professor, conducted the 10-month study with 10 Polish and 18 Czechoslovakian families. He spent about two hours with each family and interviewed them concerning their experiences in finding employment, learning English, utilizing refugee assistance programs, and making social and cultural adjustments, as well as their satisfaction with the U.S. political system.

Baker's intent was to compare the assimilation of the Eastern European refugees into society with other recent refugee research. Baker writes in his study, "The two most significant problems of the refugees in this study are the acquisition of employment and the learning of the English language." The refugees who came to the U.S. with the highest job skills and education had the most success in overcoming the employment and language barriers, says Baker.

The Southwest Idaho Refugee Services Program (SIRSP), a federally funded agency, has the responsibility of helping the refugees assimilate. Few of the refugees had contact with the agency. Baker found, due mainly to their dissatisfaction with SIRSP. Most were dissatisfied with the jobs SIRSP had found them, felt the program was too bureaucratic, and believed the staff did not have enough training. However, Baker writes, "After listening to these harsh criticisms of the refugee center... I interviewed several of the center's staff to respond to the criticisms."

Their response was uniform. First, they stated that the Boise refugee center has one of the best records in the country for finding employment for refugees. They believed the staff was hard-working and dedicated to assisting the refugees. They were surprised at the large numbers of Eastern European refugees who were dissatisfied with their program.

"The refugee staff said that there were a number of problems in working with Eastern European refugees. Many of these problems, they felt, were the consequence of cultural differences. The refugees did not understand the employment market in the United States," Baker says. "The staff said the refugees did not understand that you have to be willing to start with a low status and low-paying job, and work your way up to higher positions. They did not understand the intensity of job competition; that it is hard to find a job and that you have to sell yourself to your prospective employer. Also, the refugees' employment expectations were too high.

Baker says that Boise scored very high with the refugees. The first leg of the refugees' immigration to America was in either Austria or West Germany, where the refugees said they felt unwelcome because they were not natives. The refugees find that they are much more accepted in Boise.

The refugees found the people of Boise friendly and friendships easy to establish. One important part of the refugees' social adjustment was the way that Boise's city life differs from that in Europe. Baker writes, "They thought the architecture was without style or character. The refugees also found it alien that there was no real urban center to American cities. There was, to them, no street life. They disapproved of everyone in Boise using cars to go everywhere. The refugees also perceived that European cities offered more cultural activities."

The refugees also had some views on American materialism and consumerism. One refugee said, "Sometimes I think that Americans spend too much time working... They make lots of money, but they still work... and they don't have time for anything else because they have to make money."

Baker writes, "They [the refugees] were shocked that there were so many poor people in America and that they were so desperately poor. They were also dismayed that health care was both expensive and greatly limited in access depending on one's financial status."

A surprising find in Baker's study was that the refugees went out of their way to avoid contact with fellow refugees. He believes this is the result of experiences in their native countries and the mistrust that existed between individuals there. However, he says, the refugees are disappointed that their children are losing their native language.

All of the refugees in Boise fled their countries because of their fear and dislike of the communist government. For that reason, they are adamantly anti-communist and equally pro-American.

"They held an extremely positive attitude about America," Baker writes. "They praised the American political system... they were jubilant about the absence of government controls. They enjoyed the freedom of travel in the United States. The refugees were impressed with the opportunities for occupational training and education in Boise. They were excited about the freedom to select one's own occupation."

One refugee said, "You can choose the profession, you can do whatever you want, you know, the maximum freedom. I think that's the best in the whole world here."

Illustration by Kelly Mitchell
Though they are one of Idaho's smallest ethnic groups (approximately 3,000 at present), Japanese have been a significant part of Idaho's history. Imported as laborers in the 1890s to work principally on the railroads, and a decade later to work in the sugar beet industry, Japanese began permanent settlement early in the century and started a long process of assimilation.

That process included a number of barriers to full acceptance and equal status. From the earliest days of their presence in Idaho, Japanese faced discriminatory laws or adverse court decisions which prohibited naturalization, restricted business opportunity, forbade intermarriage with Caucasians and prohibited ownership of land. In spite of these restrictions, Japanese have achieved a remarkable degree of success and have proven themselves to be outstanding citizens. Ironically, the most important episode of the Japanese experience in Idaho involved residents of the West Coast states. During World War II the United States government removed the entire Japanese and Japanese American population from the West coast, interning 110,000 men, women and children in 10 camps in the interior, including a camp in Idaho.

This was a tragic event, not only for those directly involved but for all Americans, because it constituted a failure of the American system of justice. This subversion of the civil rights of American citizens, justified at the time as a military necessity, has been characterized in recent scholarship as a triumph of racism. A recent study by a presidential commission concluded that the action was taken because of "racism, war-time hysteria, and a failure of leadership."

Recent congressional action to provide redress for those interned has occasioned some interesting comments in Idaho newspapers, including letters to the editor from some individuals who continue to make a mistake committed by many during the war — an inability to distinguish between the enemy in Japan and people of Japanese ancestry living in the United States. More than 70,000 of those interned were American citizens. The American concept of personal and individual responsibility was violated in the case of Japanese Americans, who were presumed "guilty by reason of race."

Regardless of what happens with congressional efforts to compensate the victims of this tragedy, the events of those years should remind us all of the fragile nature of liberty, even in this most democratic of societies, and how racism has too often flawed the history of the United States.

The Japanese American camp in Idaho was located northeast of Twin Falls and was called Minidoka. In 1979 a memorial plaque was placed at the site of the camp, a prison home for almost 10,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans.

The inscription on the plaque is worth remembering:

"This is the site of the Minidoka Relocation Center, one of 10 concentration camps established in World War II to incarcerate the 110,000 Americans of Japanese descent living in the coastal regions of our Pacific states. Victims of war-time hysteria, these people, two-thirds of whom were United States citizens, lived a bleak, humiliating life in tar paper barracks behind barbed wire and under armed guard.

