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Scholars discuss prospects for peace at the Frank Church Public Affairs Conference.

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COVER
The traditional family, reflected in photos and memorabilia, may become a relic in a society replete with divorces, blended families and working mothers. Chuck Scheer photo

40 ON THE MEND
The marriage is gone, but this family survives.

44 CRYING INSIDE
Dealing with the agony of Alzheimer's.

62 ICY LEGACY
BSU fullback Bart Hull moves beyond his famous father's shadow.
Tech building on fast track

Just 10 months after the idea first surfaced, Boise State University will break ground for a new technology education center billed as a key element in the state's economic development efforts.

The building was put on a fast-track schedule last winter as part of the plan developed to encourage Micron Technology to expand in Boise.

When complete next fall, the 50,000-square-foot, three-story building will house several of BSU's professional programs, such as electronics, construction management, pre-engineering and manufacturing technology.

It also will include space for the University of Idaho's engineering courses in Boise.

The accelerated construction schedule was made possible through a unique lease/purchase arrangement between Boise State and the BSU Foundation.

Under the agreement, the foundation will finance, construct and own the building on land acquired through a trade with the state. The university will pay a $500,000 annual lease for approximately 25 years, after which BSU will become the owner.

The building and its furnishings will cost $5 million, which will be available after the foundation sells certificates of participation to investors.

Once the financial package is in place, ground will be broken this fall, with completion scheduled for a year later. The contractor is Jordan-Wilcomb of Boise.

The building will be located across from the present School of Vocational Technical Education. A three-story glass atrium with open stairs and glass-enclosed

(Continued on page 6)

About this issue

Despite its conservative, pro-family image, Idaho exceeds the national average in divorces per capita. Conversely, the state's day-care services and child custody dispute resolution services are lagging far behind the rest of the nation. This issue of FOCUS examines the changing American family through stories that address these subjects as well as personal accounts of adoption, the care of elderly parents and one woman's separation and divorce. □

A gift unveiled

Forrest and Chase Church unveiled a bust of their father, the late Senator Frank Church, at a Sept. 30 ceremony. The bust was a gift from the Republic of China to Boise State. It will be located at the entrance to the Frank Church Collection on the third floor of the BSU Library. The piece, which was also unveiled in the U.S. Capitol in September, was created by Washington, D.C., artist Gretta Bader.

Chuck Scheer photo

BSU sets enrollment record

This fall's official enrollment figures reinforce what crowded classrooms and jammed parking lots already indicate — that students are attending Boise State in record numbers.

BSU's "head count" total is the state's largest at 11,760, up 3 percent from last fall. Of those, 6,479 are full time, an increase of 8.4 percent. Another 4,640 are enrolled part time.

Student numbers were down, however, in vocational technical programs. This fall 641 signed up, compared to last year's record-breaking 719.

BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland says the drop in vocational enrollment was probably caused by the booming economy in the Boise region. Because so many jobs are available, especially in construction, many potential vocational students are entering the work force rather than attending school, he explains.

Overall, Boise State's enrollment has increased by 7 percent over the last four fall semesters. That compares to 8 percent at Idaho State University, 5 percent at the University of Idaho, and 12 percent at Lewis-Clark State College.

Boise State also leads Idaho in "full-time equivalent" students. (Fifteen credits equal one FTE undergraduate student.) BSU has 8,363 FTE students, an increase of 2.4 percent from last year, but still short of the 8,434 all-time high set in 1982.

FTE figures are especially important because they are part of the calculation used to determine how the state budget will be divided among the institutions.

Graduate school enrollment grew only slightly, from 288 FTE students last fall to 300 this year.

Statewide, 31,095 students are enrolled at the four institutions. That figure, an all-time high, is 1,168 students more than last year.

Fall, 1988 Enrollment

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Boise State's new three story Technology Building will be located on University Drive, across from the current vocational technical complex.

Building plans put on fast track

(Continued from page 5)

elevator will mark the main entrance facing University Drive.
The first floor will feature two lecture halls and three classrooms, all serviced by a common audiovisual corridor.

"The intent is to create a very flexible and functional state-of-the-art audiovisual presentation capability that can be used by the university as well as outside groups," says design architect Neil Hosford.

The second floor will be devoted mostly to engineering offices and laboratories that will be shared by BSU and the U of I. That floor will include labs for computer-aided design, electronics and construction management.

The third floor will house BSU's programs in manufacturing technology and electronics.

While the facility will meet the immediate educational needs of the region, BSU Director of Planning Brian Chase says another building will be needed in two to four years.

"If the construction management, engineering and pre-engineering programs continue to grow, then this building will be too crowded within the next three or four years," Chase told the BSU Foundation in September. "That's why we are seriously looking at designing a second building just about when this one is finished."

Chase added that this is the first of four technology education buildings planned for the future.

In the meantime, it has not been determined how BSU will pay the $500,000 annual lease. The State Board of Education will submit a $42 million plan to the Legislature to finance higher education buildings, including the BSU building.

If that plan is not approved, then BSU could be required to take the lease payment from its operating budget, the board cautioned.
**Arts Journal moves to BSU**

Idaho's only statewide arts magazine has relocated its offices to the Boise State campus.

The *Idaho Arts Journal*, founded in Sun Valley and located in Sandpoint for the past two years, moved to Boise in search of a more solid financial base that will support a quarterly publication, exhibits and other special projects.

Boise State will provide office space and production assistance to editor Jane Fritz, who moved to campus in September.

The magazine previously was published and distributed statewide six times a year. It printed a calendar of events as well as feature stories from each region of the state. Under the reorganization, the magazine will retain its regional approach, but each issue will focus on a theme. The issue currently under way features Idaho artists at work. Others on arts education and art therapy are in the planning stages.

Because the magazine has lost money in the past, funding for each issue must be in place prior to publication, says Fritz. Money will be raised through corporate sponsorship, grants and individual donations. The *Journal* relied on advertising and grants in the past.

BSU Arts and Sciences Dean Daryl Jones says the new partnership will be beneficial to both the university and the magazine. University affiliation will reduce operating costs and should enhance the *Journal*’s fund-raising efforts. BSU will assume a more statewide presence in the arts through its connection with the magazine, Jones says.

**Groff teaches in Brazil**

BSU English professor Keith Groff has been awarded a Fulbright scholarship to teach and study in Brazil.

Groff is teaching graduate students and conducting research in psycholinguistics at the Pontifica Universidade Catolica do Rio de Janeiro. Psycholinguistics is the study of the acquisition of language.

Groff is one of approximately 1,000 Americans selected for the 1988-89 academic year under the Fulbright Exchange Program.

Groff is the second member of BSU’s English department to be awarded a Fulbright, following Carol Rinnert who won an award for 1982-83 and 1983-84.

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Dear Editor:

Congratulations on the fine article in the summer issue of FOCUS on the possibility of making the Sawtooths a National Park! It was well-researched, informative, and thought-provoking. I would like to take this opportunity to add a few points to the debate.

There is, I believe, a middle ground between current management of the greater Sawtooth area and a national park which ought to be seriously considered by readers of FOCUS. That is wilderness designation under Forest Service management. In particular, the current Sawtooth Wilderness Area ought to be extended to include the Smoky Mountains near Galena Summit, the Yuba River country near Atlanta, the important wildlife habitat between the current western boundary of the Wilderness and highway 21 between Lowman and Grandjean, and the Hansen Lakes area north of Grandjean. In addition, a White Cloud-Boulder Wilderness of some 450,000 acres should be designated by Congress and the Pioneers, near Ketchum, should also be so designated.

Wilderness designation under Forest Service management presents several attractive features compared to both current management and a national park. Wilderness designation will attract more tourists than now, but far less than a national park, and the people attracted will be here to enjoy Idaho's natural beauty; they will be far less disruptive than the crowds seen at Grand Teton, Yellowstone, or Great Smokey national parks. Nonetheless, they will spend their money here to purchase food, gasoline, camping equipment, guide services, etc.

On the other hand, wilderness designation will prevent some of the negative aspects of current Forest Service management; no new roads could be built in the wilderness, thus keeping the country exactly as it now is and allowing the Forest Service to concentrate its scarce dollars on maintaining currently existing roads. No below-cost timber sales would be permitted in wilderness, thus saving the taxpayers money, and in a small way, reducing federal deficits. Grazing at current levels, hunting, fishing, hiking and camping would continue exactly as today. Under either national park or Forest Service wilderness designation, it would eventually be necessary for the federal government to extinguish mining claims in the White Clouds to preserve the area as it now is.

However, there are portions of Idaho which do deserve to be preserved as national parks. If we think of national parks as preserving significant and unique landforms and biotic communities, then at least three potential parks come to mind. One of these is mentioned in the com-
panion article in FOCUS: Craters of the Moon National Monument. Craters contains a unique landscape and, when enlarged to include the Great Rift, would make an excellent park. In my opinion, a second candidate which ought to be considered is the Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area. As the deepest gorge on the continent, it deserves more protection than as a National Recreation Area (National Playground?). After all, Grand Canyon, which is not even the deepest, is a national park. The current N.R.A. with some enlarging on both the Oregon and Idaho sides, in particular the Rapid River drainage in Idaho, would make a spectacular addition to the national park system.

Finally, I believe that Idahoans ought to give serious attention to proposals to create an Owyhee Canyonlands National Park in the southwest corner of the state together with adjoining lands in Oregon and Nevada. The area is spectacular wildlife habitat, presents outstanding scenery, and suffers under its current management by the Bureau of Land Management. It ought, in fact, to be the number one candidate for park designation in this state.

We all agree, I think, that Idaho's natural beauty is the major reason why native Idahoans want to stay here and why "Idahoans by choice" choose to move there. We should debate publicly and choose carefully how we are going to hand our national heritage down to our children and grandchildren. I hope that this letter will contribute positively to that debate and that the ideas presented here will be seriously considered by readers of FOCUS.

Alan R. Hausrath, Professor
BSU Math Department

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Dear Editor:

Congratulations on having received the prestigious silver medal from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). I am not surprised. I read each issue of FOCUS with great interest. It is truly one of the most interesting publications to cross my desk.

I was also interested to read about the numerous honors awarded to your fine College of Business. I find that most people east of the Mississippi do indeed think of Boise State University as the University of Idaho. Keep up the good work.

Stewart L. Tubbs
Dean, College of Business
Eastern Michigan University

Dear Editor:

I am now receiving FOCUS, which I really enjoy, but I have one suggestion which I hope someone will consider. Since Southern California is really not all that far from Boise, the Bronco football or basketball team occasionally comes down this way in their regular schedule. I would like to attend such an event (especially when it’s right here in San Diego) but the only way I find out about these games is afterward in the newspaper. Is there any way the schedules could be listed in FOCUS? I just received the summer volume a few weeks ago and it seems like it would be an ideal spot for this information. I’m sure I’m not the only alumnus in Southern California.

Thank you for your time, and keep up the good work.

Christine (Peterson) Vaz
BSU class of 1969

Museum aided

When Idahoans begin creating sculptures of magnetic sand and making wavelength phenomena with Slinkies at the Discovery Center in Boise, they can thank several BSU faculty and students. The hands-on science museum, set to open Dec. 17 at 131 Myrtle St., has been developed with the help of physics faculty members Dewey Dykstra and William Smith, chemistry professor Loren Carter, geology professor Monte Wilson and students Stephanie Blyler and Pam Loop.

Dykstra began working on the project in 1982 when the Junior League of Boise came to BSU seeking technical help. Dykstra had been a consultant for a similar museum in Oklahoma City, the Omniplex. He became secretary of the board of directors for the Discovery Center. Other faculty and students have also helped in the creation of the exhibits. A bit of interdisciplinary teamwork surfaced when geologist Wilson directed chemist Carter to an Idaho source for magnetic sand. The only other commercial source for the sand, from a California beach, had become unavailable, according to Dykstra.

Center tops in region

The BSU Adult Learning Center has received the U.S. Department of Education Secretary’s Award for the outstanding adult education program in Region X — an area that comprises Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Curriculum and instructional methods, coordination with other agencies, and evaluation and student feedback procedures were among the criteria used to select the award recipient, according to Elaine Simmons, director of the center.
Playwright donates collection

Ernest Hemingway is a more familiar face in the Boise State University Library these days.

That is because Florida playwright John de Groot has donated the 130-book collection he used to research the life of the famous author for the one-man show Papa, which began its national tour at Boise State in May.

The de Groot collection contains every biography written about Hemingway as well as books by his wives and friends. Several titles are now out of print, and others are first editions or signed by the authors.

The collection also includes copies of the FBI files on Hemingway, tapes of personal interviews conducted by de Groot, and directors' scripts of movies made from Hemingway novels.

De Groot gathered the books during the five years he worked on the script for Papa. Together, they give BSU one of the best research collections in the country, de Groot says.

Students and other researchers will be able to use the collection in the Library, but the books cannot be checked out.

The books are the first donation to the Idaho Writers' Archive, which was started by BSU to preserve the works of writers who have lived in Idaho.

De Groot first became acquainted with Boise in May during the opening run of Papa, which featured actor George Peppard as Hemingway. Since its Boise premiere, the show has run in Cleveland, Atlanta and Chicago. □
Publications catalog available

Boise State University's "Western Catalog, Series #1" is now available, featuring a collection of books, posters, videos, cassettes and curiosities.

The catalog provides a complete listing and ordering information for BSU's Ahsahta Press, cold-drill magazine, the Hemingway Western Studies book series, Poetry in Public Places and the Western Writers Series.

Among the new publications featured in this year's catalog is Preserving the Game: Gambling, Mining, Hunting & Conservation in the Vanishing West by J.R. Jones. Jones was a Western hunter, guide and miner who underwent a conversion to conservation in the early 1900s. He spearheaded a campaign to establish Grand Teton National Park and save many of its indigenous animals. His hilarious tall tales and environmental essays were originally published in Saturday Evening Post, Sunset and Izaak Walton Outdoor America. The book, complete with photographs and maps, will be available April 1989.

The 1988-89 catalog cover is illustrated with a blue-eyed grizzly bear, symbolic of the unorthodoxly Western nature of the publications enclosed.

The catalog can be ordered free by writing to Tom Trusky, English Department, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.
Guidebook targets non-trads

Who is Dr. Staff? Which is better, a new book or a used book? How do I juggle family, friends and 16 credits?

Four years ago, Boise State University non-traditional student Kellie Branson-Culley asked those questions. Today, a 93-page booklet, Starting Over, written by Branson-Culley, answers them for students, like herself, who choose to return to school after a long absence.

The book, free to non-traditional students and published with funds provided by the Associated Students of Boise State University, addresses the intricacies of campus life including registration, financial aid, housing, admissions, day care and services available for students.

"The needs are so different for non-traditional students," Branson-Culley, 31, says. "If they are given the opportunity to know support services are available, they're more likely to stick with it. Most don't have any idea how to get involved or where to go for help."

"It's written from a student's perspective. It's very informal and easy to read," she says. "It includes just about everything they need to know from buying an umbrella to how to park."

Branson-Culley lives in Boise and is married with two children. □

Meistersingers tour England

There were as many sights as sounds for Boise State University's performance choir, the Meistersingers, while on tour in England this summer as participants of Cambridge, England's, first British-American choral festival.

BSU was one of two American colleges that attended the festival, which featured the opportunity to rehearse and perform with acclaimed choral conductor John Alldis in a special concert in the Ely Cathedral. The choir also toured and performed in other Cambridge-area churches and cathedrals.

The Meistersingers raised approximately $20,000, one-third of the trip's total cost. The general community and BSU donated the remaining funds needed for the trip. □

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BSU makes grade

Boise State University is one of 100 state colleges and universities featured in the book, How to Get an Ivy League Education at a State University, released last month by Avon Books.

The book, written by Martin Nemko, profiles public colleges and universities nationwide that offer educational experiences comparable with expensive private institutions. He credits BSU with particularly strong programs in accounting, art, biology, communication, English and music. Nemko suggests Boise State is an ideal educational center because of job and internship opportunities available. □

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Cornerstones mark BSU’s origins

Boise State took time to honor its heritage in early September when two cornerstones from the demolished St. Margaret’s School were dedicated and placed in a garden area near the Business Building. St. Margaret’s, located near St. Luke’s Hospital, served as the first campus for Boise Junior College when the school was founded. The college moved across the river to its present site in 1940. Nearly 100 alumni, many of them from the St. Margaret’s era, attended the Sept. 6 ceremonies. Also in attendance were former BSU presidents Eugene Chaffee and John Barnes. Chaffee lives in a Boise care center, and Barnes is retired and resides in Boise. The cornerstones came from St. Margaret’s School and its annex. The school was built in 1892 and administered by the Episcopal Church as a private school for girls until its conversion to a junior college in 1932.