May these camps serve to remind us what can happen when other factors supersede the constitutional rights guaranteed to all citizens and aliens living in this country."

Robert Sims is dean of the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. A historian, he is one of the nation's leading scholars on the Japanese American relocation during World War II.
Minority guide to Special Services

Boise State offers a variety of programs and organizations to assist students with their academic and social needs. Listed below are some of the services available to minority and foreign students at BSU:

HEP, the High School Equivalency Program, targets seasonal and migrant workers who have dropped out of high school. The 10-week course of intensive study on the BSU campus provides successful graduates with a GED. HEP students are recruited from Idaho, eastern Washington and Oregon, northern California, Nevada and Utah by Tony Rodriguez, 385-3574.

CAMP, the College Assistance Migrant Program, is a college scholarship program for migrant field workers. Rodriguez terms it “the diamond, the one that will get people ahead.” CAMP provides a stipend for one year plus counseling support. Boise State is one of five schools in the country affiliated with CAMP. Forty CAMP students a semester can be enrolled at BSU. To be eligible, students must be at the college freshman level and have worked 75 days or more in the fields during the past two years. Rodriguez, 385-3574, recruits students for the program. The program is administered by John Jensen, 385-1754.

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The Black Student Union exists to establish unity, inform and counsel students and fulfill cultural and social needs of black students. The student president is Eric Love, 385-9361; the faculty adviser is Mamie Oliver, 385-1782.

Dama Sogobop is the Native American student organization, established to promote Native American activities and help people learn about Native Americans. Marlene Jeppsen is student president, 922-4180; Margie VanVooren, 385-1583, is the adviser.

MECHA is the university Hispanic organization, promoting Hispanic culture and language. Student president is Rosario Alvarado, 344-5796; Margie VanVooren, 385-1583, is the adviser.

The International Student Association promotes intercultural awareness, understanding and friendship throughout the BSU community. The student president is Azemi Rahmas, 342-8384. The adviser is Steve Spafford, 385-1757.

Student Special Services provides personal, academic and financial counseling, connects minority students with other minority students on campus, and arranges career development programs and sessions with employers. Student Special Services also helps minority students meet professionals in the community. Margie VanVooren, assistant dean of student special services, can be reached at 385-1583.

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Minorities in Facts & Figures

| Percent white Idahoans graduating from high school: 74.8 |
| Percent black Idahoans graduating from high school: 74.7 |
| Percent Idaho Indians graduating from high school: 55.9 |
| Percent Idaho Asians graduating from high school: 77.7 |
| Percent Hispanics graduating from high school: 38.7 |
| Percent Hispanics enrolled in school between ages 7 and 15: 96 |
| Percent Hispanics enrolled in school between ages 16 and 17: 68.1 |
| Percent of Asian-Americans attending college after high school: 70 |
| Percent white Americans attending college after high school: 51 |
| Percent black Americans attending college after high school: 46 |
| Percent American Indians attending college after high school: 38 |
| Percent Hispanics attending college after high school: 37 |
| Percent Idaho Hispanics of Mexican origin: 76.4 |
| Median age of all Idahoans: 27.6 |
| Median age of Idaho Hispanics: 19.9 |
| Percent at which Hispanics have grown nationally since 1980: 30 |
| Number of American citizen Hispanics in Idaho: 38,000-53,000 |
| Number undocumented Hispanics in Idaho: 20,000-30,000 |
| Number of Hispanics who have applied for amnesty in Idaho: 6,000 |
| Percent white Idaho families below poverty line: 8.9 |
| Percent black Idaho families below poverty line: 13.3 |
| Percent Idaho Indian families below poverty line: 29 |
| Percent Idaho Asian families below poverty line: 13.9 |
| Percent Idaho Hispanic families below poverty line: 24.7 |
| Number of foreign students in Idaho: 889 |
| Idaho’s national ranking in number of foreign students: 43rd |
| Number of foreign students at BSU: 78 |
| Number of countries represented: 28 |
| American Indians attending BSU: 61 |
| Blacks attending BSU: 75 |
| Hispanics attending BSU: 245 |
| Basques attending BSU: 94 |
| Oriental/Asians attending BSU: 187 |

Sources:  
1980 Census Bureau Statistics for Idaho  
Idaho Migrant Council  
Idaho Affirmative Action Statistics, 1986  
Immigration & Naturalization Service  
BSU Admissions Office  
Chronicle of Higher Education
Hispanics

(Continued from Page 23)

racism has kept them at the bottom of the economic ladder," says Pena. "As long as you apply for a labor job that doesn't threaten anybody else, there's no discrimination. But go apply for a supervisor's job — that's where racism comes up."

But Pena also cites a difference in the purpose for which Hispanics have come to the United States. The Anglo-Europeans, he says "came here to change. They probably came here with some skills and a different education level. They came with concrete ideas about what they wanted to do. For Hispanics the only thing that changed was the border."

He also notes a cultural difference in the way Hispanics and Anglos communicate within their families. Pena says Hispanic boys are traditionally raised to "command respect, but not communicate."

"That's a cultural mores that exists and will keep people out of a job," he says.

The need for young Hispanics to work in the fields to help support the family is frequently cited as the cause of the high dropout rate among Mexican-Americans. For many, like Ernestina Alvarado, school became a luxury the family could no longer afford. Rosario Alvarado paints a picture of subtle home pressure that can come into play. "When you're in school and your parents are telling you 'we need you out here in the fields,' and you're not doing so well in school — that might be a factor in saying, 'I'll stay here in the fields where at least I know what I'm doing.'"

But increasingly, as Hispanic families settle down and become Americanized, this seems less of a significant factor. "You'll hear that [leave-school-to-help-out-the-family reason] from people my age and older," says Pena.

Angelina Martinez, a sophomore at BSU, agrees. Her Hispanic friends who have left school to work have done so to make money for themselves, she says. "They live with their parents, but they keep all the money they earn," she says.

Others have cited the structure and philosophy of school itself. "Schools teach middle class values, and those are Anglo values," says Ernestina Alvarado. "If you are Hispanic, there's nothing there for you." Curiously, Alvarado says her studies and observations have shown that "the Mexican-American students that hung around with the white kids and adopted their values were the ones that succeeded." The students who clung to Chicano culture tended to fail, she says.

Angelina Martinez may be a case in point. Although she learned to speak both Spanish and English at home and began working the fields at 9, she attended the predominantly white O'Leary Junior High School in Twin Falls. Most Hispanics attended Stuart Junior High. When the groups merged in the same high school, Martinez noticed distinct differences between herself and her Hispanic counterparts from Stuart Junior High. "They looked at themselves as 'We're Mexicans, so what can we do,'" says Martinez. "It was hard to be friends with them. We didn't see things the way they did. I still don't. They think: Get married when you're 18 and start working."

Martinez acknowledges that she knows little of Mexican culture or history. "I really don't think a lot about being Hispanic. I think about myself as being Americanized."

Most observers cite a lack of professional role models for Hispanic students to emulate. Edna Talboy recalls counseling a Hispanic student about her career following college. Talboy was discussing the psychology profession to the student "who was very bright — and all of a sudden it was 'la-la land.' She didn't know what I was talking about. I asked her if she knew any Hispanic women in the profession, and she didn't. And I asked her if she knew any Hispanic women in authority. She said: 'Well, I knew a secretary...'

Talboy believes that low expectations for Hispanics have become a self-fulfilling prophecy. "It's just like women," she says. "They were expected to fill a certain role."

Pena agrees with a need for more Hispanic role models, and notes some positive changes in recent years. "On the bright side," says Pena, "applicants for IMAGE [a national Hispanic organization] scholarships are increasing." Career aspirations have also changed, he says. In the 1960s, most IMAGE scholarship applicants wanted to be teachers or social workers, whereas today, says Pena, "it varies from artist to nuclear physicist."

Two programs seeking to bring more Hispanics into the professions are HEP and CAMP. HEP is a 10-week high school equivalency program operated at Boise State with federal funds. Seasonal and migrant workers are recruited from the Northwest and northern Utah, Nevada and California by Tony Rodriguez. They are housed at Boise State or attend evening classes in Nampa and Wilder. Those completing the program are awarded their GED, "The GED opens the door to them," says Rodriguez. But it is CAMP — the college assistance migrant program — "that is really the diamond, the one that will get people ahead," he says.

Freshman-level students who have worked at least 75 days in the fields during the previous two years are eligible for CAMP. CAMP is essentially a two-semester scholarship program that includes extensive counseling services and classes to help these students adjust to the new and strange life of college.

Students are given information and help on applying for scholarship grants to allow them to continue their education after CAMP. BSU is one of four CAMP-affiliated universities in the country.

Rodriguez says while some older Hispanics "think they've missed the boat" on education, "the younger people are very receptive" to CAMP.

Rodriguez is optimistic about the assimilation of Hispanics in Idaho. "The younger people are coming into the universities," he says. "They've been through high school. They've been around their Anglo friends. They are dealing with the mainstream — sports, friends, music."

A growing number of resident Hispanics no longer want their children to follow them into the fields. Maria Rios is a CAMP student at Boise State who had dropped out of school in 10th grade to follow the migrant trail. "I have a 2-year-old daughter," she says before leaving for her next class. "I don't want her to have a life like mine."
White Fright

(Continued from Page 27)

Kowalski was the prosecuting attorney in the November 1987 trial of four members of The Order who were accused of violating the civil rights of Denver radio personality Alan Berg by killing him. Berg was Jewish and an outspoken critic of white separatists.

"They're on the run," Kowalski said of the white separatists after two of the defendants were found guilty. "The major active groups are not functional anymore."

"We're on the run, all right," Butler scoffs, "but more and more people are waking up to exactly what he [Kowalski] said: All white people are on the run. He's an anti-white race traitor; he hates his race.

"Our enemies are not the Jews, not the blacks, not the Mexicans, not the Orientals... Our enemies are of our own household. A race that has all power within itself can only be seduced and deceived by one of its own household. And we have these race traitors who have sold out for glory and gold who make these kinds of statements.

"He knows just as well as I do that we're not on the run. We're not running from anything," Butler adds. "We have faced our competition head-on and we will continue because we have truth on our side."

Despite his assertions, Butler has his own legal problems. In February he's scheduled to go on trial in Arkansas with more than a dozen white-separatist leaders charged with sedition.

"If Butler is convicted, I think the entire movement could completely die out in northern Idaho," says Larry Broadbent, Kootenai County undersheriff. "I don't think he has picked any kind of successor to act in his stead, or at least the individuals he has named as possible successors will not carry the same charisma. I think the group will just melt back into the woodwork."

Along with the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations, Broadbent has played a major role in the effort to counteract the white-separatist movement in the state. Since then, more Idahoans have mobilized in response to the Aryan Nations' activities. A conference held by the Northwest Coalition Against Malicious Harassment in Coeur d'Alene last October is an example. Minority groups, law enforcement and state officials, and other concerned individuals attended the three-day conference. More than 150 groups are members of the coalition, which was formed in April 1987. "I think the people of Idaho have answered the challenge of racial and religious harassment very well," says Broadbent.

Idaho Attorney General Jim Jones agrees.

"I think [the white separatists] have been hurt by the public's response; the way communities and groups like the Kootenai County Task Force and the Northwest Coalition have countered this hate mongering, I don't think the white supremacists totally expected that," he says. "With the prosecutions for the [Coeur d'Alene] bombings and the federal indictments for sedition, I think these groups have been sent reeling."