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Companies boost engineering

Two Boise companies have put their donations where their desires are. Hewlett-Packard and Micron Technology, companies that have urged more educational support for their technically oriented businesses, have each donated $100,000 toward the expansion of engineering programs in the Boise area.

Engineering is offered in Boise through a combination of Boise State and University of Idaho courses. BSU is authorized by the State Board of Education to offer only pre-engineering, while the U of I has the franchise for upper division and graduate courses.

For more than a year the two schools have been working toward a joint program that will allow students to earn an engineering degree without leaving the Treasure Valley.

The $200,000 donation, says BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland, is an important step toward the implementation of that goal. This fall the U of I plans to hire a full-time director of engineering education. Several upper division U of I courses are already being offered utilizing BSU facilities, and enrollment is projected to reach 200 within the next five years.

Hospitals fund nursing faculty

In response to the need for more registered nurses in their facilities, St. Alphonsus Regional, St. Luke's Regional and Mercy medical centers have granted a total of $160,000 over a three-year period to fund two faculty positions in the BSU nursing department.

BSU President John Keiser says that without the new positions, BSU does not have the means to expand critically needed nursing education programs, which can help ease the nursing shortage locally.

The grant follows an extensive recruitment effort by the College of Health Science in conjunction with the medical centers to attract nursing students. Eighty new students were accepted into either the associate or bachelor programs this fall. Without the additional money granted by the hospitals, only 60 slots would have been available.

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Ourada summers at West Point

BSU history professor Patricia Ourada spent part of her summer at West Point, N.Y., attending the 1988 ROTC Workshop in Military History, an intensive four-week seminar for civilian military history scholars.

Ourada was one of 27 participants from college and university history departments from across the nation.

Participants studied military history and toured various Civil War battlefields and military historic sites.

With the knowledge she has acquired, Ourada plans to teach courses in military history in BSU's "seminar in U.S. history" series.

BSU to host IGS office

The Idaho Geological Survey will open a branch office at Boise State University early in 1989, according to state geologist Earl Bennett.

The survey will hire an economic geologist to operate the BSU office, serve as a liaison between the mining industry and state government, answer inquiries from industry and the public, engage in research and do a limited amount of teaching at BSU.

A major role of the office will be to provide information to mining companies interested in exploring or developing ore deposits in the state. The office will also sell more than 400 geological publications and topographic maps for the entire state.

The Idaho Legislature appropriated funding to open branch offices at Boise State and Idaho State University. An office at the University of Idaho has been in operation since 1919.

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Consistency counts! K-106 is by far
the dominant radio station in the
Treasure Valley for reaching the
25-54 year old adults that are at the
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"In a nuclear age to preserve our families and their people, we must preserve our enemies and their people."

Rev. F. Forrester Church

"In a nuclear age to preserve our families and their people, we must preserve our enemies and their people."

Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr.

Chuck Scheer photos

By Jocelyn Fannin

"The time of change is now on us. What we do with it will depend on our leaders and on ourselves."

With this forceful challenge, world-renowned historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. brought Prospects for Peace, BSU's sixth annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs, to a resounding conclusion.

Conference ideas had come full circle, beginning with the opening address from F. Forrester Church, son of the late senator, who keynoted the discussions to follow.

"There are always two sides to every story. There are no impartial observers. Even though sometimes the enemy is as evil as our representatives make them out to be, we must avoid the reasoning which tells us, 'We are against them; therefore, we are good,'" Church said.

Those themes echoed throughout the day's panel discussions on peace prospects in Central America, the Middle East, and between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Conference speakers' credentials were impressive.

Church. Senior minister of New York City's Unitarian Church of All Souls, author of the syndicated Chicago Tribune column "Fundamentals," subject of a recent CBS documentary, author of Father and Son: A Personal Biography of Senator Frank Church of Idaho and of the newly released and highly publicized Everyday Miracles.

Schlesinger. Twice winner of the Pulitzer Prize with The Age of Jackson and A Thousand Days: John F. Kennedy in the White House. Albert Schweitzer professor of the humanities at the City University of New York, and special assistant to Kennedy.

Joel S. Beinin. Stanford University expert on Middle Eastern affairs, and on the board of directors of the Middle East Research and Information Project.

Herbert L. Bodman, Jr. Director of the Islamic Teaching Materials Project, American Council of Learned Societies, professor, Islamic history, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Jeff Boyer. Appalachian State University anthropologist and specialist on Honduras.

Basil Dmytryshyn. Portland State University professor of history, specializing in Western civilization, Russia and Eastern Europe.

Jo Ann Ruckman. Chairman of history department, Idaho State University, specializing in Russia, women and modern Europe.

Allan Wells: Bowdoin College Mexicanist, specialist on the Yucatan.

Known as one of the leading religious philosophy teachers in the modern world, Forrester Church recalled, "My father preached the gospel of the founders of this country, who didn't have to wave the flag to prove their patriotism. It is in our lives and not in our words that our religion must be read."

Church also emphasized the cultivation of relationships. "Rarely in our history has the political rhetoric been more out of sync. Each time the means we use are wrong, the strength that makes us free is lessened.

"It is a new truth. All of us are part of one body. Today what threatens the survival of an individual endangers us all. Every war is a civil war.

"In a nuclear age to preserve our families and their people, we must somehow preserve our enemies and their people. What is called for is a new spiritual consciousness of our interdependence," Church said.

Boyer agreed, citing the virtues and failures of last year's Arias peace plan, which produced, he said, a Pan-Latin American effect among the five Central American countries El Salvador,
Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Guatemala and Honduras who all "have a lot at stake in bringing about peace."

In all five countries, there are some fundamental problems that must be solved if the Central American economy is to go forward with a sense of human dignity, said Boyer.

Among those problems are displaced persons (in Guatemala alone, a country of 7 million, about 1 million have been displaced), polarization of classes and militarization of the economy.

Those problems are extremely evident in Nicaragua, a pluralistic society where contradictions abound, Wells said.

From 1980-87, 43,176 on both sides of the Nicaraguan revolution have been killed.

The war has also ruined the Nicaraguan economy, and the government has been forced to abandon long-range strategies with bare bones measures, as damages are estimated to be over $3.6 billion. The Sandinistas are making serious mistakes and have overlooked the basic laws of supply and demand, Wells said.

It is difficult for Nicaragua to believe that the U.S. is willing to let bygones be bygones. "If they (the Nicaraguan government) overreact, they do so because they remember the overthrow (U.S. backed) of Allende in Chile," Wells said.

"Change is inevitable. The U.S. pathological obsession with Nicaragua has to end. Then and only then will the Arias peace plan succeed," Boyer said.

"The Middle East, highly complex and volatile, could easily become more so," said Bodman, who noted the area's diversity of cultures and religions and a history of conflicts have made an even more flammable mix, and modern nationalist ideologies have resulted in major conflicts such as the Iran-Iraq war.

"This war, of considerable unequals, has been disastrous and was miscalculated by both sides," he said, explaining that even though Iran has three times the population and four times the area of Iraq, it was paged during the war by the scism between the revolutionary guard and the army.

Peacemaking in the area will be "long and arduous," Bodman believes, even though there is considerable pressure toward moderation.

The U.S. Department of Defense found the war an "opportunity to maintain visibility" in this highly strategic region, after giving up its state of neutrality in the early 1980s, Bodman said.

By contrast, the U.S. has never been neutral in its relations with Israel, said Beinin, who noted that current U.S. policy stems from the Nixon-Kissinger era when the Middle East was viewed as a "hot" region in the Cold War.

Critical of both U.S. and Israeli policies, Beinin was accused by one attendee of being anti-Semitic, but retorted that he is a Jew who has lived three years in Israel.

He pointed out that even though the U.S. has "steadfastly" supported Israel, more countries now recognize the Palestine Liberation Organization than recognize the Jewish state.

Palestinian nationalism is not a figment of imagination or a product of terrorism.
Beinin said, noting that there is an international consensus for general resolution of the Israeli-Palestinian situation.

The U.S. support for Israel is primarily rooted in the concepts of its role of containment, and U.S. policy, he said, has viewed the formation of a Palestinian state as a pro-Soviet threat.

Beyond the November elections in the U.S., Beinin said, "Whoever is president may be forced to see things differently."

Americans' view of Russia should also be seen differently, according to Dmytryshyn.

"What troubles me is that the media — and sometimes politicians — expect too much of such events as last June's summit meeting between Reagan and Gorbachev," he said.

Gaps of understanding between the two powers cannot be eliminated through administrations, resolutions or praying, Dmytryshyn said, but by establishing ways to influence each other, by modifying current perceptions.

He expects that Sino-Soviet and Soviet-Japanese relations will improve, and that the Soviet Union will continue its economic inroads in the Pacific Basin, will continue to have good relations with India, and will establish relations with Saudi Arabia. And without the cooperation of the Soviet Union, he said, no Middle East solution is possible.

"We must work out a new way of looking at the Soviet Union; otherwise, the initiative will be on the other side," Dmytryshyn said.

Ruckman is in full accord:

"Somehow, we see the world as potentially Americanizable. We need to understand how they see the world. Americans are notorious in their difficulties in understanding other countries. It's a matter of understanding cultural differences," she said. "If we are going to have peace to avoid war, the horrors of nuclear war, we must work against anti-communist feeling in this country. We must be developing attitudes of optimism, rather than pessimism."

Speaking, as did Church, to a full Student Union Ballroom, Schlesinger criticized the Reagan administration's attempt to exclude Congress from matters of foreign policy in all three areas of the world.

"Congressional criticism alerts a president to flaws in his policy," he said. "Secrecy is the bane of democracy because it is the enemy of accountability."

He cited the Iran-Contra affair as a scheme "made possible by the work of a reckless and duplicitous administration."

Such covert acts, he said, are at best a marginal instrument of policy easily detected and hard to control. "Covert action should be carefully controlled, reserved for only the most acute and demonstrable emergencies," he said.

Schlesinger drew from Kennedy's philosophy "that enmities between nations do not last forever," and warned the audience not to see conflict as inevitable.

And citing the late Senator Church's well-known opposition to the Vietnam War, Schlesinger said, "The falling domino theory is not more valid in Central America than in Vietnam. It's time to live with Third World revolution. We should understand the bitterness bred of oppression and poverty."

Schlesinger said, "the U.S. faces new situations, new opportunities, including 'incredible changes' in the Soviet Union. The Gorbachev revolution of economic and political reforms is a truly historic opportunity to wind down the nuclear arms race."

"Democracy, I believe, has won the Cold War."

Jocelyn Fannin is a Boise free-lance writer and former FOCUS staff member.
A plan to guide Boise State University's growth into the next century was released at the beginning of the fall semester by President John Keiser.

Titled "Toward the Year 2000," the 36-page document is a detailed blueprint for BSU's academic programs, support services, facilities and finances.

Compiled after a year of study by several campus committees, the plan focuses on BSU's strength as an urban university in the state's capital city. Much of the university's growth will come in the five areas designated for primary emphasis by the State Board of Education: business and economics, social sciences and public affairs, applied technology, performing arts and interdisciplinary studies.

The plan lists general university goals, as well as detailed plans for each of BSU's six colleges and three schools. Strategies to increase support for research, graduate studies, library services, continuing education and economic development activities are also included.

The document explains BSU's building plan for the next decade, and proposes establishment of a variety of partnerships with private and public agencies to improve programs and facilities.

FOCUS readers who wish to obtain a full copy of the plan can do so by contacting the Office of University Relations, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.
Toward the Year 2000
A Plan for Boise State University

Welcoming the Future

The 1987-88 academic year was designated as "The Year of Planning." The goal was to produce a plan that consolidated, clarified, and extended already established directions.

Planners recognized basic public interest issues and considered them in their proposals. These included the quality of present and proposed academic offerings, the price and cost of education at Boise State University, the need for opportunity and educational choice for all qualified citizens, the relationship of the University to the workplace, and the public understanding of our purposes.

As we move to a new century, Boise State University is dedicated to establishing excellence within its mission and mandate, to build on the natural strengths of the city and the region within which it exists, and to establish a model urban university. Its purpose is to provide teaching, training, research, and service appropriate to a modern university. It intends to continue and to increase its emphasis on partnerships with external agencies, both public and private, in order to reach goals that are impossible to effectively implement alone. The University intends to expand its efforts in economic development and in all ways complement the city, region and state in which it exists. It reaffirms its belief that there has never been a great city without a great university. Given its capacities and potential in the cultural and athletic opportunities available to students and the region, to use media and information extension technologies to bring these opportunities to a wide audience, and to promote economic development in the state and region.

Boise State will fulfill its mission through three interconnected and mutually dependent roles: teaching, research and public service. Excellent teaching is the heart of the University and is enhanced by ongoing research and extended through its application in professional service to the public. In service, the University is committed to a variety of activities, but feels a particular obligation to establish leadership in the area of the prevention and treatment of drug and alcohol abuse.

Purpose

The overriding purpose of Boise State University is to foster within its students and faculty a love of truth, an interest in the attainment of wisdom, a habit of critically investigating ideas, and a commitment to the development of excellence and virtue. To educate according to these high ideas, Boise State commits itself to the value of scholarship and of free inquiry for its students and its faculty. The University produces educated individuals as an end in itself, as well as prepares people for a productive place in society. Within that framework, Boise State strives to impart to its students four characteristics of an educated person:

- Literacy, an ability to use language and mind to comprehend the world and to communicate in it, based on an understanding of the liberal arts.
- An appreciation for public affairs, including the love of citizenship and the willingness to participate actively as a citizen.
- The capacity to continue learning throughout life, motivated by a love of knowledge and scholarship.
- The ability to solve problems from the perspective of an academic discipline.
General Academic Goals and Strategies

The academic and vocational programs of Boise State University function within a dynamic environment, meeting the emerging needs of a diverse and growing student body, community and region while sustaining a commitment to the best of traditional scholarship. This academic plan attempts to satisfy the needs of the present, while anticipating the demands of the future in a visionary way. Achieving excellence in any one branch of the University will depend on excellence existing in all parts, even in seemingly unconnected branches.

Goals

- **Educate** students to be productive and balanced members of society by offering a strong core curriculum, evaluating the success of degree programs, recruiting and retaining students who reflect cultural diversity, and providing excellent academic advising.
- **Attract and retain**, support and develop excellent faculty by increasing financial support, facilities and equipment, providing more support services, and refining the tenure and promotion system.
- **Sustain and enhance** the quality of undergraduate programs by providing support needed for additional faculty, equipment, facilities, library materials and resources, recruiting top students in all fields, and developing an assessment system for academic programs.
- **Strengthen and develop** graduate programs by adding programs based on demonstrated needs, achieving accreditation for all programs, increasing public awareness of graduate services, and increasing graduate assistantships.
- **Provide** library materials and facilities to keep pace with the emerging mission of the University by acquiring new materials and space to house them, making collections more accessible, and increasing support for library programs.
- **Enhance and expand** research, scholarship and creative activity within the University by providing faculty with support and opportunities for research, expanding the role of the Research Center, developing an external funding strategy, and establishing research professor positions.
- **Develop and expand** programs and services responsive to community and student needs by seeking funds for programs that arise from changing economic and social needs, expanding internship programs, and increasing participation in athletics.
- **Develop and expand** programs in continuing education by increasing the number of regular faculty who teach in continuing education, expanding programs based on market research, and expanding off erings by electronic delivery systems.
- **Assist** in Idaho's economic revitalization by supporting basic and applied research, and assisting private enterprise through training programs and technology transfer.
- **Provide** comprehensive university infrastructures which support academic programs by developing an outstanding administrative staff, reducing the reliance on part-time help, improving responsiveness to student needs, and increasing support services.

The excerpted goals and strategies for the academic units include:

**Arts and Sciences**
- Develop bachelor's degrees in musical theatre and computer science, and master's degrees in art, biology and music performance/education.
- Accredit programs in theatre arts and chemistry.
- Seek international recognition for programs in raptor biology and geology/geophysics.
- Establish a University Writing Committee to enhance writing skills.