Idaho's lawmakers have also sent a message to the white separatists. Jones adds. In 1983 the Legislature passed a bill that upgraded "malicious harassment" from a misdemeanor to a felony, and in the last session it approved a "domestic terrorism" bill that outlaws paramilitary training.

Has Idaho done enough?

"I think we've done just about all we can from a legislative standpoint," Jones replies. "From an enforcement standpoint, the state has also done very well. I think we've taken effective steps to show that we'll take action if anybody steps outside the boundaries of the law. I think maybe we can do a better job from a publicity standpoint. I think maybe we need to publicize the fact that we don't appreciate having these folks coming in."

Marilyn Shuler, director of the state's Human Rights Commission, and others have not overlooked a crucial point in this tempest: the white separatists' right of free speech.

"People have a right to express themselves," she says. "But people also have the right to live free from fear."

"It's really critical that they have a forum in which they can express their views," says BSU's Christensen, "because the strength of a democracy is embedded in the concept that the smallest voice has the opportunity to speak in the public arena — no matter how weird or unacceptable their views may be. The point is the arena must be open, however much hate, compassion or love we want to express."

"We have to allow for the expression of ideas, no matter how offensive or repugnant they are to most of us," Shuler adds. "We can't put a fence around our border."

What does the future hold for white separatists in Idaho?

Shuler says racism will always be with us — but in a different form. "People with these extreme views will use much more sophisticated techniques," she comments. "We're seeing things like videotapes on public access television and radio shows. The message of hate is still there, but not with white sheets or burning crosses; it's much more subtle. The next generation of racists will be very smooth."

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Hall of Fame adds 6

Joe Aliotti, Dr. John B. Barnes, David Hughes, Frank Teverbaugh, Kevin Wood and Rolly Woolsey are the newest selections to the Boise State University Athletic Hall of Fame.

The six will be inducted on Feb. 19, and recognized at halftime of the SU/ISU basketball game on Feb. 20. Aliotti played quarterback for the Bronco football team in 1979-80, leading the squad to a 20-4 record, including the 1980 national championship. He received All-America honors in both his junior and senior years.

Barnes was president of Boise State from 1967-77 and was the guiding force in the planning, development and building of the majority of the current athletic facilities at BSU. During his 10-year presidency, Dr. Barnes led BSU into the Big Sky Conference, rebuilt Bronco Stadium, established the Bronco Athletic Association, built the University Club scholarship box and conducted a feasibility study for the BSU Pavilion. Now retired, Dr. Barnes lives in Boise.

Hughes was a running back during 1977-80. He was drafted in 1981 by the Seattle Seahawks and played five years before finishing his career in 1986 with the Pittsburgh Steelers.

Teverbaugh was one of the few four-sport athletes to ever compete for the Broncos. Competing for BJC from 1951-53, he lettered in football, basketball, baseball and track. Teverbaugh now lives in the Tri-Cities area of Washington, where he has been a coach for several years.

Wood was a member of the Bronco wrestling team from 1979-82. He won Big Sky championships in 1979, '80 and '82.

Woolsey lettered in football and track. Playing on the 1972-74 football teams, he started at both safety and cornerback. He later played for the Dallas Cowboys and Seattle Seahawks.
Pam J. Wardle (BA, Elementary Education, '83) was chosen as the 1987 recipient of the New Jersey Governor's Teaching Recognition Award. She is now teaching at Riverhead Elementary School in Washington, D.C.

Michael Monteforte (BA, Management, '84) was promoted to Eastern area manager over marketing and sales for Morrison-Knudsen Co., Railroad Division in New York.

Kent T. Burkhardt (BA, Information Science, '84) has graduated from the information system officer course at Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi.

Eric Nelson ('84) received his juris doctorate degree from the University of Denver, College of Law.

Steve Counter (BM, '84) is the new instrumental music director at Meridian High School.

Donna Higle (BM, '85) teaches music at the Naz Perre public schools.

Dennis Beallston ('85) is the administrative supervisor for AIA Bancard Services in Lewiston.

Raj Anjila (Computer Information, '86) was recently promoted to data processing programmer/analyst at the Idaho State Tax Commission in Boise.

Debbie Christlman (BA, Business, '85) is teaching business and vocational education at Payette High School.

David Weggan (Business, '85) was promoted to data processing specialist III and works as a systems analyst for State Farm Insurance Corporate Headquarters in Bloomington, Ill.

Mark Morris (BM, '85) is teaching music in the Potlatch public schools.

Jim Barsness (MA, Art Education, '85) recently had his paintings exhibited in the Diego Gallery in San Francisco, Calif.

Mike Ridgeway (BS, Physical Education, '85) is teaching earth and life science at Robert Stuart Jr. High School in Twin Falls.

Laura L. Ottmar (Business, '85) was promoted to manager of the Pocatello branch of Idaho First National Bank.

Karen J. Barnes (BA, Communication, '85) has completed her master's degree in speech communication at the University of Washington.

Nancy M. Mcintosh (BA, English, '86) is employed as the communication director for the Building Contractors Association of Southwestern Idaho in Boise.

Fred R. Waddel (BA, Finance, '86) is an office manager at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Charlene Maxton (BA, Elementary Education, '86) is teaching kindergarten for the Bull School District.

Kevin S. Wilson (BA, English, '86) was named the Idaho winner in the Philip Morris Magazine essay competition.

Steve Saklan (BA, Business, '86) is teaching business at Council High School.

John Liebenthal ('86) was promoted to public relations/marketing coordinator for Northern Engineering and Testing Inc. in Boise.

Michael Hazel (Marketing, '86) is employed as a sales representative at Dick Donnelly Lincoln Mercury Co. in Boise.

Ted Totten ('BA, '86) is the head of the music department at Meridian High School, where he directs the choral program and teaches Spanish.

Sunny Smith (Elementary Education, '87) is teaching third grade at Bellevue Elementary School.

Kathryn Tutun-Puckett (MA, Reading/Education, '87) started doctoral coursework at Indiana University, Bloomington in language education.

Mary Jo McCaskey (BA, Elementary Education, '87) is teaching fifth grade at Hallcy Elementary School.

William H. Brown (BA, Business, '87) is a sales representative for Beacham Corporation in Salt Lake City.

Lori Garrelston (BA, Elementary Education, '87) is teaching first grade at Bellevue Elementary School.

Brenda L. Tate (BA, Accounting, '87) is employed with Arthur Andersen & Co., a Boise accounting firm.

Tammy Roddsebaugh (BS, Mathematics, '87) is teaching math at Murtaugh High School.

Edith Decker (BA, Communication/English, '87) is enrolled in the master's program in the School of Journalism, University of Oregon.

Valerie Hall (BA, Elementary Education, '87) is teaching second grade for the Payette School District.

Brad Henry (BA, Finance, '87) is working in Oklahoma for FDIC as an assistant bank examiner.

Frank J. Heintz (MA, Reading, '87) is employed at Lepera Junior High School in Parker, Ariz., teaching reading and English.

Annie Myers (BS, Health Science, '87) is a lab technician at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Tanya K. Johnson (BS, Math Education, '87) is teaching math and science at Sugar-Salem High School in Rexburg.

Brent Gee ('87) is teaching math and science at Central Idaho Community College in Twin Falls.

Karen Larsen (Medical Records '87) is working at the University of Utah Hospital in Salt Lake City.

David Prince (BM, '87) is teaching music in the public schools in Hansen.

James K. Blevins (BS, Biology, '87) is in the master's program at the University of Idaho.

We stand corrected

Oops, we made a mistake. In the alumni news section of the fall issue we said Lawrence Smith graduated with a BBA in 1983. We had the year correct, but Mr. Smith was swift to remind us that he graduated with a degree in English, not business.

Writing with a style that would make his past mentors proud, this is what he told us:

"While I have nothing against the business department, my allegiance to the English department causes me to winces in anguish at this misstatement. I may wonder if caught publicly advocating the qualities of spuds from Maine.

"By graduation I had neither heard of a balance sheet nor ever read The Wall Street Journal. Instead, I had honed my understanding of literature, film, philosophy and French, and appeared headed, like some of my classmates, for a desultory career in the dishwasher branch of the food service industry . . . Please, I beg you, publish a correction so that one of Boise State's proudest alumni might safely return home."

Consider it done. By the way, Mr. Smith graduated from Duke University with a law degree in 1986 and now works in Columbus, Ohio, for one of the largest law firms in the world. Now that he admits to "more than passing acquaintance with barbers, razors and silk ties, not to mention balance sheets and The Wall Street Journal," he should rest easy knowing we will be in touch during future fund-raising campaigns.

Join the 'B' Club

An athletic support group consisting of former Bronco letter winners has been established by the BAA.

The purposes of the new Varsity "B" Club are to keep letter winners informed about the current athletic program and to provide activities to reunite former teammates.

Benefits will include a membership plaque, special locker room reports, membership in football's 5th Quarter Club, and basketball's Pavilion Club.

The new organization is trying to locate former Bronco athletes. Those interested in the club, or with information about former letter winners, may fill out and return the form below or contact the BAA office directly at 385-3556 or 385-1781.

Name: ____________________________
Address: _________________________
City: ____________________________ State: ______ ZIP: ______
Sports & Years Lettered: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________
Address: _________________________
City: ____________________________ State: ______ ZIP: ______
Sports & Years Lettered: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________
Address: _________________________
City: ____________________________ State: ______ ZIP: ______
Sports & Years Lettered: ____________________________

Name: ____________________________
Address: _________________________
City: ____________________________ State: ______ ZIP: ______
Sports & Years Lettered: ____________________________
Alums join law review

Adam Affleck (English, writing emphasis, '87) and Kenneth Jorgenson (political science, '86) were recently accepted onto the staff of Brigham Young University Law Review. Affleck was chosen based on an article he submitted to the review. He was picked as one of three students out of a field of 80 who submitted articles. Jorgenson was chosen for his academic standing in the top 10 percent of his class. Both will write and edit articles for the periodical. The Law Review is published by BYU's law school and covers practice, theory and recent developments in law. It has 650 subscribers around the country, including judges, private practitioners and law schools.

Braithwaite selected

Rex Braithwaite (BBA '76) has been named state executive director for the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, a branch of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Braithwaite supervises a staff of 169 located in Idaho county offices and 18 in the state headquarters.

He began his career with the ACS in 1956, and has managed offices in Elmore, Blaine and Gem counties. After receiving his degree from BSU he was named district director for Magic Valley and in 1981 came to the state office as a program specialist.

The ASC is responsible for a variety of federal agricultural programs, including set-asides, commodity loans and conservation reserves.

Alumni Association fees due

Alumni Association membership dues, which are based on the calendar year, are available for renewal. The individual rate is $15, with alumni couple dues totaling $25. For more information and applications contact the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1959.

Former BJC professor dies

Former professor Harold "Hal" Wennstrom, 72, died Nov. 7 in Boise. An educator all his life, he taught theatre arts at Boise Junior College in the 1940s and helped organize the Boise Little Theatre. In 1956 he moved to Torrance, Calif., where he taught and was dean of fine arts at El Camino College.

program at Western Washington University studying marine zoology. He also has a teaching assistantship.

Kevin Perron (BA, Management, '87) is employed with the Hansen School District teaching English, speech, reading and Spanish.

Joan Moorhead (AAS, Horticulture, '87) is working as a florist for Albertson's in Boise.

Paul Johnson (Philosophy, '87) was awarded a graduate school fellowship. He is enrolled in the doctoral program at Michigan State University.

Sherry Gee-Tullis (BM, '87) is teaching music in the Kuna public schools.