**Social Sciences and Public Affairs**
- Achieve accreditation for the Master of Public Affairs program.
- Establish a Mediation and Conflict Management Center and an Institute of Legal Studies.
- Establish graduate programs in communication and social work.
- Establish a Public Affairs Research Center to link university research with the needs of government and business.

**Business**
- Create new programs in management of systems technology.
- Strengthen accounting by offering a graduate emphasis in taxation, achieving accounting accreditation and establishing a School of Accountancy.
- Develop interdisciplinary degrees in international business, management of technology, arts/entertainment management and health care management.
- Develop an executive MBA program.
- Strengthen the college to support development of a doctoral program.

**Education**
- Attain national leadership in preparation of bilingual/English as a second language teachers.
- Create a Bureau of Research and Services.
- Develop a cooperative graduate program with Idaho State in athletic administration and a major with health science in commercial/industrial fitness.
- Gain approval for a doctoral program in education, a master's in counseling and a bachelor's in athletic training.
- Work toward reinstatement of majors in foreign language and move them to Arts and Sciences.
- Implement a Cardiac Rehabilitation Phase III program.
- Provide new programs to help teachers address minority, limited English proficiency, marginally literate and handicapped students.

**Health Science**
- Develop cooperative programs in health data management, nursing, environmental health, health care management and public health administration.
- Increase biomedical research.
- Expand the statewide hazardous materials consultation program.
• Reorganize the college into the School of Nursing and School of Allied Health.

Technology
• Expand technological education and applied research to support needs of business and industry.
• Cooperate with the University of Idaho in providing engineering education to southwest Idaho.
• Become a center for excellence in flexible manufacturing.

Applied Technology
• Expand the pre-engineering program.
• Modify the construction management curriculum to meet accreditation standards.
• Develop a master's in construction management and bachelor's in manufacturing and electronics.
• Develop customized training packages for local industry and expand applied research.

Vocational Technical Education
• Develop new associate of applied science degrees as needs arise.
• Develop non-credit training programs.
• Seek funding support for new programs in physical therapy aid and elderly care.

Graduate
• Centralize operations within a graduate college center.
• Establish additional graduate assistantships.
• Establish a Graduate Faculty Research Council.

Information Technology and Extension
• Assist and educate faculty and staff on appropriate uses of information technology to improve the quality of education, which includes training in applications from video disks, expert systems and computer-based training, and networking the campus for video and computers.
• Deliver educational programs to groups and individuals, regardless of location, by installing a second interactive television channel and developing the statewide Idaho Rural Education Delivery network.
• Support research and development in educational technology and foster technological experimentation and diversity.

Facilities
Currently Boise State has over 1.2 million square feet of space. Allowing for program expansion and enrollment increases, there will be a need for at least 500,000 additional square feet of space by the year 2000. Construction of new facilities represents the only long-term solution if Boise State is to meet its commitment to the state and region.

Among the new, expanded or renovated facilities needed are:
• College of Technology complex
• Library and Business buildings
• Social Sciences and Public Affairs facility
• College of Health Science facility
• Fine Arts building and gallery
• Student Union
• Administrative support services
• Enclosure of Bronco Stadium
• Research facilities

In the short-term, until funds are committed and construction completed, the University will meet its needs by leasing off-campus space, compromising some dedicated program space, converting substandard classrooms to faculty and lab spaces, increasing use of classrooms on weekends and evenings and using modular classrooms.

Campus Master Plan

In the campus plan for the future, the most important feature is that the traditional core of the campus is preserved. University Drive will be converted to a boulevard with reduced traffic and safe pedestrian walkways. Parking is provided on the periphery of campus. The goals of the master plan are to:
• Maintain existing facilities, including renovation of substandard space.
• Provide adequate facilities, which includes a capital program to identify short- and long-range needs.
• Provide adequate parking and transportation alternatives.

Financing the Future

Boise State is financed through a combination of public and private sources. In the future, the University will seek to improve its financial base through two goals:
• Achieve increased state appropriated funding.
• Seek additional private support to supplement state support.

University Support Services
• Provide responsive services to students, including services in the area of admissions, financial aid, child care, student leadership, health care, career planning, and drug/alcohol treatment.
• Enhance the student information system, by integrating admissions, financial aid, billing, housing and student records, automating class scheduling, automating financial aid, and streamlining career planning.
New Trustees Elected

The Boise State University Foundation elected five new trustees to serve three-year terms. They are Pam Bengson, Idaho state representative, and director of activities for the Idaho Hospital Association; William Bridenbaugh, senior vice president, Boise Cascade; Brent Brocksome, Idaho state representative and president, Health Care Management; Karl Brooks, Idaho state senator and counsel, Boise Cascade; and Ron Slocum, president and chief executive officer, Mountain State Savings Bank in Ketchum.

Elected by the board to serve as officers during 1988-89 are Tom L. MacGregor, president; Peter L. Hirschburg, vice president; J. Charles Blanton, secretary; and Asa M. Ruyle, treasurer.

The BSU Foundation presently has 50 trustees and 11 directors.

Foundation Has Another Record Year

The Boise State University Foundation recorded its most successful year ever, receiving $3,590,090 from private contributions, an increase of $2,008,062 over 1986. Contributions came from 2,381 donors - an increase of 642 from the previous year. Finally, the foundation's permanent assets grew to a record $8 million compared to $6.2 million at the end of 1986.

The foundation's 1987-88 fiscal year totaled 18 months due to switching its year end from December 31 to June 30.

Giving Notes

- The H.J. Heinz Foundation has donated $5,000 to its Ore-Ida Business Collection.
- Micron Technology has donated $15,000 and First Security Bank $12,000 to the Idaho Rural Education Delivery System.
- The W. Averell and Pamela C. Harriman Foundation has donated $10,000 and the Harry W. Morrison Foundation $25,000 to the Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs.
- BSU has received $10,000 from the Canteen Company for the general scholarship fund.
- The Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation has donated $30,000 to the Cunningham Scholars program.
- The BSU Library has received $10,000 from an anonymous donor.
- Jody DeMeyer has contributed $9,000 in support of BSU's nursing program.
- An endowed scholarship for the College of Health Science has been established in the name of Eldon Edmundson Sr.

Chaffee Associate Drive

Under the leadership of Resource Committee chair Adelia Garro Simplot, the BSU Foundation is conducting a drive to add 100 new Chaffee Associates. The Chaffee Associates, named after BSU president emeritus 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 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 per year. Lifetime membership is given 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.

Individuals interested in becoming a Chaffee Associate should contact the Foundation Office at 385-3276.

Phonathon '88

Phonathon '88 is now under way. Students are calling more than 21,000 alumni across the country to raise $25,000 for the Greater University Fund. The fund is the foundation's annual giving program for alumni and friends. Contributions will be used to fund the library, scholarships, research, faculty development, curriculum and other university programs needing additional support. Phonathon '88 will conclude its seven-week run November 17.
NURSING

Carol E. Fountain has successfully completed the Orthopaedic Nurses Certification Examination and achieved the designation of Orthopaedic Nurse Certified (ONC). This credential attests to proficiency in the specialty practice of orthopaedic nursing.

PHYSICS

Richard Reimann has received a National Science Foundation equipment grant to support his research on radon gas.

ENGLISH

English faculty members Rena Sanderson, Helen Lojek, and Glenn Selander participated in the series “What America Reads: Myth Making in Popular Fiction” at the Nampa Public Library during September.

For a sabbatical project, Richard Leahy investigated writing centers and writing-across-the-curriculum (WAC) programs throughout the Pacific Northwest. The material he collected has led to several improvements in the BSU Writing Center and may aid in future planning for a WAC program at BSU. Leahy’s article, “Writing Centers and Writing-for-Learning,” was accepted for the spring 1989 issue of The Writing Center Journal.

Roy Fox is presenting a paper, “Toward a New Definition of Visual Literacy,” at the Modern Language Association conference in New Orleans in January. The presentation is a follow-up to a paper Fox delivered last year at the Conference on College Composition and Communication in St. Louis, “Recent Research in Imagery and Its Implications for the Teaching of Writing.” His article, “Sensationspeak in America,” published last spring in English Journal, will appear in the fall issue of Transcript, a national financial aid magazine. The article provided historical background for a National Association of Financial Aid Administrators’ committee considering certification.

Rita Shelley’s article, “‘Credentialing: What Is There to Lose,’” will appear in the fall issue of Transcript, a national financial aid magazine. The article provided historical background for a National Association of Financial Aid Administrators’ committee considering certification.

Tom Trusky was awarded the BSU Library annual faculty award, has had poems published in Boise Magazine and Redneck Review, and edited the Ahsahta Press publication of George Perreault’s Curved Like an Eye. He also recently published two articles on Idaho film-maker Neil Shipman and just completed editing her autobiography (2nd. ed.). Trusky served as a national judge in the Columbia University (CSPA) competition and is now a national judge for literary magazines in the College Media Advisers annual competition.

Deborah Dawson, Helen Lojek and James Maguire will deliver papers at the 23rd annual meeting of the Western Literature Association at the University of Oregon in Eugene during October.


Rena Sanderson attended the Third International Hemingway Conference in Schruns, Austria, during June and participated in its biography seminar.

Daryl Jones will chair the poetry session at the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association (RMMLA) Conference in St. Louis, N.M., during October.

Glenn Selander was selected as Outstanding Faculty Adviser for the Utah/Idaho District of Circle K International.

Orv Burmester edited the Ahsahta Press publication of Donald Schenker’s Up Here.

Jennie Williams conducted a research project on Henry David Thoreau in the British Library and in the Dr. Williams Library of Non-Conformism during a spring semester sabbatical in London. His article on the effects of living in a “Soft City” appeared in the July issue of Boise Magazine. Willis also served as evaluator for the 1987-88 NEH-sponsored lecture series, “Promethean Fire,” one of a series of lecture series at the College of Idaho addressing the meaning of computers in contemporary society.

In addition to attending a weekend workshop on medieval music this summer, Linda Marie Zerz produced a tape, “The Harper in the Hall: Medieval Tales Retold,” with her sister, Laura. The tape is due to be released shortly.

Charles Davis will deliver a paper on Henry Fielding at the RMMLA Conference in Las Cruces, N.M., in October.
Solving Bowl, was elected moderator for the national state director's meeting for 1988-89. Knox represented the Idaho program at the national meeting, held at the University of Michigan, in conjunction with the International Future Problem Solving Bowl.

Phyllis Edmundson attended a training session for members of the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE). For the next three years, she will be a member of a cadre of evaluators who will visit colleges and universities applying for accreditation by NCATE.

In August, she participated in a work party on teacher education sponsored by the Center for Educational Renewal, University of Washington. She presented "Research and School Administrators" to the Idaho School Administrators' annual meeting in Sun Valley.

Edmundson serves as a member of the Consultant Review Panel for the institutional self-evaluation of the Northwest Regional Education Laboratory in Portland, Ore. As a member of this panel, she reviews plans for evaluations and results of evaluations.

BIOLOGY

Richard McCloskey was inducted in May into Phi Delta Kappa, National Education Honorary and Professional Fraternity.

Marcia Wicklow-Howard, Dotty Douglas, graduate student Michael Jones and undergraduate student Jeri Williams attended the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) annual meeting in August at the University of California-Davis. Wicklow-Howard attended the affiliated meetings of the Mycological Association of America and Douglas and Jim Munger the affiliated meetings of the Ecological Society of America.

Wicklow-Howard participated in a visitation by BSU faculty to the INEL Research Center in Idaho Falls, which has developed a major laboratory in biotechnology over the past three years.

Douglas participated in a U.S. Forest Service workshop on vegetation typing in Garden Valley as well as conducted Salix research with Jones in Denali National Park, Alaska.

Marc Bechard traveled to Churchill, Manitoba, during June for continuation of his research on raptors in Canada. Bechard worked with the American rough-legged hawk on the Colville River, Alaska, with Ted Swann during July.

Rus Centanni was a delegate to the National AIDS Information and Education Program in San Francisco during May; presented two lectures on "Concerns of AIDS" to the annual meeting of the Idaho School Food Service Association in Boise during June; and was a faculty member at the fourth annual Idaho Conference on Alcohol and Drug Dependency, held in Boise during June, where he presented "AIDS and Its Impact on Substance Abusers."

Centanni also attended meetings of the Rocky Mountain Fur Club, an organization for infectious disease physicians and medical microbiologists, and the International Northwest Conference on Diseases in Nature Communicable to Man.

Rob Rychert attended the American Society of Microbiology Regional Workshop on Recombinant DNA held in Seattle during June.

MUSIC

Will Elliott served on a panel at the National Association of Schools of Music annual meeting held in Chicago. Material discussed dealt with "Criteria and their Application to the Promotion and Tenure Process" for music faculty.

Madeleine Hsu spent two months in Canada during the summer where she researched modern Canadian composers, funded by an enrichment grant from the Canadian government in connection with BSU's Canadian Studies Program. She used much of the music she collected in her studies in the first lecture and recital of Canadian music in Idaho during October. In January, Hsu will take sabbatical leave and travel to Arizona to study South American music with Caio Pagano.

Duo-pianists Hsu and Del Parkinson presented an evening of music by French composers during October.

Lynn Berg presented an evening of German songs during September and performed in Boise Opera Company's production of "Tosca" during October.

Catherine Elliott received Boise Little Theatre's Beaulish award for best supporting actress of the 1987-88 season. She is currently preparing for the title role in Gian Carlo Menotti's opera "The Medium" to be performed in November.

ART

Louis Peck presented a one-man art exhibition at Ricks College in Rexburg during September. The exhibit included 40 paintings that were created this summer based on Spanish and Basque Province landscapes.

Two ceramic works by John Takehara are featured in British author Peter Lane's book, Ceramic Form, published by Rizzoli International Publications, Inc., N.Y.

John Killmaster presented a workshop on architectural scale enameling processes at the International Enamelist Society Convention.

Killmaster's work has been exhibited at the Enamelist Society First Biennial Juried International Exhibition, Sarah Squey Gallery, Cincinnati; First Massana-Soldevilla Prize for Enamels Exhibition, Gallery Dau-al-set, Barcelona, Spain; and Art and Articraft International, sponsored by Creativkreis international, with exhibitions in Hamburg Castle, Bad Kreuznach and Karlsruhe, West Germany and also in Jerusalem.

COUNSELING & TESTING

Darlene Townsend has been elected to serve as vice chairperson/chaireperson elect of Idaho's American College Testing Program (ACT) Council for a one-year term.

HISTORY

Michael Zirinsky participated in the series "What America Reads: Myth Making in Popular Fiction" at the Nampa Public Library during September.

SOCIOLOGY, ANTHROPOLOGY & CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Michael Blain presented his paper "Group Defamation and the Holocaust" at the Group Defamation & Freedom of Speech conference held at Hofstra University, Hempstead, N.Y.

In addition, Blain co-authored the papers "Basic Training: Discipline and the Soldier," with student Paul Wegner and "Empowerment: A Study in the Rhetoric of Peace Movement Motives," with student Christine Griffin. The students presented the papers at the 59th annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association in Las Vegas, Nev.

HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION & RECREATION

Terry Ann Spitzer attended the National Intramural Recreation Sports Association (NIRSA) meeting in New Orleans; presented "Intramurals — Something for Everyone" at the Idaho Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation & Dance (IAHPERD) conference, and "Aerobic Fitness Instructors Training Program" at the April meeting of NIRSA; and was elected chair of the fitness committee for NIRSA.

Ron Pfeiffer competed in the National Off-Road Bicycle Championships in Sun Valley during September, where he placed fifth in the timed hill climb division.

PSYCHOLOGY

Garvin Chastain has had two articles accepted for...
PHILOSOPHY

Alan Brinton participated in a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) summer seminar in London on “18th Century British Sources of Early American Rhetoric,” directed by Lloyd F. Bitzer. Brinton’s paper “On Not Cutting Oneself While Shaving” (on agnosticism) has been accepted for publication in the philosophy journal SOPHIA.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Tricia Trofast has joined the department as the new secretary/office coordinator. She previously worked with Idaho Fish & Game.

Gregory Raymond has been invited to write a chapter on international legal theory for an edited book titled Papers in Public Law and Comparative Political Science, to be published by the University of Idaho de Malaga.

John Freemuth gave a presentation at the “Wilderness in Northwest National Parks” conference in October.

William Overgaard attended the Western Regional Assembly of the American Bar Association, held in Portland, Ore., during October.

Gary Moncrief has been invited to join the editorial board of the Legislative Studies Quarterly, the primary journal in the field of legislative studies. Moncrief chaired a panel on “Recruitment, Elections and State Legislative Careers” at the 1988 American Political Science Association conference, held in Washington, D.C., in September. He also presented his co-authored paper on “Geographic Mobility Patterns of State Legislators” at the conference.

Moncrief spoke before the Idaho City Clerks and Financial Officers Association in McCall during September. He discussed the International Institute of Municipal Clerks certification program being conducted in the summers.

MASTEr IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Becky Meyer is the new secretary for the MPA program. She joins the program after serving in similar capacities with the Moscow City Fish & Game and Idaho Fish & Game.

John Freemuth has been elected to the national council of the Environmental and Resource Administration Section of the American Society of Public Administration.

TEACHER EDUCATION

Associate Dean Lamont Lyons made a presentation on secular humanism at the Sunstone Symposium in Salt Lake City, a four-day lecture series on topics related to Mormonism.

Norma Sadler was one of 100 winners in a national poetry contest sponsored by Writer’s Digest. Her poem “A Sense of Place” appeared in the October issue.

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579 First St.
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401
(208) 524-4461

International Arts Gallery
315 West Center
Pocatello, Idaho 83204
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Larson Arts
132 Main Ave. North
Twin Falls, Idaho 83301
(208) 733-0613

Brown’s Galleries
1115 W. Boise Ave.
Boise, Idaho 83706
(208) 342-6661

This fine arts print by Idaho Falls artist Gloria Miller Allen commemorates the 200th anniversary of the U.S. Constitution and the 100th birthday of Idaho’s Statehood. With the Sawtooth Mountains and the grass-roots of agriculture unfolding with the Stars and Stripes across the center of the page, this painting celebrates the history, spirit, and beauty of Idaho, her people and her nation.

$30.00 plus shipping Phone orders accepted Visa & Mastercard
The Family:
Traditions, trends and tribulations

Illustrations by Chris Latter
Dangerous Waters

Counselors to the rescue of American families

By Glenn Oakley

The currents of American society are sweeping families under. The wife's career and the husband's career can collide like rip tides, tearing marriages apart. Children get caught in the undertow.

Today, there is more freedom to swim alone, or to swim with several partners. But the freedom to swim is also the freedom to drown.
A new professional group known as mediators, a sort of cross between attorneys and therapists, has arisen to more amicably resolve divorce and child custody conflicts.

Marriage may be making a comeback from the anti-establishment 1960s and '70s, but it is not necessarily safe to go back into the water. At least not without a lifeguard on duty. Where once everyone swam into marriage at their own risk, a whole industry of professionals trained to rescue families and marriages has surfaced. These new family lifeguards are counselors, psychologists, therapists and mediators.

Their goal is not to reverse the trend of American society — anymore than a lifeguard’s goal is to stop the tides of the ocean. They exist to help families and individuals deal with the reality of modern American society, to teach people how to swim in these new and dangerous waters.

"A lot of what we treasure in America is contributing to the breakup of the American family — upward mobility, freedom, education," says Wes Engel, program coordinator for the psychiatric center at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center and Idaho president of the American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy. "I look at it as losing our roots, our connectedness, our sense of family. Right now we’re in a readjustment period. Our old social institutions that held society together are different. The things that used to provide the glue that held society together are changing. We’re just kind of floundering." The breakup of the traditional nuclear family, says Engel, is well under way and probably irreversible.

Most family professionals agree. "The old family norm of mom and dad and two kids is gone," says Boise mediation therapist Victoria Hawley. "You can grieve over it if you want, but it's history."

Divorce, separation and remarriage are forcing a reconsideration of the very definition of family.

Even in conservative, pro-family Idaho, more people can relate to television’s divorcees Kate and Allie than Ozzie and Harriet. Idaho exceeds the national average in divorces per capita. In Idaho in 1987, 5,892 couples were divorced, with 5,477 children going through the trauma of seeing their moms and dads split up.

All this has led to a proliferation of family specialists — people who fill roles once handled by members of the extended family or by the family pastor. Books and seminars on parenting (a word that first appeared in 1959) abound. Lawyers specialize in the booming business of family law: divorce, separation, child custody, support and property settlements. A new professional group known as mediators,
a sort of cross between attorneys and therapists, has arisen to more amicably resolve divorce and child custody conflicts. Counseling centers, clinics and psychologists provide advice on everything from anxiety to orgasm. "The family has changed so there's this new market," says Engel.

"Only crazies used to see us — nutty, weird psychotics," says Boise psychologist Christine Isaacs. Yet the clients filling her busy professional schedule are typically quite normal. But in the modern world a normal relationship is fraught with strife and conflict. "Poor relationships are the main things that I deal with," she explains. The big three stresses on relationships, she says, are money, sex and kids, with kids being perhaps the major problem.

Frequently, she explains, "There's something the kid is doing which interferes with peaceful home life." The child's acting up may be a symptom of a stressful marriage or it may simply add to stress within the marriage. Because children present conflict after conflict after conflict, Isaacs says, they challenge a couple's ability to stay together.

"It's a very unusual couple that will sit down and say, 'How do we want to raise our kids?'" says Isaacs. Often, the parents were raised under different styles and circumstances and will consequently have different and conflicting ideas on discipline and raising of their children.

Frequently, parents seek professional help to teach them how to be parents. "A lot of what I do is teach parents what is normal for child development," says Isaacs. "A lot of parents don't know that. Dads will come in and ask, 'Well, when will this kid start to talk?'"

Ada County Juvenile Court Judge John Dutcher often encounters the same problem. "I think there is a general misconception that parenting is something that just comes naturally," he says. "We've had some parents think that the child should be potty trained at 6 months."

Engel comments, "We don't have a gene that teaches us how to be a good step-parent. We don't even have a gene that teaches us how to be a parent. We may have maternal and paternal instincts. I think we used to get taught it informally through our parents. But it's changed because the pot has gotten stirred up with divorce and remarriage."

As Vallivue school psychologist and mediator Don Prosek says, "Most people parent exactly the way they were parented, unless they have some formal training." Most of the time, that formula works. But if the parents were abused as children, they are frighteningly likely to abuse their children in turn.

Pocatello family therapist Crete Brown treats children and families ordered into counseling by the courts through the Child Protection Act. "They're disrupted families, almost all of them," says Brown. The parents in these families have tended to raise their children as they were raised — which is to say poorly. "You start looking at these families," says Brown, "and their families were drinking families and dysfunctional."

In almost all of the cases Brown handles, she says "the overarching problem is addiction — drugs and alcohol." She attempts to treat the whole family in these cases, hoping to get the parents weaned from their addictions and to understand that their own childhood abuse is being passed on to their children.

"You can't take a kid who's been beaten or emotionally abused, treat him for six months, and put him back and expect anything to change," she says. "You look at the person in terms of the entire family. You look at the family as a system."

Just as child abuse can be a behavior inherited from one's parents, so too is spousal abuse.

Judges, attorneys and social workers alike were stunned by the number of women seeking protective orders against their husbands after the Protective Order for Domestic Violence legislation went into effect last July.

"Nobody knew that much need was out there," says Idaho Legal Aid attorney Jane Newby. "It took everybody by surprise." Judge Patricia Young, who heard 20 protective order cases in one afternoon alone, says the volume of applications by abused wives "indicates women weren't overstating the problem." Until the Legislature approved the measure in the last session, Idaho was one of four states in the nation without such a law.
Newby says applications for legal help by abused wives to her office is overwhelming. "We are so booked I've got appointments for the next month, and there's a waiting list," she says, adding, "We can meet only 10 percent of the need out there."

"The thing I keep thinking about," says Young, "is the adage that the best way to handle a crisis is to not have one arise." She would like to see more low-cost counseling available through the court system for couples who are in crisis, as well as more parenting education.

Counseling for couples or families under stress is rarely covered by insurance companies, notes Engel. And he says, counseling "is an unknown quantity for most people. It's real hard getting teenagers and men in. There's a stigma attached."

Nevertheless, says Isaacs, there is increasing pressure on insurance companies to underwrite mental health counseling. This is due in large part, she believes, to business people who realize productivity is affected by their personal life.

But for Idahoans seeking family and marriage counseling, says Engel, "right now it's potluck." There is no licensing law for family therapists in the state, he explains. "If you go in specifically for family and marriage counseling it's hard to know if you'll get the product you need." Engel and others advise those seeking help to ask a lot of questions of their prospective counselors.

When families do split up, each spouse usually hires an attorney, and any conflicts over property or child custody or support are battled out in the courts. Each attorney attempts to portray the other parent in a sordid and dim light, leaving the judge with two negative portraits of the parents, from which to make a decision.

Increasingly, however, judges are trying to steer parents away from the adversarial courtroom and into the negotiating room of a hired mediator. In Boise, all parents filing for child custody litigation are ordered by their judge to first attend a mediation orientation session. The session is designed to make the parents aware of another option, one that in most cases will be less expensive, less painful, less damaging to the children and more amenable to both sides.

Mediation is new, available in the United States only within the last decade, and available in parts of Idaho only within the last few years.

Judge Robert Newhouse, speaking at a recent mediation orientation session, said, "Almost everyone who goes through litigation goes out wishing there was some other way... The very worst settlement you can come to with your spouse through mediation may be better than the best solution I can come up with. You love your children. I don't even know your children."

Mediators and judges alike repeat one theme: The adversarial courtroom is not the best place to settle disputes involving children. Says mediator Victoria Hawley, "Mediation is for people who can own the problem." If both parents are willing to work together toward a solution, then the neutral mediator can help them develop a child custody plan which is more detailed and more human than what a judge can provide. As Hawley explains, mediation agreements are "written in I and me, mother and father, instead of plaintiff and defendant."

Judge Young, who helped bring mediation into the mainstream of the Idaho judicial system, says, "What continues to sustain me is it works. It's so exciting for me because you see lights turn on."

About 50 Ada County couples have used mediators each year since May 1986 when the program began, according to Young. Usually, divorced parents become involved in new relationships, and many remarry. Often, the new spouse is also divorced with children of his or her own.

One new book, Changing Families: A Guide for Kids and Grown-ups, attempts to explain these new relationships to children involved in such "binuclear" families. "There are many different kinds of families," write the authors. "Some kids are part of more than one family... Sometimes it is even hard to know who is in your family."

While books of this kind are meant to be reassuring to children, their message can sound frightening to those who hold traditional families as sacred. Indeed, the whole range of changes in the American family is typically met with alarm and
dismay.

But some people call to question the ideal Norman Rockwell-style family so often mourned as a victim of modern society.

"I'm not sure if that ideal has ever really existed," comments Dave Johnson, a professor of social work at BSU who also runs a private counseling practice. "Kids used to be considered property of their parents. Child labor was essentially slave labor." He recalls that at the turn of the century, New York citizens who were outraged at a girl named Mary Ellen being chained to the front stoop of her house could only have her unlocked through the Cruelty to Animals statutes. No legislation existed to prevent parents from abusing their children. "You start looking at that kind of stuff and you have to ask: What kind of a family were we talking about?"

Johnson says he believes "physical abuse existed at a higher level than it does now." Newby notes that many of the abused wife clients were sexually abused as children 30 and 40 years ago, with the perpetrators rarely, if ever, punished. "I think for child and spouse abuse we're just more aware of it," she says.

Many states had legislation referred to as the "thumb rule," which allowed a husband to beat his wife with a stick no thicker than his thumb. Ironically, the laws were designed to protect the wife from being beaten with heavier clubs, notes Newby. "Wives," she points out, "were property and you could do what you wanted with your property."

Even when the legal system no longer condoned wife beating, few were interested in ferreting out cases of spouse and child abuse. Judge Dutcher poses the question, "If you have more police officers making arrests, is it because you have more cases, or more enforcement?" When it comes to spouse and child abuse, most agree that public attention has simply illuminated an ongoing problem that was previously kept in the dark.

And when it comes to parenting, says Johnson, "In a lot of ways we're doing a better job than we were in the past. When mom was at home, she may never have interacted that much with the kids, but told them to 'go play.'"

Parents today are frequently so concerned with the development of their children that they are often criticized for pushing them into too many activities, such as dance, gymnastics, soccer and music.

And while the divorce rate is far higher today than in decades past, it may have been more a lack of opportunity than an abundance of love that kept wives and husbands together. "We never made divorce easy for people," comments Johnson. In addition to being socially unacceptable, most states would not accept mutual consent as a reason for divorce.

In addition, few wives were working outside the home. Today it is far more likely that the wife has a job or a skill and can be financially independent. She can walk away from a poor marriage without becoming instantly destitute. A career away from the home also opens new horizons for women.

"I don't think we'll ever bring the family back to what it used to be," says Engel. "I don't know if that's good or bad. It's part of the development of society. We're in a development process that's never ending."
Day Care: Not Child's Play

Low pay and prestige plague vital force in today's family

By Bob Evancho

They call it the child-care "tri­lemma." And the tripartite problem facing both working parents and child-care providers seems especially acute in Idaho.

Situation 1. Children need safe, high-quality day care.

Children are our future, the argument goes, and with the massive influx of women into the labor force, working moms are the norm.

Why, then, do many in Boise's day-care community consider the state's child-care laws ineffective, inadequate and "not worth the paper they're written on," as one observer puts it?

An example is Idaho's law requiring a minimum ratio of one day-care worker to every 12 children. "Idaho is by far the worst in that category," says Sharon Bixby, director of Child Care Connections, a Boise child-care referral and training agency. "I have charts for the ratios in all
the states in the country and there is a tiny handful up in the 1-to-5, 1-to-6 area. But Idaho is 1-to-12 and with no age stipulations for the children.

**Situation 2. Working parents need affordable child care.**

Why, then, is Idaho one of three states with no subsidies for low-income working parents? And federal aid, some observers contend, doesn't necessarily help the neediest families either. For example, Newsweek's Robert J. Samuelson points out that about half of the $4 billion in benefits of a proposed federal tax credit for child-care expenses would go to the wealthiest third of eligible families; the poorest third would receive only about 3 percent.

"Parents are strapped," says Bixby. "(Child care) is the fourth-highest expense that families have, and people who are making less than $20,000 [annually] are paying more for child care than they can technically afford."

**Situation 3. Child-care providers need and deserve better working conditions and salaries.**

Child-care providers are expected to look after and nurture our children in our absence. When a parent takes a child to a day-care facility, the parent is saying, "I trust you with my kid. His/her well-being is in your hands."

Why, then, when you consider the immense responsibility placed on them, are most child-care providers overworked, dreadfully underpaid and largely unappreciated, ask leaders of the Boise child-care community.

"Child-care people are unfortunately still stuck in that old stereotype of what a baby-sitter does. We're not looking at baby-sitters," says Pat Frankle, a child-care consultant for Mountain States Health Corp. in Boise. "Care givers are not getting their due respect. . . . If you don't think what somebody does is very important then you're not going to pay them very much."

According to the U.S. Department of Labor, day-care workers are in the bottom 5-10 percent of wage earners in the country. "They're paid less than parking lot attendants and animal caretakers," Bixby says. "And these are the people caring for our children. It's appalling what our priorities are."

Statistics provided by a Child Care Connections report and the Department of Labor indicate that by 1990, at least half of all preschool children (1.5 million) will have mothers in the work force as will about 60 percent (17.2 million) of all school-age children. With numbers like that, it's no wonder child care is one of the major issues facing American families today. With both George Bush and Michael Dukakis seeking the support of working women, the child-care debate has even entered the presidential campaign.

Although the two presidential candidates' child-care rhetoric focuses on federal funding, much of the Idaho child-care community's concern stems from the state Legislature, which, some contend, has failed to adequately deal with the issue.

Legislation passed in 1987 established a statewide system for the protection of children while still leaving primary responsibility for the evaluation and selection of a day-care facility to the parents. The law also states cities and counties may enact stricter day-care ordinances if they wish. Currently, only four cities — Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Pocatello and Chubbuck — have taken or are considering such steps.