Ricky Basteraches (Accounting, '87) passed the CPA examination and is working as a staff accountant with Ripley, Dow & Co. in Nampa.

Cathy Sager (BA, Elementary Education, '87) is a sixth grade teacher at Jackson Elementary in Boise.

Donald L. Garner (BA, Criminal Justice, '87) is working as a Canyon County deputy sheriff in Middleton.

Leland Kent Fife (BS, Physical Education, '87) is working on a master's degree in exercise science at Washington State University.

Cliff Bayer (BS, Biology, '87) is a lab technician in the research and development department of the Boise Veterans Medical Center.

Theresa Snodgrass (BA, Elementary Education, '87) is a math teacher at Bickel Elementary in Twin Falls.

Greg Despopoulos (Chemistry, '87) accepted a graduate teaching assistantship and research fellowship in chemistry from Columbia University.

Jan C. Saxton (AS, Radiologic Technology, '87) is a student at MSTI in the radiation therapy program in Boise.

Stephen Wingett (MA, Education, '87) is serving as the social studies department head and a teacher at Lake Hazel Middle School in Meridian.

Adam Affleck (BA, English, '87) is attending Brigham Young University's Law School in Provo, Utah.

Mark Kaufman (BM, '87) is teaching music in the public schools in Yoncalla, Ore.

Hud Hudson (Philosophy, '87) was awarded a graduate school fellowship. He is in the doctoral program in philosophy at the University of Rochester.

Holly Colwell (AS, Medical Records, '87) is employed with the professional review organization as a medical review analyst in Boise.

Jack Long (BA, Elementary Education, '87) is teaching third grade at Mukilteo Elementary School in Washington.

Karen Toal (BBA, Marketing, '87) is employed in Boise with Elgin Syler/Drake as an account assistant.

Sylvia Walters (BM, '87) is teaching music in the elementary schools in Mountain Home.

Weddings

Karen Oakes and Michael Riggin (Oregon) May 30

Scott Criner and Kim Holtry

On Leaving Tehran

By Glenn Oakley

T

he Iranian official looked across at the young Abolfazle Mohammadi. "So, you want to go to school in America," he said. "Would you like to go to a big school or a small school?"

Mohammadi thought briefly, then answered, "A smaller school." The official opened his large book, peered into the pages and then looked up at Mohammadi. "How would you like to go to Oregon?"

Mohammadi knew Oregon was in the western United States, but little else. He certainly had never heard of Ontario, Ore.

Neither had the ticket agents at Kennedy International Airport in New York City, who assumed the Iranian student was mistaken and meant Ontario, Canada, or possibly Ontario, Calif.

But Mohammadi was adamant and managed to arrive in the eastern Oregon town on a hot September day in 1970. He earned a degree in mathematics at Treasure Valley Community College, then went to Northwest Nazarene College where he earned a bachelor's in engineering mathematics. After one year of working for Morrison-Knudsen in Boise, Mohammadi returned to his hometown of Tehran, going to work for the Ministry of Higher Education, where his father before him had worked.

Mohammadi continued to work during the beginning of the revolution, with machine-gun fire echoing in the city streets. When "things went sour" Mohammadi and his Idaho native wife returned to Boise in 1980. He enrolled in the master of business administration program at Boise State University, pursuing his studies throughout the Iranian hostage crisis.

H

e prefers not to discuss Iranian politics — family members remain in Tehran. But he notes that with 1 million Iranians killed in the Iran/Iraq war, "Iran is already being punished."
Mohammadi himself has suffered the recriminations of some Americans who blamed all Iranians for the actions of the Khomeini regime. He stresses that his attackers were in the minority and he has always had "a lot of wonderful friends here."

"But, let's put it this way," he says with a smile, "I was available." An Iranian friend was punched in the face, his nephew in Boise had sugar poured in his gas tank. Even today, Mohammadi says "automatically there is a negative feeling" when strangers learn he is from Iran.

Mohammadi's government, however, is now the U.S. government. He has become a U.S. citizen and works as a data processing manager for an agency that could not exist in Iran — the State Liquor Dispensary. "If you drink any kind of alcohol over there you receive 80 lashes," he notes.

Mohammadi says he believes in the adage, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." Still, he retains much of his Persian culture. A practicing Moslem, he says the lack of a Boise mosque is not an insurmountable barrier. "If you're in the middle of the desert, you can pray," he says. And he remains in contact with family and friends in Iran. He and his wife made a return visit to Tehran in 1986.

(Kentucky) July 11
Andrew G. Webster and Andrea Dakopolos (Ketchum)
July 18
Mark Fereday and G. Joy Gibson (Boise) July 25
Geoffrey Smoke and Bridget T. Shigeta (Boise) Aug. 1
Dirk Haas and Patty Gabica (Boise) Aug. 1
Cathleen E. Harrol and Mark K. Curtis (Nampa) Aug. 7
Kristi Hardisty and Ron Abel (Boise) Aug. 7
Curt Chandler and Karen Peterson (Boise) Aug. 14
Drew Wilson and Suzanne Weeks (Boise) Aug. 15
Angie K. Jording and Jerry L. Nelson (Longview, Wash.) Aug. 15
John A. Lewis and Deena M. Palmer (Boise) Aug. 15
Shannon Criner and Delon Makenin (Boise) Aug. 15
Steven D. Jackson and Sarah N. Jorgensen, Aug. 16
Mark P. Holleran and Mary Lynne Tonkin (Boise) Aug. 22
Gary K. Mingus and Heather Ooley (Eagle) Aug. 22
Ron Schimbke and Tiffany Wats (Boise) Aug. 22
Mark W. Schutter and Ruth A. White (Boise) Aug. 22
Phillip Openshaw and Mishelle Foster (California) Aug. 27
Patrick Roark and Tamarah Spaulding (Anahim, Calif.) Aug. 29
Connie A. Rowe and Tony C. Evans (Nampa) Sept. 5
Mark D. Miller and Juliet Garrett (Boise) Sept. 5
Kevin L. Kaye and Jana M. Stokes (Boise) Sept. 12