The current law calls for a fire and health inspection of child-care facilities and a criminal history check of day-care workers. According to Perry Ackerman, state child-care licensing coordinator for the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the law purposely maintains a hands-off posture, in part, because of some voters' opposition to government intervention. "So the Legislature tried to at least build in basic issues," Ackerman says. "There are things like the 1-to-12 ratio that need to be looked at, but [the child-care law] can be looked at as a beginning."

In Bixby's opinion, the dearth of adequate day-care legislation in Idaho can be traced, in part, to the ideological leanings of many legislators. "There is a hard-core, conservative element there that feels that child care is a threat to the family and that the woman ought to be at home with the children," she states. "They don't recognize the fact that three-quarters of the women who are working are doing so because they don't have husbands or their husbands are making less than $15,000 a year."

According to Bixby, the average yearly cost of child care in Idaho is $2,200-$2,700. "Formulas indicate that you can afford 10 percent of your gross earnings for child care," she adds. "So somebody needs to be making $22,000-$27,000 a year to afford day care for one child."

Says Janet McEvoy, director of Boise State's Child Care Center, "A large portion of the population can't afford quality child care. You need an income of $20,000-plus to even be able to afford our facility, and I don't think too many students make that kind of money."

The situation seems to have both day-care providers and working parents in a Catch-22: Child care is costly to most parents, yet most care givers are underpaid. The going day-care rate for an older child is $8.50 per day; for infants it's $10 or $11 a day. That works out to about a dollar an hour and sometimes less.

"A large amount of people who work in child care, especially home-based facilities, are actually earning below the poverty level," Frankie says.

Frankle adds that the low prices some child-care providers charge "perpetuates" the baby-sitter stereotype.

"I've seen day-care advertised for $5 a day. There is no way you can provide quality day care for $5 a day, it's virtually impossible. . . . If a parent expects the proper environment from a care giver, you have to pay them more than $5 for a 10-hour day."

Because they are state employees, BSU Child Care Center staff members earn a better wage and receive better benefits than most child-care providers. Despite that, McEvoy says she and her staff are still largely unappreciated. "It can be really discouraging to be a child-care worker," she comments. "Our staff here is made up of teachers in early childhood or childhood development, and all of them have more than five years' experience. Still, parents are surprised that they have college degrees. They think anybody can work with children. That attitude coupled with low wages can be pretty demoralizing. You really have to love what you're doing."

But it will take a concerted effort to overcome the problems that have beset the day-care profession and its customers. "Dr. Spock said we can pass all kinds of laws and put all kinds of money out there to be used," Frankie says. "But until parents start demanding that they get more and are willing to pay more, then those changes aren't going to happen."

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Instant Dad

As if he fell from the sky, adoptive son changes couple’s lives

Editor’s note: Earlier this year, FOCUS staff writer Bob Evancho and his wife adopted their first child, a 4-day-old boy. Ironically, after a lengthy wait on their adoption agency’s list, the Evanchos were given slightly more than 24 hours’ notice before they brought their new son home.

By Bob Evancho

Ever have one of those mornings? You know . . . when your lifestyle, your priorities, your entire existence change at the drop of a hat? When your sensibilities suddenly take on new, uncharted depths? When all at once you experience emotions of which you thought yourself incapable?

I had a morning like that recently. Instant parenthood will do that to you.

As if he had dropped from the clouds, a fat, fascinating, wondrous man-child named Joe joined me and my wife, Sue, and infinitely changed our lives.

Having initiated adoption proceedings two and a half years earlier, we were confident that our “blessed event” was just a matter of time. But Joe’s arrival came as a surprise nonetheless when Sue called me at work that morning. She had just spoken to our adoption agency caseworker.

“She has a baby for us,” Sue announced. “We’re supposed to pick him up tomorrow.”

Up until that moment, this child had been an incorporeal being, a creature of my imagination floating out there somewhere. Suddenly, he was real and he was here. I honestly thought I had prepared myself for the moment that I would really, actually, seriously have to make the transition from leisurely, fun-loving guy to responsible parent. But I had also planned on having more than one day to make those final emotional and mental adjustments. Somehow the word “tomorrow” precluded such a rational, sober approach.

“Holy cow!” I gasped (a slight change in phrasing; this is a special edition on the family, after all). “Just like that? Tomorrow? As in the day after today? You mean like . . . tomorrow??"

Indeed it was just like that: a one-day gestation period. My mind was awash with everything was so, so . . . so fast.

Actually, there was a reason behind our caseworker’s little surprise. Five months earlier, an adoption for which we were prepared fell through at the last minute. Knowing we had readied a room and the natural mother’s was negligible.

Joe didn’t come cheap; we knew that. In fact, it was just that. Joe seemed to like his new mom just fine; I think he had reservations about me at first. Maybe he could tell that children and I have never been what you would call chummy. And as if the initial shock of it all wasn’t enough, another traumatic episode awaited me during my first hours of fatherhood. Let me set the stage.

My sister and her family, who live back east, had planned for a year to visit us. By coincidence, they picked the week after we got Joe. Being the gracious host I am, I had arranged to take some time off from work during their stay. When Joe arrived, I simply started my vacation a few days early. Sue, being a levelheaded and thrifty sort, had planned to work during our company’s visit, confident I would do my darnedest to show them a good time.

When we got the call to pick up Joe, I just assumed my dear wife, flushed with happiness over our new son, would drop everything at work (I did, after all) and immediately begin her leave of absence.

I realized I was wrong — and in trouble — during our first weekend with the baby when I asked Sue when she planned to go back to work.

“I look, bub (another paraphrase),” she said, “I’m going back to work Monday. You’re the one who’s off next week and I don’t get maternity leave. Remember? That means we need to stagger our days off to have somebody with the baby. We don’t have any family nearby. Remember?”

“But that means I’ll be all alone with the baby. I don’t know how to take care of a baby,” I whined. “We’re talking three and a half days here. My sister won’t be here until Thursday afternoon. Think of the baby — pulleeze.”

“We have no choice,” Sue said calmly. “You’ll have to learn quickly. When you go back to work, then I’ll stay home. Besides, I’ll be home by 4:30 every day.”

For 35 years I had managed to avoid the unpleasant task of changing a diaper; somehow I had a feeling my time would be up during those three and a half days. Actually, Joe and I both survived my parental baptism of fire without any major problems. On Thursday my sister

Don’t get me wrong. I was prepared to deal with the responsibilities of parenthood. It was just that everything was so, so . . . so fast.

Second, some of our family was surprised by the baby. Maybe he could tell that children and I have never been what you would call chummy. And as if the initial shock of it all wasn’t enough, another traumatic episode awaited me during my first hours of fatherhood. Let me set the stage.

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arrived, and when she left, Sue took her leave of absence. I thankfully returned to work.

My traumatic initiation into parenthood was a few months ago. What are my thoughts on the subject now? Well, people who brag about their kids bug me. So, as not to appear duplicitous, I’ll address that question to the person this story is about:

Someday, Joe, you’re probably going to have plenty of questions about why and how you were adopted. I’m told it’s tough on some children when they begin to comprehend the entire picture. The attempt of this story was to humorously recall our first few days together. But in reality, your adoption was serious stuff to your mom and me.

If this story does one thing, I hope it makes you realize this: I’m glad we adopted you. I thank God you’re my son. I love you, Joe.
My husband drove away today. We are separating; he is going to Utah and our three children and I will stay temporarily at my parents' home in Boise.

We are separating because we've been separate emotionally and mentally for a long time. We only make our separation physical now.

It is difficult to accept defeat. I was married according to the mandates of a conservative, family-centered religion. I found a mate that possessed all the "right" qualifications: a dedication to our religion and a desire for family life. We followed all the "right" premarital procedures. We received engagement counseling, we took compatibility tests. We carefully discussed our needs and desires for our married life.

Unfortunately, soon after the wedding serious problems in our relationship began to surface. I felt trapped. But I had made a firm commitment, there would be no divorce for me! Convinced the power of love would eventually change our relationship, I stayed with my husband for six years. Over time, I saw that we were all paying a huge cost for my "loving" determination; we were developing more and more problems and we had less and less ability to pretend that everything would be OK.

My husband is an angry man who has abused the children and me mentally, emotionally and physically. It is our big secret, one we never discuss, even with ourselves. We have maintained a fragile facade of being the happy, nuclear family.

Last month, I briefly left my husband at home with the children and returned to find bruise marks on my new baby daughter's abdomen. Something snapped in me. The reality of how anger and fear had shaped my children's lives could no longer be ignored. No, I cannot, will not, allow another child to live in this environment of pretense and pain. I must take responsibility for myself and them. I cannot look into their eyes and see the pain and walk away denying what I see. Perhaps the greatest act of love I will do in this life is to take the steps I am taking now.
December 1984

He has asked me to file for divorce, since the legalities are easier and quicker in Idaho than in Utah. It seems rather soon, but in the month he has been gone it has been so restful and calm. I know divorce is our only choice and cannot imagine living with him again. He calls and his voice is that cold one that has always frightened me so much. "Please file for divorce immediately." In a brave act of defiance, I wait to file until after Christmas.

The baby was up crying all night. I could not soothe her. She kept my parents awake, too. They have been amazingly patient, supportive and loving despite great costs to them in time, money and privacy. I cannot imagine surviving without them right now.

This separation is not easy. I have no job, no car, and three young children to provide for. I feel acute sadness as I nurse my baby daughter, knowing that the weaning time comes soon for us. This winter feels especially harsh and cold as I give up the warm external comforts I knew in my previous life as wife and homemaker.

January 1985

It's the new year of our new lives. I'm enrolled in a job search course. I haven't worked in a paid position for many years and am not sure I have any marketable skills. I do have a college degree, but in my premarriage dream world I never saw myself working in a career. I was going to be one really super and creative stay-at-home mom with the traditional husband who would provide for me. Someday, I thought, I would be a volunteer in the arts.

Now, facing the requirements of the real world and to provide for my children, I enter the career world that I shunned as "beneath" me.

There are other painful lessons to learn. The first day of class I had to confront the full emotional costs of leaving my children. As I sat listening to the instructor talk about taking risks and leaving the protection of home and family, I heard a baby begin to scream in the nursery down the hall. It is my daughter. The instructor catches my eye, acknowledges my and the baby's distress and I expect to be excused. Instead, the instructor says something about facing the reality that I cannot meet my children's needs during the day in deference to my employer. I get the message; I cannot leave to go comfort my child.

My eyes start to tear. I feel a strong maternal response to run and comfort her. My baby refuses to be placated by the nursery workers. For several hours she and I cry together, loudly and silently. At lunch, when I break away to be with her, she is sleeping from the exhaustion of her crying.

I must work, however. I have been on welfare the past few months and cannot live on this aid — welfare officials tell you that up front. They give you 40 percent of the essential needs (rent, food, utilities) and will subtract from that 40 percent any additional income you receive that would help you meet the other 60 percent of your needs. It is a Catch-22 that I cannot wait to get out of.

March 1985

Our family became one of the divorce statistics this month. It was surprisingly quick and easy; the court experience was not too painful. The children and I pay a cost for the ease of the divorce, however — the child support assigned is incredibly low. We are now a poverty statistic as well.

Some great and astonishing news: I got a job! I am an activity coordinator for about 100 elderly individuals in a nursing home. I have the opportunity to use all my creative and dramatic energies with a captive audience!

This job challenges my doom and gloom projections for my own life. My troubles don't seem so grim compared to those in the wide circle around me. I am young and strong. There is time and strength to grow. I love working in a job where I can give and do things for people that bring cheer to them, even for a few moments.

Another giant step forward? My parents are going to assist me in purchasing a car! I can't believe how good it feels to make these advances toward independence. I am becoming less incapable and dependent.

April 1985

We have moved to a place of our own! It is a luxury to have our own space. Some nights after the children are asleep, I dance by myself in my own celebration of the physical and emotional spaciousness of our home. The kids seem exultant as well. The wonder in the emergence of their personalities! They are children I have never known. Our deep-frozen feelings are thawing like the warming weather. A rejuvenating and joyful spring is upon us all.

August 1985

My ex-husband came to visit the children. He and I spoke carefully around each other and minimized contact as much as possible. I limited the visits with the kids because I wasn't sure how he would treat them. Would he hurt them to punish
me? He appeared very controlled and careful, and no angry incidents occurred. The children were happy to see him but seemed relieved when he left. I was, too.

October 1985

I have been thinking about the stigmas attached to being a "divorcee" and "single parent." Some people seem so unable to accept me as a divorced person. It makes me angry, except when I remember myself, as a smug wife, looking down on divorced women.

Divorced people, especially divorced women, threaten some people's rigid concepts of family. I used to think women who divorced their husbands had some deep character weakness that would not allow them to preserve their marriages or their families. This stereotype of the weak and dangerous divorcee destroying America is wrong. And the sad part is that people punish children and single parents with these flawed and prejudicial beliefs. From governmental decisions right down to the neighbor next door, the policy seems to be, "You made your bed, now lie in it."

But the truth is simple—those who divorce because they want to improve the quality of their and their children's lives. These are often acts of courage, sacrifice and love.

I am not comfortable with the labels "single" or "divorcee." Mostly, I am a mother. I work hard for my family, love my children, and have a strong sense of values that I want to teach them. My children inspire and motivate me, they challenge me to be the best I can be as they depend so much on me.

November 1985

We've moved. We are living now in a subsidized apartment that will provide help with rent and utilities. It was hard to leave our other apartment, but I could not afford to remain there. I earn a decent salary, but I remain way below the poverty line. How do other single parents with less income manage? Economically, single parents are in such a squeeze—day-care and other child-related costs are huge. I never realized how much staying home with the kids contributed to the financial well-being of my marriage.

September 1986

It has been another great year. I received advanced training at work and was promoted to director of the activity department. I have also sought counseling and now understand much more about myself and my problems. I now have greater confidence and assertiveness in my relationships, even in my interactions with my former husband. Our home remains a peaceful place.

September 1987

The children and I continue to make strides. I'm less surprised by that now. My ex-husband, in Los Angeles now, also seems to be growing, maturing. He frequently sends the kids cassette tapes and letters. They know who their dad is and that he cares for them. I am no longer afraid of him or intimidated by his behavior.

I am taking a couple of courses at Boise State, as I have chosen to direct myself to a new career that will provide for my family better. I plan to quit my job and go to school full time next semester if it all works out financially.

Sometimes when I encounter the disapproving silence of acquaintances, I want to make a big sign and hang it around my neck that says, "Look, it was really a miserable marriage. I'm not a failure for getting a divorce. My husband and I had to leave a very harmful and hurtful relationship that was killing each of us. I don't need your disdain (or approval) but I could use your understanding and friendship."

September 1988

I am in my second semester as a full-time student! School, work and family responsibilities are trying and stressful, but I feel proud of my independence and accomplishments. I am very happy. My children are growing like all children do today—too fast—but they are generally well-behaved and well-adjusted. We talk easily, laugh, and have great times. My oldest wrote recently in an essay for school that he knows that no matter what happens, his mom, brother and sister will always love him. I felt so happy when I read this because this is the truth that I have most wanted to communicate.

I was at the Laundromat the other day and I spoke with a couple of women who are also single parents. We discussed how hard it is to manage finances and a household alone, to see that the children make it to school, Scout meetings, dance or piano lessons. I asked them if they thought it would be easier if they were still married.

Then with a look, an understanding passed between us; we knew that our struggles have been worth it.

Melinda Ellis is an intern for BSU News Services. A graduate of child drama from Brigham Young University, she is attending Boise State to earn an elementary education certificate.
Time Honored Ties
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These are the values that define mankind at its best. These are the values we embrace and that help keep us a leader in agribusiness.

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Living Lost

Watching Alzheimer’s rob a mother of her memories

By Larry Burke

Each visit reminds me of better days — days of noisy family gatherings, of quiet late-night talks, of delicious home-cooked meals.

But each visit also means a fresh confrontation with reality: Those golden days are gone forever, lost in the haze of Alzheimer’s disease.

Once the glue that firmly bonded a family of four boys and their father, today my mother sits silently in a Boise nursing center, waiting by the hours, weeks, months, years.

Hers was a happy home in a small Idaho mountain town. She was a nurturer, a nest-builder, a perfect mother with endless patience and devotion. She remained essentially a private person, content with the comforts of a few close friends, her church and her family. She created a home that was a warm and loving place, a sanctuary where we would rest from the workaday world.

Now that has disappeared, changed almost instantly on a cold, windy December morning when we tore her from the roots of her own home and moved her to the safer, more comfortable environment of a care center.

Today, the life that was once so rich and full is condensed into a single room decorated only by a few photos to connect her with a past that she has totally forgotten. While she still longs for “home,” it is now reduced to an abstract concept, a feeling deep inside rather than a specific place.

Immobile, she lives in a world where she knows no names. My brother and I see her infrequently enough to make us both feel guilty. Visits are a bittersweet experience for us. They are a temporary pleasure for her, at best. She knows we are family, but doesn’t remember our names, or that we came the day before. We reach out to her in love, but ours is far out of proportion to what she has given us in the past.

Her story — our story — is not unique by any means. It is played out every day in thousands of households that must come to grips with the future.

Each of us must deal with the results of Alzheimer’s in our own way. We feel guilt for pulling our loved ones from their homes. We often bear heavy financial burdens as nursing home and medical bills pile up. Many of us, like my brother, are sandwiched between caring for an elderly parent and our own children. We all feel a strong sense of loss as we see our loved one deteriorate before our eyes.

And how much our mother feel as she
senses her own mortality? What must it be like to move from a state of fierce independence to utter helplessness? How does she cope with the loneliness?

Looking at her today, it seems like her life serves no purpose, that its useful span is over.

But that isn't true. She is there to remind us of the struggle that is life itself. She reminds us that you carry on with dignity, patience and courage, regardless of the circumstances. She reminds us that those characteristics are important, even after all else is gone.

She reminds us that we must continually reinvent our lives. To me, that means learning to adjust to a more lonely life, one without her ballast. To her, that means making do with a life confined to one room and regulated by schedules not of her choosing.

Each visit proves to me what a very, very powerful force life can be. She teaches me that we cannot control its final destination, but we can have a great deal to say about the journey itself.

Both of us, my mother and I, choose to make the best of this final stage in the journey. She still has lessons to teach me — and I can try to make her laugh, even if only for an instant.

And when she smiles, so do I. I smile at all the memories her face represents. I smile at her goodness. But most of all, I smile at her daily triumph over death. And then, walking out the door and into the dark night, I cry inside.

Larry Burke is a Hailey native. He is editor of FOCUS and director of University Relations at BSU.
What is the state of today’s American family? A psychologist, a leader in the Mormon church and a conservative Christian homemaker share their thoughts.

Q. Can you define the state of today's family?

CARMODY: I see the family in two ways. You have the family that depends on moral values and instills those values in their children, that is committed to each other. And then I think you have the family that is falling apart, that is lost, that is being hit from every angle with destruction from our society. This same family is weak and has fallen victim to our society's morality.

On the other hand, I believe the family in general is not only staying together, but you are seeing a resurgence of commitment. I think a lot of people realize that the ideals of our secular humanistic society are failing.

BASTIAN: I hadn't thought in terms of the definition of the state of the family — the traditional family that we all seem to honor at Thanksgiving time: the father who is a breadwinner, and the mother who is the nest builder and then children. About 20 percent of the families in America are of that nature. Over half of our homes are faced with either one guardian or [step]parents, which makes it very, very difficult to define what a family is. Some are in the married state; some are in the common law state. It is a very difficult thing to define the modern family.

POUND: There is a longing for people to become committed again. But the statistics somewhat belie that. We now know that nine out of 10 of us will get married; four of those nine will divorce and all 10 of us will die. We know those things for sure. I think that one of the reasons that people will stay locked into dead-end jobs or locked into barren, frozen, destructive relationships is because certainty of misery tends to be preferred over the misery of uncertainty.

Q. Why do you think the family has declined, and will we see a resurgence?

CARMODY: I don’t think it’s an accident. I believe there are forces, and by that I mean groups and organizations out there that are committed to getting people to think that the traditional family that believes in the Judeo-Christian morals and values is sinful and evil. And groups like the NOW organization (National Organization of Women), Planned Parenthood, the ACLU, the People for the American Way. You have the movie industry, the media, you have many, many people that are so intolerant of Christian values that
they are doing everything they can to convince people that another lifestyle is better. And that's a lifestyle of what they call "value neutral," no absolutes, no right and wrong.

They are turning out to be lost people. What you have coming up are generations of people that have not understood traditional morals and values. And therefore, you have a breakdown in the traditional home because children are learning one thing in school while their parents are trying to teach them something else at home.

BASTIAN: It's hard to pinpoint factors that have influenced the change in the structure of the American family. The '60s and early '70s were an experiment to move away from the traditional family. Economic factors have a big influence on how the family has evolved. Some mothers have felt like they've had to become breadwinners in order to maintain the standard of living that they'd like for their family. I don't know if anyone is able to identify all of the factors that have influenced it.

POND: I would agree and I think that if you have to use a big word, it's the dysfunctional family. And they can be dysfunctional because of alcoholism, religious fanaticism, tyrannical kinds of parenting, etc. I really think that this dysfunctionality is rampant and I think that children are taught with a tremendous amount of difficulty.

BASTIAN: There's another factor. Children are sort of unwanted in our society. And a mother doesn't feel that she's honored in her society. She is better honored if she's in a career. Our women in our church sometimes get a complex, a guilt complex — how do you do both? That has to be a very difficult thing for a woman, because we look at her as the heart of the home. It's hard for her to function because she's distracted.

CARMODY: Why is it that women feel guilty? Is it because of the message that our society is giving women?

Q. Do you see career women as being compatible with families?

CARMODY: Yes I do. I really believe that you can do both. The Bible, in the Old Testament in Proverbs 31 paints the most beautiful picture of the most ideal woman... and she worked.

Q. What is it that bonds the family? What is it that makes your family a family?

CARMODY: First of all, commitment. My husband and I are committed to each other and our marriage. Before that, we are committed to God; He is our foundation.

POND: People who hang in for long periods of time develop what I think is terribly unique and terribly important. It's called synchronized intimacy, that you don't have with a one-night stand, or a short-term relationship, or you don't have when you have no responsibility for the future and the past but just the here and now. I think the happiest people I've known have been people who have indeed had long-term relationships in which the synchronized intimacy develops. They really do know what the other thinks and feels. The simpatico that develops is probably as precious as anything that could develop.

Q. We've talked about teaching children, and instilling values in them. What about the new rise in parenting classes and teaching people how to be parents or better parents. Do think education is needed in today's family? Do you think the parents need to learn to do what was once a natural thing?

BASTIAN: We struggle in our church, just like society is, with the family. It seems that our answer is that no success outside of the home can compensate for failure in the home. It's hard for us to be in the world and not of the world. We haven't tried to retreat into an isolated, insulated environment. As we see the shift and the change in the family, one of the things that's been instituted is called "family home evening," in which both mom and dad and the children can be together and have some kind of camaraderie and unity. We have "relief society" to help mothers who are working with discipline problems, guilt and stress problems associated with children and not being able to cope with economic problems. One of the classes we offer is what we call "Courtship and Marriage." In it we try to address some of the financial challenges that come with marriage, some of the discipline challenges that families have if both parents are working. In the men's organization of the church, which is called the priesthood, there are many lessons which are given throughout the year.

CARMODY: I certainly think education is important from every aspect... not just the church can take a role in that, but our society as well. I know of Christian universities that are teaching women how to be homemakers. Our society has gotten so far away from so many of those traditions that we do need education.

BASTIAN: It might be interesting to look at a study that we conducted in our own church. They found that the most im-
This discussion has primarily looked at the changes in the family as being entirely negative. But don’t you think that some of these changes are indeed beneficial?

POND: Divorcees are people who did not manage to have a good marriage but divorces are people who would not settle for a bad one.

BASTIAN: There are some positive things. I think the role of the woman has given her much more voice and fulfillment than she’s had in the past. I am the father of five daughters and two sons, and I have been pleased to see them have equal opportunity in athletics, where before they were the cheerleaders for the boys. I think it’s been wonderful for educational opportunities. I like the fact that women have a stronger role in the marketplace and that there are efforts toward equal pay for equal work. I salute that, and I think our church would too.

CARMODY: I must say that the main part of the revolution that has occurred in the last 20-30 years is not working. There’s something terribly wrong. Overall, people are realizing that the modernization of the family and the freedom to divorce and the freedom to have multiple sex partners and freedom to be gay... all these different freedoms... aren’t fulfilling. And people are really hungry for the truth. And I really believe we are on the brink of a revival in the family in the home in America. Unfortunately, it’s going to have to get so bad before it gets better, but I really see people beginning to throw their arms up and realize that they have fallen for terrible lies.

Would the two of you agree with that? Do you see a revival happening in families?

BASTIAN: It doesn’t seem that we’re getting more people who are married and establishing a kind of traditional family. Now we may be focused in that direction but I don’t see the results coming. At least the numbers that I’m reading don’t show that we’re moving toward the traditional family. There are a lot of distractions and a lot of forces that seem to be playing against that.

POND: I think that the futurists are planning that in 50 years people will have three mates throughout their adult lives: one for the childbearing in the 20-30s, one for compatibility in middle age, and one for the last part of their lives. Throughout history, mankind has always desired variety. Monogamy literally means one man for one woman for a lifetime. If there is a need for monogamy, I think there is a need for commitment. I think there is longing for security.

Will the traditional family ever come back?

BASTIAN: I don’t like to be a gloom and doom person, and I do believe that people learn by choice and consequences of choices. I feel that people would like to see us go back, but I don’t know if there is enough will and enough resources, enough educational help to bring that back. It’s hard to get people who have never seen traditional families in that mode. I have students who feel it very, very difficult to set up a home because they have never seen a father in action. I think we’re harvesting the consequences of seeds we’ve sown years earlier. And you can’t sow your wild oats and pray for crop failure. You have to live through that and plant some new seeds.

I think that all three of us have said yes, let’s plant some new seeds. Sometimes it’s bigger than we are and we almost feel like it’s an avalanche.

CARMODY: I think that we need to hold certain people accountable. Number one is our Congress of the United States. They are passing laws regarding the family and we had better be on top of those laws, because some of them are actually detrimental, I believe. They aren’t doing much justice to many of the families around, traditional families.

I really believe that we are seeing the beginnings of an upward swing. We are going to see the family repaired.

POND: I suppose the greatest optimism I feel is predicated by the fact that after we’ve observed the consequences of the ‘60s and the ’70s where egocentrism and do your own thing was rampant, we are now seeing the consequences of that. I think that people who become responsible may become responsible because we’re all in what’s called an “approach-avoidance conflict,” all day, everyday. That is, we are motivated to succeed and we are also motivated to avoid failure. When parents begin to realize that by their being responsible and therefore resolving conflict in a civilized way, their children will become secure. Then we can all become winners.
National Public Radio reporter Anne Garrels brings a wealth of experience to her stories.

Hear her reports throughout the week on Morning Edition and All Things Considered.
Stay Tuned!

Stay Tuned! is KBSU radio's quarterly program guide. KBSU is a member-supported public radio station broadcasting at 90.3 FM in stereo with 19,100 watts of power from atop Deer Point Mountain. KBSU studios and offices are located on the campus of Boise State University. Become a KBSU member and receive monthly updates on programming and station developments. Call for your membership application today!

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Marian McPartland's
PIANO JAZZ
Season Ten

In STEREO each Saturday at 9 p.m. on KBSU, 90.3 FM.

Strong Hands for a Delicate Lady
Jazz Pianist Marian McPartland brings good times to Radio

One of public radio's most popular programs has joined the KBSU weekend lineup: Marian McPartland's Piano Jazz now airs Saturdays at 9 p.m., right after A Prairie Home Companion.

Piano Jazz is intentionally unstructured. There are no rehearsals; there is no script. This "jam session" approach ensures that performances and dialogue are spontaneous, authentic, revealing — and always exciting. "Jazz is unique in that it's a totally creative, very free form of music," McPartland observes. "It's extremely personal, too. 10 people can play an arrangement and it will sound different each time."

McPartland and her guests team up for an hour of solos and collaboration, reminiscences, and talk about influences and style. Just as no two arrangements are ever alike, no two Piano Jazz programs are the same, thanks to McPartland's range of guests.

Piano Jazz always offers listeners established greats, the freshest new talent, and samplings of jazz performances by artists who may be better known for their work in other areas, like Dudley Moore, and two of this season's guests, Paul Shaffer and Judy Collins.

McPartland draws on her wide range of musical experiences for each program. After a short stint with Carroll Levi's Discoverers, she joined the USO, where she met and married American cornetist Jimmy McPartland. They are no longer married, but as McPartland wryly observes, "The divorce was a failure—we're very good friends."

Working with his Dixieland bands and later with her own trio at the Embers, she began to establish her professional identity. But it was at 52nd Street's Hickory House that McPartland made her breakthrough, catching the interest of Oscar Peterson, Benny Goodman, with whom she later worked, and her "very first and main influence," Duke Ellington. There should be no question of her popularity: the trio's first six-week gig turned into a 10-year engagement.

(continued on page 53)
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KBSU

90.3 fm

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Thank you so much for your membership. With your help, our partnership will continue to thrive throughout the year to come.

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52
Composer-band leader Paul Shaffer reminisces about his rock roots and displays his versatile talents on the 10th season of Marian McPartland’s Piano Jazz. The critically acclaimed jazz series airs Saturdays at 9 p.m. on KBSU Radio.

**Strong Hands** (continued from p. 50)

Performing is McPartland’s first love, but from the start she has found time to immerse herself in composing, recording, teaching, and writing about jazz from an insider’s perspective. She founded her own recording company, Halcyon Records, on which she has recorded “at least 100” albums; Earl Hines, Teddy Wilson, and Dave McKenna are among the greats to record on her label. She also records for Concord Jazz.

Teaching is a vital form of outreach for McPartland; her commitment to perpetuating understanding and appreciation of the most distinctively American art form recently netted her the National Association of Jazz Educators’ “Educator of the Year” award. In addition to lecture engagements, she makes time for the tremendous influx of letters and cassettes from young performers seeking advice.


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**Hello, Love!**

Live Broadcasts of
A Prairie Home Companion to air on KBSU

Garrison Keillor — the man who loves to sing “Hello, Love” so much he just can’t bring himself to say “Good-bye” forever — has announced two upcoming live A Prairie Home Companion specials.

On Nov. 26, the Saturday following Thanksgiving, Garrison and friends will perform a live show from Nashville, Tenn. on the campus of Vanderbilt University. The show will be broadcast live over KBSU, starting at 6 p.m.

**A Prairie Home Companion**

Billed as “A Prairie Home Folk Song Show,” the show will feature songs from the Department of Folk Song, along with comic bits and skits. Guests who have been booked as of press time include Chet Atkins and Johnny Gimble. Other guests will be announced in KBSU’s monthly For Members Only newsletter as soon as they are confirmed.

A second “PHC” special is in the final planning stages, but is not yet definite. The December show will be a holiday special and will feature Garrison in Copenhagen, Denmark. Again, watch your For Members Only newsletter for details. What, you say? You’re not a member of KBSU? Don’t worry, a membership form is included in this edition of Tune In!

Join KBSU today, and become partner in one of the greatest Treasures to be found in southwest Idaho and eastern Oregon.
Morning Edition: News you can use, featuring local, national, and international news and information. Produced in cooperation with National Public Radio, KBSU's Idaho Morning Edition brings you local and regional news, broadcast live from KBSU's studios. (5-9 a.m., Mon.-Fri.)

Morning Passages: Classical music for the weekday lifestyle. Listen at home, in the office or on the road. Karl Haas begins with his "Adventures in Good Music" at 9 a.m. Torey Malatia continues with the Treasure Valley's only morning classical program. (9 a.m.-noon, Mon.-Fri.)

Classics with Kate Remington: Each weekday, Kate brings you music that is sure to provide a pleasant accompaniment to your afternoon activities. Write her with your classical music requests. (noon-2 p.m., Mon.-Fri.)

Fresh Air: Host Terry Gross interviews the most interesting people in the world of arts and entertainment every weekday. Tune in for the latest book and music reviews, combined with a first look at the afternoon's news. It's a breath of . . . (2-3 p.m., Mon.-Fri.)

Radio Reader: At long last (and by popular demand), Dick Estell reads newly published books covering the gamut from novels, history, humor, science fiction, and autobiographies. (3-3:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri.)