Tanya K. Pittman and Ruben Gao (Nampa) Sept. 12
Nadim Madi and Kara Spencer (Boise) Sept. 19
Kelly John Troutt and Susanne Rigg (Caldwell) Sept. 19
Robert Flagg and Kendall Louise Thurston (Washington) Sept. 19
Jerry M. Giese and Julie Thayer (Boise) Sept. 20
Keith A. Haas and Laurie A. Collins (Seattle) Oct. 3
H. Edward Ring and Diana Graves (Boise) Oct. 10
Clyde Montgomery and Wendly Dunton (Boise) Oct. 16
David W. Morris and Lorri Tallman (Billings, Mont.) Oct. 17
Mark Nuxoll and Lila Rae Wisely (Boise) Oct. 17
John G. Reed and Dee Dee Duron (Hazelton) Oct. 17
Kevin W. Booe and Stephanie Eddy (Boise) Oct. 24
Jonelle Hincalcan and Greg Darnell (Portland) Nov. 7
Thomas Halvorson II and Leslie Rolfe (Boise) Nov. 14

Deaths
Lowell E. Carpenter ('37) died Dec. 2. He worked as an electronic technician for the Federal Aviation Administration.
Robert C. Barnett, (BA, Education) a special education teacher for several years, died Nov. 8.
Shauna Hill Rand (BA, Accounting, '80) died Oct. 12 in Seattle. She was the vice president-controller of United Security Mortgage Co. at the time of her death.

Alumni Association to honor distinguished alumni

Members of the Alumni Association are urged to forward nominations for distinguished alumni of Boise State University to the Alumni Office, 1910 University Dr., Boise ID 83725.
A committee consisting of alumni, faculty and community representatives will screen nominees and present them to the Alumni Board of Directors for final selection.
The distinguished alumni awards will be presented at the annual Top Ten Scholars banquet this spring. Recipients will be selected for professional achievement and service. Please forward names of nominees to the alumni office; biographical information would also be appreciated.

Distinguished Alumni Award

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The Boise State University Foundation, Inc.

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The BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725
2 All-Americans give a big lift to track program

By Bob Evancho

You could say Troy Kemp and Wendell Lawrence, Boise State’s two Bahamian track All-Americans, arrived here by leaps and bounds.

Thanks to his gravity-defying ability to leap high, Kemp, a high jumper, earned an athletic scholarship to BSU in 1984. The same goes for fellow senior Lawrence, who can bound with the best of them in the triple jump.

In keeping with this FOCUS issue’s theme of minorities in Idaho, we decided to feature Boise State’s foreign All-Americans — shot-putter and discus thrower Steve Muse, a New Jersey native, is the Broncos’ third returning All-American — and get their thoughts on Idaho, where life is considerably different than in their Caribbean homeland.

It would seem the racial imbalance between Idaho and the Bahamas would be one of the most striking contrasts, but it hardly matters, they say.

As youngsters growing up in the Bahamas, Kemp and Lawrence never thought about racial prejudice. And they still don’t.

“Where we come from, we don’t have to deal with that,” says Lawrence, “because the Bahamas are 95-99 percent black.”

“Tourism is our main industry and we just treat the tourists, most of whom are white, well. We relate to them,” adds Kemp. “We’ve experienced the same situation here in Boise — we’ve been treated very well.”

Kemp, who had scholarship offers from Penn State, Florida and Boston University, says the main reason he selected Boise State was to hone his skills under Ed Jacoby, the Broncos’ veteran track coach who is considered one of the top high jump instructors in the country.

“I really wanted to get hooked up with a good coach,” Kemp says, “and Jake Jacoby [the coach’s son] had just won the NCAA high jump championship at Boise State that year [1984]. That really influenced me and made me want to come here even more.”

For Lawrence, the decision to attend Boise State was somewhat different.

“Coach Jacoby also offered me a scholarship,” he recalls, “but I also had a scholarship offer to the University of Arkansas, and the University of Florida also talked to me. But I talked to other Bahamians and I was told the conditions of prejudice [in Arkansas] are pretty bad.

Also, I didn’t really want to go to a big school, so I decided to come to the smaller school and went to Boise State.”

Kemp and Lawrence have enhanced that situation. “We recruit personalities as well as talent,” Jacoby says. “We don’t want an athlete who isn’t compatible with our situation. Troy and Wendell are excellent representatives of their homeland.”

Both Kemp and Lawrence hope to compete for the Bahamas in the Seoul Olympics this summer. Kemp, who is majoring in communication with a business minor, “could emerge as one of the top high jumpers in the world,” says Jacoby.

After winning the 1987 Big Sky indoor and outdoor championships, Kemp finished third in both the NCAA indoor and outdoor meets to earn All-America honors in both sports. He took second in the Pan American Games in August and has matched his best jump of 7-5 1/2 four times.

Lawrence, a physical education major who plans to teach, also won the Big Sky indoor and outdoor titles last year and earned All-America honors in the NCAA indoor meet with a 54-2 1/2 effort — good for sixth place.

“He is very astute and analyzes the sport better than I do,” Jacoby says of Lawrence. “He’s very good at what he does and he will become a great coach.”

Boise State’s Bahamian Connection
Fans find winning is only half the fun!

By Larry Burke

Remember the old line about Boise not being a basketball town? That was the common rap when the Broncos struggled through losing seasons and crowds were so sparse you could hear the ball bounce.

No more. This season the Broncos, the ones who play with the round ball, are the hottest act in town. What they've proven, really, is that Boise is a town that loves a winner, regardless of the shape of the ball.

As they say, nothing succeeds like success. FOCUS goes to print with the Broncos 15-1, near the top in national defensive statistics and leading the conference in attendance.