Monitoradio: National and international news from the staff of the Christian Science Monitor newspaper. Catch both the daily and weekend editions. (3:30-4 p.m., Mon.-Fri; 6-7 a.m., Sun.)

All Things Considered: Award-winning program of news, interviews, and special features gives you a head start on the evening news. Now with regional news updates! 4-5:30 & 6-6:30 p.m., Mon.-Fri; 6-7 p.m., Sat. & Sun.)

Business Update: Business news for everyone. If you invest your money in the stock market, or spend it in the supermarket, tune in for the latest news about business and consumer issues. Listen each afternoon for closing quotes on stocks of regional interest. (5:50-6 a.m., 5:30-6 p.m., Mon.-Fri.)

Cameo Concert: Dinnertime classics hosted by Rich Kleinfeld. Every day, a different artist or ensemble is featured in a cameo performance. (6:30-7:30 p.m., Mon-Fri.)

Evening Passages: Our program features both progressive and traditional jazz. What's more, it's broadcast live! (7:30-10 p.m., Mon-Fri.)

Blue Monday: Blues you can use as you finish off that first day of the workweek. (10 p.m.-2 a.m., Mon.)

Edges: The outer realm of music, and then a little further. A KBSU tradition continues to be a Treasure Valley favorite. (10 p.m.-2 a.m., Tues.)

Mutant Pop: The most alternative music in Boise. Join Mark Hanford and Tim Tate for the best in independent and experimental music on the cutting edge of rock. (10 p.m.-2 a.m., Wed.)

Fluid Drive: With Arthur Balinger. An energized musical offering featuring a varied spectrum of jazz, blues, and fusion. (10 p.m.-2 a.m., Thurs.)

Rockology: A historical look back at rock and roll. You'll hear all the greatest music from the late '60s to the early '80s. (10 p.m.-2 a.m., Fri.)

Dawn Flight: Also with Arthur Balinger. Always an uplifting mix of rock, jazz, and blues, with a smooth landing planned on the itinerary. (2-6 a.m., Sat.)

Jazz with Laz: Jazz with a subtle blend of blues and soft rock. A great way to start your weekend. (6-10 a.m., Sat.)
Veteran commentator Daniel Schorr. Listen for his thoughts on Morning Edition and All Things Considered.

Private Idaho: If variety is the spice of life, then this is one spicy meatball! Join Victor Pacania for a spontaneous blend of musical styles, from folk to fusion, rock to reggae, new age to new wave. It's music you want to hear, now in its 11th year. (10 a.m.-2 p.m., Sat.)

Mountain Stage: Join host Larry Groce for live performances of folk, bluegrass, jazz, and blues mixed with storytelling, poetry, and a bit of creative lightning. (2-4 p.m., Sat.)

Good Evening: Noah Adams and guests perform live from the World Theatre in downtown St. Paul, Minn. Live radio so good, you've just got to hear it to believe it. (4-5:30 p.m., Sat.)

Sound Print: Timely documentaries on significant issues — produced by America's leading independent producers. (5:30-6 p.m., Sat.)

A Prairie Home Companion: Family radio at its best. Join Garrison Keillor for music and "the news from Lake Wobegon, Minn." (7-9 p.m., Sat.)

Marian McPartland's Piano Jazz: Hear Marian and her guests perform the standards, along with newer jazz works, on one of National Public Radio's most popular music programs. (9-10 p.m., Sat.)

American Jazz Radio Festival: Jazz lives in America's jazz clubs and on America's stages — which is precisely where the Festival goes to bring fans live and live-on-tape performances by premier jazz musicians. (10 p.m.-midnight, Sat.)

Jazz Night from Las Vegas: Jazz recorded live at the French Quarter Lounge of the Four Queens Hotel and Casino. (midnight-1 a.m., Sun)

Castaway's Choice: If stranded on a desert island, with nothing more than food, water, and a stereo system, what 10 records must you have with you? Join host John McNally as he poses this weighty question to celebrities from all walks of life. (1-2 a.m., Sun.)

The Left Hand of Dawn: Music to accompany your dawning thoughts. (2-6 a.m., Sun.)

Weekend Edition: News, interviews, and features hosted by Susan Stamberg. Listen while you're making breakfast or reading the paper. (7-9 a.m., Sun.)

The New York Philharmonic Orchestra: Just the right prelude to KBSU's Sunday Concert Hall. Great performances by a great orchestra. (9-11 a.m., Sun.)

The KBSU Sunday Concert Hall: Seven hours of your favorite classical music. Another Treasure Valley tradition on KBSU. (11 a.m.-6 p.m., Sun.)

Car Talk: The wackiest, most informative call-in show for car repair in the country! Hosted by Tom and Ray Magliozzi, otherwise known as "Click" and "Clack." (7-8 p.m., Sun.)

Quirks and Quarks: From black holes to acid rain, from the physics of hair spray to a new laser for birthmark removal, from cancer to AIDS, host Jay Ingram goes to great lengths to make technical topics fun to listen to. (8-9 p.m., Sun.)

New Dimensions: Intriguing interviews with a focus on self-actualization. (9-10 p.m., Sun.)

Blues Deluxe: A closer look at the best in traditional and contemporary blues, including an entire album every week. (10 p.m.-2 a.m., Sun.)
Let your ears

open your eyes.

Morning Edition
More than just the headlines, we start the day with intelligence and insight. That's why every morning, millions of people open their eyes to the world with Morning Edition.

90.3 fm
KBSU
NATIONAL PUBLIC RADIO NEWS
Game to honor Poore

The Boise State Nov. 19 football game vs. University of Idaho will give fans an opportunity to witness more than a great rivalry. It will give them a chance to help the hungry and honor former Idaho Statesman sports editor Jim Poore.

The game, which begins at 2:30 p.m., has been dedicated to Poore, who covered BSU sports and has been comatose since suffering a cerebral hemorrhage in December 1987.

BSU officials will make a presentation to Poore's parents at halftime. A book compiling the best of Poore's sports columns, Pure Poore, will be for sale at home football games for $9.95.

The book can also be purchased at the BSU Bookstore and through the BSU Alumni Association, phone 385-1959.

Nov. 19 has also been designated as Food Day and football spectators have been asked to bring a canned or boxed food item to the game. Proceeds will go to feed Boise's needy.

Organized by "Working Partners," a community group helping to fight hunger, co-sponsors include KBOI, BSU professional staff, athletic department and ASBSU, and the Salvation Army.

BSU Career Network started

The Boise State University Alumni Association is seeking BSU graduates who are interested in becoming active in the BSU Career Network. The BSU Career Network program affords students the opportunity to meet with BSU alumni to discuss their prospective fields and answer any questions pertinent to that field.

As a member of the BSU Career Network, your name, profession, employer and other information will be listed in the BSU Career Network brochure. The brochures will be distributed at various student functions and available at department offices throughout the campus. Students may then contact you to arrange an appointment to meet.

By becoming a member of the program, a minimal amount of your time can help students by offering them valuable insight and direction in choosing a career field. To become a member of the BSU Career Network complete the form below and return it to the Alumni Office, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID, 83725, (208) 385-1959, or call toll-free (in Idaho) 1-800-632-6586, ext. 1959 or toll-free (nationwide) 1-800-824-7017, ext. 1959.

BSU Career Network

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1970s

Lynn Bathe (BBA, finance, '71) was named vice president and senior commercial loan officer at Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

Steven M. Davis (BA, education, '71) was promoted to vice president of Idaho First National Bank's loan servicing administration in Boise.

J. Irene Murphy (BS, math education, '72) received the 1986 Christa McAuliffe fellowship. She spent two weeks at Stanford University studying technology and education. Murphy is currently a math teacher in the North Slope Borough School District in Alaska.

Jack J. Blankenburg (BS, biology, '73) was promoted to assistant vice president and manager of installment loan administration at Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

Terry Amos (BBA, marketing, '73) was named vice president and branch manager of Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

Chris Anton (MBA, business administration, '74) was promoted to assistant vice president and chief executive officer of St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Donald Broughton (BA, criminal justice, '74) has been appointed investigator for the Pocatello area with the Alcohol Beverage Control Division of the Idaho Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms.

Kelly Murphey (BA, English, '74) is the principal of Castleford High School.

Cary Foster (elementary education, '75) is teaching sixth grade in the Kamiah School District.

David R. Skinner (BA, history/education, '76) has been elected president of the Bishop Kelly High School Alumni Association in Boise.

Michael S. Meloth (BA, psychology, '76) accepted a position as assistant professor of educational psychology in the School of Education, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Rick Vycital (BBA, business, '77) was promoted to vice president and manager of Idaho First National Bank's Trust Investment Department in Boise.

Mary K. McIntyre ('78) joined the firm of Weiss, Deschamp & Botteri in Portland as an associate lawyer.

Jerold B. Smith (BBA, business management, '79) has been promoted to vice president and assistant branch manager of Idaho First National Bank's Caldwell office.

1980s

Marsha Hood (BA, elementary education, '80) was hired by the Kuna School District to teach physical education at Hubbard Elementary School.

Rob Blaine (BA, education, '80) is the head basketball coach at Snake River High School in Blackfoot.

Robin Winslow (BA, elementary education, '81) has been appointed as a principal in the Gooding School District.

Kip Bryson (BA, marketing, '82) was promoted to loan officer at Idaho First National Bank's Pocatello office.

Linda Lake (BA, elementary education, '82) was selected as Teacher of the Year in the New Plymouth School District. She is a second grade teacher at New Plymouth Elementary School and has taught for six years.

Steve Creswell (BBA, production management, '82) was promoted to loan officer at Idaho First National Bank's Pocatello office.

Jim D. Combs (AAS, '83) completed Army basic training at Fort Jackson, S.C.

Paulie Wilson (BA, special education, '83) is teaching third grade in Lacey, Wash.
Little Broncos rounded up

The World's Largest Tailgate Party, sponsored by the Boise State University Alumni Association, heralded the first activity for members of the newly formed BSU "Little Broncos Club." The Alumni Association implemented the new program to acquaint and involve children and grandchildren of BSU alumni, boosters, students and friends of BSU with the university.

No membership fee is assessed and each Little Broncos Club member will receive a membership card which must be presented to gain admission to all club activities. Little Broncos Club T-shirts, at $8 each, will be available for sale at all club activities and at the alumni office.

Tentative activities include a Popcorn and Movies series, Zoo Day, special discount coupons and many other events.

For more information on the program, contact Karin Woodworth at the alumni office at (208) 385-1959.

Join MasterCard program

BSU alumni, boosters, students and friends of the university are urged to apply for the BSU Alumni Award MasterCard. This program benefits the university by returning a portion of the annual fee to the Alumni Association. Additionally, the association also receives a percentage of all retail sales.

The Award program is offered through Idaho First National Bank. Alumni interested in obtaining an Alumni Award card who currently have an existing MasterCard or VISA card through Idaho First National Bank (or another banking institution) may, upon credit approval, transfer their balance to the Alumni Award MasterCard at no additional charge.

For an application or information, contact the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1959.

Dave Johnson ('83) is manager of the Pocatello office of Credithrift of America, Inc.

Kristi Nuttall ('83) is teaching fifth grade at Hanna Elementary School in Emmett.

Theresa Sievers (BS, psychology, '84) is a psychology technician at Northwest Passages Adolescent Hospital in Boise.

Paula L. McDaniel (BS, chemistry, '84) received a Ph.D. in chemistry from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She has accepted a position as a senior research chemist for Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. in Allentown, Pa.

John Kelange (BS, pre-dental, '84) received a master of science degree in orthodontics from Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wis. He has opened an orthodontic practice in Boise.

Brian J. Bennett (MBA, business, '84) was selected by the United States Team Handball Federation to compete in the XXIV Olympiad in Seoul, South Korea.

Russell J. Pharris (BBA, '84) reported for duty with the 3rd Marine Aircraft Wing, Marine Corps Air Station, Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Randal Hardy (BBA, finance, '85) has become a certified management accountant. He is the accounting and financial development education manager for Electronic Data Systems in Plano, Tex.

Christopher Coleman (BBA, marketing, '86) has opened Pacific Coast Property Management in San Diego.

Patricia Metcalf (BA, social sciences, '86) is attending the University of Washington Graduate School of Library & Information Science in Seattle.

Maxine Garr (elementary education, '86) is employed as a first grade teacher at Jefferson Elementary School.

Marc Scheibe (BA, elementary education, '87) is teaching third grade in the Cambridge School District.

Paul Corrick (criminal justice, '87) is a probation and parole officer in Bonner and Boundary counties.

Alan Beckett (AAS, food service technology, '87) completed an Army food service specialist course at Fort Dix, N.J.

Stephanie Westermeier (BA, political science, '87) is a law student at the University of Utah College of Law in Salt Lake City.

David Barron (BA, communication, '87) is teaching Spanish through the BSU continuing education department.

Alpha Frank (BA, elementary education, '88) is a music teacher for Hubbard and Indian Creek elementary schools in Kuna.

Mary Ostyn (AS, nursing, '88) is employed in the Pediatrics Ward at Mercy Medical Center in Nampa.

Kenny Wroten (BBA, business/finance, '88) has joined Financial Resources,
Minter: "Teaching gives me a chance to give something back."
Chuck Scheer photo

Minter became a substitute teacher in the Boise School District in the off seasons after completing his bachelor's degree in education at BSU during 1985.

"The best thing (about changing careers) was being able to get into a school right away," he says, adding that the first week was a challenge.

Dealing with children and other teachers instead of linebackers and quarterbacks required some adjustments.

"In football you are isolated away from people. Basically you talk about football with your friends."

Being hired in the small school district of Middleton was an ideal way to begin a second career, he says. "I like working in a smaller city and school district where I am not well known. I don't get a lot of questions about football," he says.

"It is a relief to be out of professional football and its stress and tension," he says. "And it's nice not to have my knees hurt when I go to work."

Minter, a Boise native, was a superstar during his years at BSU from 1976 to 1980. He broke school records in scoring and rushing and was a member of the 1980 national championship team.

Minter, who holds 11 school rushing, four school scoring and several Big Sky Conference records, was named to BSU's Athletic Hall of Fame in 1987.

While breaking records at BSU and dreaming of playing professional football, Minter kept his feet on the ground pursuing a college degree.

"You have to prepare for life after football. If you're lucky, you may play eight to 10 years but it doesn't last forever," he says. "A lot of guys try for the pros and never come back for their degrees."

As a small child, Minter set his sights on pro ball, but for a while it seemed his success at BSU would be as far as he would go.

"As a first grader, I wanted to play professional football. I wanted to be Joe Namath," he says.

After his final year with BSU, Minter believed his football career was over, when one rainy day a call came for him to play in the East-West Shrine Game where he played with Lawrence Taylor, now of the New York Giants.

"I had a lot of fun at that game. But I didn't think anything would happen for me in football," he says.

But Minter was noticed and later drafted in the first round during 1981 by the Toronto Argonauts. While with Toronto in 1983, the team won the Canadian version of the Super Bowl, the Grey Cup. During his eight-year career, he also played for Ottawa and the N.Y. Jets of the National Football League.

"Playing professional football is like living in a fantasy world. There's nothing like it. You are playing a child's game at such a high level and getting paid for it," he says.

Now all the sport holds for Minter is helping youngsters learn the fundamentals of football as an assistant coach at Middleton Middle School.

On a personal level, Minter has set sights on becoming a school administrator. But first, he has to return to BSU for a master's degree.

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Inc., of Boise as a lease account representative.

Steven J. Hippler (BA, political science, '86) is a student at the University of Utah College of Law in Salt Lake City.

Pamela Archuleta (AAS, nursing, '88) is working at St. Alphonsus.

Scarlett McNatt (elementary education, '88) is teaching fourth grade at Westside Elementary School in Payette.

Kirk Spelman (communication, '88) joined the Peace Corps and is working in the Philippines.

Joe Konkol (BA, management, '86) is working toward an MBA at the University of Oregon.

Maryanne Sims (AAS, nursing, '86) is working at St. Alphonsus.

Carl Lindblom (BA, economics, '86) is employed as an economist with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics in Los Angeles.

Alison Bear (MA, music education, '86) is the music specialist at Meridian Elementary School for kindergarten through fifth grades.

Robert W. Hopkins (BBA, finance/economics, '88) is employed with First Security Bank of Idaho in Boise as a junior operations officer.