Bronco fans are finding out that with the right ambiance, a common basketball game can turn into a happening where the fans entertain each other.

For those who grew up with Bronco Gym, the transformation is remarkable. True, games in the old gym had their own intimate charm, but today the scale in the Pavilion is obviously different. For some games, student attendance alone is more than the capacity of Bronco Gym.

More seems to be happening now. Just like on national TV, by golly, students with heads painted blue and orange mug for local cameras. BSU's tiny Greek row, led by the wacky Gamma Sigs, are leading the brigade of student towel wavers. Once in a while, the crowd even does an organized cheer, especially when led by the baritone of Jack Harvey, who from his parquet seat bellows out the “Boise” half of the “Boise—State” chant, using vocal chords that must ache for days.

At halftime, the movements of the Mane Line Dancers bring concession sales to a standstill, and the pep band plays a smooth selection of songs from the big band era. It's all classy, very classy.

And, of course, there is the “Burger State” banner hanging from the balcony, there to confirm that a little self-interest makes for a more noisy fan, especially if the opponent has 45 points with two minutes left. Even before mid-season, the Under 50 club (free burger and Frosty if the Broncos hold an opponent to under 50 points) sponsored by Wendy's was one of Boise’s most popular organizations, with 51,140 happy members heading for post-game meals courtesy of coach Bobby Dye's “Burger Defense.”

Through all this, Boise fans are turning into some of the best in the league. (Montana's beer-throwing rowdies don't count because they behave like they're at a rodeo.) Rare is the game when BSU's fans now sit on their hands. They especially understand and appreciate Dye's belly-up style of defense that makes a 47-44 win over Idaho just as exciting as a 105-99 game of racehorse.

Taken together, what this all means is that Boise State is making the transition to tradition that occurred in football during the Lyle Smith era. True, Boise is a long way from being like an Indiana or North Carolina.

But getting there is sure fun.
The Vanishing Majority

By John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University

We live in a country characterized by the belief that truth is relative and by a modern commitment to equality which has replaced the inalienable natural rights philosophy, once the accepted grounds for a free American society. The old view provided a common ground for unity, but the new openness accepts all men, all cultures, all lifestyles, all ideologies without judgment. Is it any wonder that there is no longer a shared vision of goals or of the public good?

Not only is an agreed definition of Americanism or American purpose impossible, but even the negative certainty that led to a congressional committee on unAmericanism seems remote. The Founding Fathers’ and Abraham Lincoln’s unwillingness to tolerate the intolerant, the view that made popular sovereignty, or voting slavery into existence in the West unacceptable, was possible under natural rights, but not so under the new openness. Choices, good over bad, are limited because the opposite of discriminate is indiscriminateness.

The conscious business of the last half century has been to destroy the culture, traditions, and tastes of the majority, to create a nation of minorities each following its own inclinations. The Constitution was written to create a national majority with guarantees that it be unable to destroy fundamental rights. The definition and the idea of a majority as it existed in the 18th century has been overturned to protect minorities or factions, as the authors of the Federalist Papers intended to call them. The Constitution does not guarantee the rights of Catholics, Jews, Mormons, blacks, yellows or whites but rather of individual human beings. That is no longer good enough for the dominant relativists amongst us.

As an historian, I do not believe cultures are relative, that one is as good as another. The reason for studying other cultures is to discover what is good or what is bad about each and which do not deserve our respect. If each is as good as the other, then there should be no reason to reject the imposition of the German, Japanese, Russian or Chinese cultures on the United States. I do not deny the strengths of any nation or group, but only see it as critical to reassert our own. In America the essence of justice, the story of the nation, its soul which is clearer than that of any other nation, is the unmistakable progress of freedom and equality as stated by the authors of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. But the unity provided by that heritage as originally understood has broken up into self-conscious groups no longer concerned with a common goal and that purpose is in danger of being lost.

If the family is to be preserved, a father must prefer his children to those of others, and, if a nation is to be preserved, its citizens must have a reason for similar choices. The family, of course, has been undermined by relativism and openness, and the nation... We are open to and tolerant of closedness, of intolerance, of blandness instead of a desire to understand and possess a common goal. How can we expect it to be adopted by the world if we cannot adopt it ourselves?

I very much respect a student who says he believes something because his parents do, for it is better than simply rejecting tradition, or believing tradition consists solely of information, or having no reasoned position at all. Those who proudly review us of our prejudices with nothing to replace them with or who eagerly point out that there is no Santa Claus to five-year-olds without attempting to explain or replace the two thousand years of tradition that go with it do civilization a tremendous disservice. The greatest philosophers and thinkers the world has produced labored a lifetime to recognize they knew nothing, but we have produced a youth culture whose members recognize it immediately and have lost the desire to search.

That search, the great questions, the need to experience essential being, the need to seek out and express a common goal, the quest for a community of man based on a shared desire for truth is what brought the Founding Fathers to author their great documents. Our fate will depend upon that community permitting and fostering individual examples of strength and wisdom supported by a resurrected majority rather than by a host of minorities or factions.

Scribbling out an essay related to the theme of this issue of FOCUS in this fashion, the way a teacher might discuss it, seems to me to underline the real need for and purpose of a university. It comes from reading Allan Bloom’s, The Closing of the American Mind, and it comes from being asked too often to substitute so-called “values” and “commitment,” subject to negotiation, for what was once phrased in terms of good and evil, not negotiable. A majority approach is impossible in a society which accepts the relativism of truth and openness and therefore cannot set priorities or make critical judgments. Considered philosophically, I am convinced the debate on wilderness, on power, on nuclear proliferation would have a different outcome than if considered only politically or economically. The quick economic fix is the essence of openness, of moral relativism, of negotiated values. Those questions and others must be considered philosophically, by an informed majority, within a university framework, if truly just decisions on them are to be reached.
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