Kim Penne (electrical tech., '86) is employed with St. Alphonsus as a surgery technologist.

Susan Poole (BA, special education, '86) is teaching in the Learning Development Center at Parker-Elgin Elementary School in St. Anthony.

Mike Forbes (BBA, management, '88) is a financial services officer with First Security Bank of Idaho in Twin Falls.

Cindy McKay (BS, elementary education '88) is teaching second grade at Mary McPherson Elementary School in Meridian.

Julie McConnell (BBA, administrative services, '88) is employed in the data center at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Jill Brittain (BA, elementary education, '88) is teaching second grade at Lake Louise Elementary School in Bremerton, Wash.

April Beickel VandenBos (CC, dental assistant, '88) is working for Dr. Earl D. Nash, D.D.S. in Klamath Falls, Ore.

Victoria M. Farris (BSN, nursing, '88) is working in the emergency section at St. Alphonsus.

Robert W. Lane (BME, music education, '88) is teaching band and choir in Elgin, Ore.

Robert Woodbury (BS, premed, '88) is attending the Uniformed Services University Medical School in Maryland.

Leslie Haas (BSA business, '88) is enrolled in the library science graduate program at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

Paula Nordstrom (BA, psychology, '88) is in the clinical psychology Ph.D. program at Washington State
Dues campaign begins

Many new benefits and an incentive program to pay early are two new features of the 1989 annual dues fund-drive by the BSU Alumni Association. Alumni will receive a dues mailing in mid-November.

Dues received by Dec. 31, 1988 allow alumni to be entered into a drawing for NCAA basketball tournament tickets; dinners at Murphy's Seafood Restaurant, Millford's Fish House, Garcia's and the Red Robin; and BSU necklaces and pens. Those dues-payers will also be listed in an upcoming issue of FOCUS.

Alumni dues, based on the calendar year, are $15 per person, and $25 for an alumni couple. Members of the new LifeTime membership category, designed for donations of $1,000 or more, will receive a handsome oak clock bearing an engraved brass plaque.

Since the inception of the dues program in 1980, the annual dues amount has not increased.

New benefits available this year include: A discount on all Morrison Center, BSU music department and BSU theatre arts department-sponsored events; eligibility for membership in the Quest travel program, which offers a 50 percent discount on room rates at all participating hotels and resorts for an additional annual membership fee of $19.95, and a Hertz car rental discount featuring a free car class upgrade coupon. Alumni are also urged to sign up their children (or grandchildren) in the Little Broncos Club. This new program, free of charge, involves children in activities at BSU.

Other benefits include use of the BSU swimming pool, weight rooms, gymnasium, running track and racquetball courts; use of the BSU library; discount on Mann movie theater tickets; invitations to all alumni social functions; group term life insurance program; alumni vacation tours at affordable rates; discount on the Student Union Building bowling lanes; eligibility for membership in the Capital Educators Federal Credit Union; and reduced rates at the BSU Human Performance Laboratory.

A minimum of 16 credit hours is required for membership in the Alumni Association. For more information or an application to join, contact the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1959.

Alum writes about near-death

After having three different near-death experiences in 1977, former Boise State student and Idaho resident Phyllis Huffman Atwater is sharing the ensuing spiritual transformation those experiences caused with her book Coming Back to Life: The After-Effects of the Near-Death Experience.

Atwater's quest for understanding and self-acceptance took her through 10 states where she talked with several thousand people and met 200 other near-death survivors. Coming Back to Life is the result of that research. Her first near-death experience came during a miscarriage. Several days later, phlebitis caused another brush with death. The third episode was a "complete emotional and physical collapse," a few months later.

Now a resident of Williamsburg, Va., Atwater has appeared on several national and regional radio and television talk shows, including Larry King Live.

Former professor dies

William S. Bronson, 83, of Boise, died Aug. 18. Bronson was a professor at Northeastern University in Massachusetts before coming to Boise Junior College in 1954 as a psychology professor. He retired in 1969. Following retirement, he did volunteer work at Bishop Kelly High School and for several organizations. He was a member of the National Retired Teachers Association.

University, Pullman. She is a teaching assistant for an undergraduate course and also serves as the clinical psychology coordinator for her class.

Carol Crothers (BS, math/education, '88) is teaching mathematics and computers at New Plymouth Jr.-Sr. High School.

Lena Lim (BS, accounting, '88) is working for Peat, Marwick, Main & Co. in Beaverton, Ore.

Bruce Browning (BA, anthropology, '88) is attending the American Graduate School of International Management in Glendale, Ariz.

Karen Kline (BSA, accounting, '88) is working for Dr. John Mattan, a Boise orthodontist.

Eric Phillips (BA, political science, '88) is attending the University of Denver Law School in Aurora, Colo.

Kimberly Eastman (CC, dental assisting, '88) is working for Dr. Jari Gibson in Boise.

Mark Wibbe's (BS, physics/math, '88) joined the Peace Corps and is working in Fiji.

Weddings

Jeffrey Liston and Janet Ballantyne (Mission, Kan.)
April 23
Ronald D. Groves Jr. and Pamela S. Beem (Boise)
May 7
Jennifer L. Harris and John Beaman (Spokane, Wash.)
May 14
Jana Wangsgard and Kenneth Blaylock (Boise)
May 19
Michael E. O'Hara and Jene Deaver (Kuna)
May 20
Branda Schmidt and Richard Fulkerson (Payette)
May 21
F. Kim Smith and Deborah Blair (Boise)
May 21
Terri Rasmussen and Cheryl Ernest (Boise)
May 21
Timothy Green and Sandra Griffith (Boise)
May 21
Susan Cornell and Kevin Hawkison (Nampa)
May 29
Amy LaMere and Roger B. James (St. Louis, Mo.)
May 28
G. Dean Oswald and Jennifer Whelan (Murray, Utah)
May 28
Norm Felger and Lora May (Chicago)
May 28
Robert Chisum and Denise P. Washington (Boise)
June 3
Ronald Humbird and DeAnna Kreps (Boise)
June 4
John Wardhaugh and Julie A. Hughes (Boise)
June 4
Gregory Hagood and Tina Gray (Boise)
June 4
Dana Ho and Joanna Barrett (Moscow, Idaho)
June 4
Randall Mayo and Korene Easton (Boise)
June 11
Debra Galvan and Doyle Bull (Caldwell)
June 11
Michael Fantaski and Susan T. Shawyer (Boise)
June 11
Richard W. Brede and Sonya Irish (Boise)
June 11
Cecile Loaque and Michael Anderson (Ketchum)
June 17
Mark E. Vicker and Lyla Cobbs (Boise)
June 17
Terrence McEntee and Jennifer Burroughs (Boise)
June 18
Mary K. Elvin and Dwayne Cripps (Boise)
June 18
Marcy Croner and Jeffrey F. Becker (Geneseo)
June 18
Linda Grim and Kevin Roberts (Nampa)
June 18
Ryan Holt and Beth Brady (Boise)
June 18
Chrisy Liona and Kevin Murray (Boise)
June 18
John Tackitt and JoAnne Freedland (Boise)
June 24
Ada Hatke and Brian R. Loper (Los Angeles)
June 25
James J. Holtz and Claudia Bither (Boise)
June 26
Charles VanDerhoff and Lorianne Brazil (June 26
Jenny Snodgrass and Alexander Zrolka III (Concord, Calif.)
July 2
Douglass Gramer and Tamara Braker (Washington)
July 2
Maira Sutton and Brad Patton, July 2
Timothy Racette and Ann Severance (Illinois)
July 2
Vonni Ringen and Brent Barton (Boise)
July 2
Kathleen Seidik and William J. Scott (Minneapolis, Minn.)
July 3
Laron Lind and Joan Thompson (Salt Lake City)
July 6
Brenda A. Vance and Randy Trujillo (Boise)
July 9
1988-89 Basketball Schedule

Nov. 23  Akron-Brisbane Bullets  7:30 MST
Nov. 26  at University of Akron  7:30 PST
Dec. 2   Real Dairy Classic  6:30 MST
          Boise State vs Coll. of Idaho  6:30 MST
Dec. 3   Real Dairy Classic  6:30 MST
          Boise State vs NW Nazarene  6:30 MST
Dec. 7   at Gonzaga University  7:30 PST
Dec. 10  Oregon State University  7:30 MST
Dec. 17  at San Jose State  7:30 PST
Dec. 21  University of Akron  7:30 MST
Dec. 25  Albertsons Holiday Classic  6:00 MST
          Wis.-Gr. Bay vs S. Austin  6:00 MST
          Boise St. vs Univ. of Portland  6:00 MST
Dec. 30  Albertsons Holiday Classic  6:30 MST
          Consolation Game  8:30 MST
Jan. 5   at Pepperdine University  7:30 PST
Jan. 7   Santa Clara University  7:30 MST
Jan. 12  Montana State University  7:30 MST
Jan. 13  University of Montana  7:30 MST
Jan. 19  Rider College  7:30 MST
Jan. 21  at Washington State  7:30 MST
Jan. 26  at No. Arizona University  7:30 MST
Jan. 29  at University of Nevada Reno  7:30 PST
Feb. 2   at Idaho State University  7:30 MST
Feb. 4   at Boise State University  7:30 PST
Feb. 9   at Idaho State University  7:30 MST
Feb. 11  at Montana State University  7:30 MST
Feb. 18  at University of Nevada Reno  7:30 MST
Feb. 17  at Weber State College  7:30 MST
Feb. 23  at University of Idaho  7:30 MST
Feb. 25  at Idaho State University  7:30 MST
Mar. 2   at University of Idaho  7:30 MST
Mar. 4   at E. Washington University  7:30 PST
Mar. 8-11 Big Sky Post Season Tournamemt  TBA
* Big Sky Conference Game

Ticket Information — Call (208) 344-1295

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Come On In, The Weekend's Fine.

Don Lojek
District 17 Representative

"Boise State University has come of age and is an absolute asset to our community. It must receive its fair share of the state's higher education budget and not be looked upon as inferior to any other university in this state. As Boise State University grows, Boise becomes better, for us and our children, and I will support that growth."

—Donald Lojek for Representative, District 17, Downtown, Texas.
By Bob Evancho

Bart Hull hasn't seen his father in two years. There is no bitterness in his voice when he talks about his dad, former hockey great Bobby Hull, but the disappointment is evident just the same.

"I don't know," Hull says with a shrug when asked if his father has followed his football career at Boise State. "He's in Chicago . . . got some farming businesses."

With this issue of FOCUS devoted to the family, Hull - BSU's starting fullback, son of a hockey Hall of Famer, and brother of two professional athletes - seemed like a natural to profile in the sports section.

But for all intents and purposes, Harry Robinson, a Vancouver, British Columbia, insurance executive has been Hull's father for the past several years. Hull's parents divorced when he was 9, and Robinson is married to Hull's mother, Joanne.

"He was there throughout my formative years," says Hull of Robinson. "He and my mom have supported me in whatever I've done. . . . Harry is a great guy and we do everything together so I don't feel too much resentment."

Yes . . . but. While Bart Hull excelled in high school football, basketball and track, Bobby Hull was 2,000 miles away. It's the same story now with the younger Hull in college. Any anger felt? Any disappointment harbored?

"Actually, during certain periods I do," he says. "He could have been in touch a lot more. Really, the only times he would see us in Vancouver was when the company would pay [for his trip]. It bothers me every once in a while."

After the divorce, Bobby Hull would occasionally travel to Vancouver and see his children. "He would take us to dinner and I'd go visit him at his hotel," Bart Hull recalls. "But [the visits] have tailed off since. . . . I've talked to him on the phone a little bit."

Blond and muscular like his famous father, Bart Hull quit playing organized hockey in the eighth grade. "My last years of hockey weren't too much fun," Bart Hull recalls. "One coach said I was too nonchalant, that I didn't take it serious enough."

Even though Hull was always among the biggest, fastest and most explosive players on the ice, it seemed he was expected to do more. He was Bobby Hull's son, after all. "It was never actually said [by the coaches], but it was implied a lot," Bart Hull says. "But the players were my friends, they didn't care."

His three older brothers, all of whom played hockey, weren't as fortunate. "They pretty much went through hell," Bart Hull says. "Especially Bob Jr., who also had to live with the name. Blake also had it tough, I think that's why he decided to become a golf pro."

Of the Hull brothers, only Brett, who now plays for the NHL's St. Louis Blues, reached the professional hockey ranks.

Bart Hull, 19 and a redshirt freshman, has no regrets about his decision to concentrate on football.

Having earned 12 varsity letters and several all-star honors for his football exploits for Vancouver College High, it's no wonder he received contacts from schools such as Washington, Hawaii, Wisconsin, Pitt and Oregon. As a running back he ran for 1,342 yards and 14 touchdowns his senior year, accumulating more than 5,000 yards rushing during his high school career. And although he's 5-foot-11, 215 pounds, Hull can also execute an impressive dunk with a basketball. With his leaping ability and 10.9 speed in the 100-meter dash, he also once considered training for the decathlon.

Bart Hull has tackled football. Chuck Scheer photos
Death Styles of Prominent Men

By John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University

Recent events on the campus of Boise State University have highlighted the lives of Ernest Hemingway, permanently commemorated in the Hemingway Western Studies Center, and Frank Church, memorialized in the Frank Church Room in the Library. The Boise premiere of John de Groot’s play, Papa, featuring George Peppard, focused attention on Hemingway, while the unveiling of the bust of Frank Church, financed by the government of the Republic of China, followed by the annual Frank Church Public Affairs Conference, recalled his contributions.

For now, the busts of the two men are on display, facing one another in the Hemingway Center. Through creative lives, both men carved places in world history. In many contrasting ways, their lives were their greatest works of art. Their continuing presence here ennobles the university, and will continue to stimulate students to contemplate timeless issues.

One comparison that strikes me in the biographical detail of both men is the dramatic difference in their death styles. To Hemingway, courage was survival with grace under pressure. The situations he sought often included death as a possible result. His life became an open contest with death, including combat, airplane crashes, car wrecks, accidental gunshot wounds, bullfights, horses and alcohol. Dodging death helped pass the time, activated his creative juices, and became a preoccupation. In the process, he may well have become America’s greatest novelist. Eventually depressed, dulled by alcohol, no longer able to write and in failing health, “He’d reached the end of his story,” Kurt Vonnegut Jr. stated. “So he ended it!” He took his own life at 61, essentially alone, using his favorite shotgun, on a Sunday morning in July.

Frank Church faced death in a startlingly contrasting fashion. At age 23, as a student at Stanford, he was diagnosed as having terminal cancer. Megadoses of radium extended his life. He feared a recurrence, and, in this way, was as familiar with the presence of death as Hemingway. After winning this early battle, he concluded, “I felt afterward that life itself is such a chance proposition that the only way to live it is by taking great chances.” His election to the U.S. Senate and career as a public man speaks for itself. He is listed among the nation’s outstanding senators.

Thirty-five years later, when cancer reappeared, and two weeks before he died, he asked his son, Forrest, “Do you know why great men die well? Because it is expected of them.” Forever astounding his friends, Frank Church smiled and storied his way to his death, at home in his own bed, without life supports. Everyone who had contact with him in the last days found the encounter totally memorable due to his courage, his unquenchable good humor, and his love for family and friends. His death was a truly triumphant finale of a public man, a work of art in itself, and so remarkably gracious that those who admired him for so many other things never failed to comment on his death style.

It is not easy to explain the difference in the final days of Hemingway and of Church. It is enough to be impacted by it and for serious students to contemplate it. Since this issue of FOCUS is devoted to the family, it could be observed that the personal, family support systems for the two men in times of crisis were quite different. Forrest Church describes the relationship between his father and mother as a great love affair, constant and supportive. Hemingway’s relationships with his wives were anything but stable, and there was a history of suicide in his family. Could there be a generic difference in personality types between the artist and the public man which dictated dramatically contrasting closing scenes? What about the influence of religion? Both men had brushes with Catholicism, which has something to say about this.

The final answer is that the reason for the differences is not really important. Perhaps the point is that these strong and ingenious men drive others, by recalling their lives and works, to think about and to experience critical issues. Even their last acts. Certainly their death styles are food for thought for everyone who must face the inevitable. Both would be pleased with what their lasting presence with us will foster, just as we are honored by the association with them.
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