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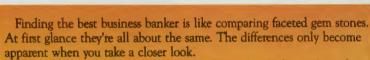
_____ROBERT BATEMAN_____ The Air, the Forest and the Watch

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BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

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VOL. XV, NO. 2 WINTER 1990

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| FEATURES | | |
|--------------------|----|---|
| PERSONAL NOTES | 14 | Four '80s graduates reflect on the decade |
| FROM THE TOP | 16 | BSU's three vice presidents look back—and forward |
| BEST OF THE BRONCS | 20 | Vignettes from athletics in the '80s |
| FAST FORWARD | 24 | A speculative look at campus life in 1999 |
| PROFS' PREDICTIONS | 26 | Experts discuss the issues of the '90s |
| DEPARTMENTS | | |
| FIRST WORD | 7 | |
| RESEARCH | 8 | |
| CAMPUS NEWS | 30 | |
| ALUMNOTES | 44 | A second s |
| GIVING | 52 | |
| GALLERY | 54 | |
| | | |

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How 'bout them '80s?

They began with a national football championship (right) and ended with, among other things, a high-tech happening thanks to an impressive new Technology Building. In between were people and events that made the 1980s an exceptional decade at Boise State.





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ABOUT THE COVER: Like anywhere else, historic events at Boise State don't evolve and occur in neat 10-year segments, but dividing time into decades is a way to examine the past and anticipate the future. With the advent of a new decade (and a new look for FOCUS) we look back at the events and people that helped shape Boise State in the 1980s. Depicted by art professor Bryant Eastman's illustration, we also look forward to what's in store in the 1990s.

oise State was granted the title "university" in 1974. What that actually meant was that the institution was expected, had the right, to earn the designation.

While some places never make the change in real substance and complexity, Boise State actually became a university in the 1980s.

STRUCTURALLY, UNIVERSITIES ARE A COLLECTION OF COLLEGES. Colleges are made up of schools and schools are an association of departments. In 1980 Boise State simply consisted of six schools. One contained so many diverse departments, it had no focus at all. In 1990 Boise State University is organized into six colleges and three schools, each with a collection of departments that have a reasonable, topical, academic relationship with one another.

UNIVERSITIES ARE A SOURCE OF CULTURE AND QUALITY ENTERTAINMENT. The 1980s saw the introduction of the Pavilion, the Morrison Center, the Hemingway Center, public radio, and two television studios on campus (one with the capacity to broadcast anywhere in the world). The live, on-campus, audiences for events in university facilities now totals some 800,000 each year, while broadcast programs reach many more.

MODERN UNIVERSITIES MUST OFFER SOPHIS-TICATED EDUCATION AND SERVICES IN MODERN TECHNOLOGY. In 1980 Boise State offered programs through the School of Vocational Technical Education, which was led by a director. During the decade the director became a dean and the bachelor of applied science degree was introduced, allowing many vo-tech students to get four-year degrees. The School of Vocational Technical Education along with the School of Applied Technology were brought together in the College of Technology. The college offers training certificates, two-year and four-year degrees (more to be capped by graduate programs), and a host of other services, some delivered by microwave or satellite through the Simplot/Micron Technology Center, also created in the '80s.

UNIVERSITIES ACHIEVE ACADEMIC DISTINCTION IN A NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MARKET. This demonstrable excellence takes forms as varied as the special accreditation received by the College of Business (earned by only 20 percent of such units in the nation); the recognition of the unique master's program in raptor biology throughout the world; the addition of manuscript collections as distinguished as the Frank Church Papers to the Library; the holding of conferences attracting national audiences to study Ernest Hemingway (because of his identity with the university); the regular recognition of faculty achievement in teaching, research, and publication throughout the nation; the selection of students as Rhodes Scholars and the recipients of other national awards; and the praise the university received for creating "national models" in a number of areas by the recent Northwest Association accrediting team.

S

UNIVERSITIES DEPEND ON THE FLEXIBILITY PRO-VIDED BY MULTIPLE SOURCES OF FUNDING. The total budget, which increased from \$30 million in 1980 to \$72 million in 1990, is now made up of approximately one-half state appropriated funds. We are a state-assisted institution rather than a state-supported institution. The decade was characterized by a somewhat successful struggle for equitable funding by the state, i.e., reasonably equal support for similar activities in each of the universities. The total endowment was \$500,000 in 1980 and is \$15 million in 1990. Grants and contracts, private donations for capital structures and federal support have increased dramatically. The strategy in the grinding, cutback years of the early '80s utilizing a variety of funding mechanisms was openly modeled after that of Andrew Carnegie, the 19th-century American businessman who believed in sacrificing to expand in time of depression while others were hunkered down, so that he could be better situated to serve the market when times improved.

UNIVERSITIES ENGAGE IN A SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNT OF RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION. The University Research Center regularly compiles impressive lists of books, articles and other research projects completed by faculty. Outside, non-state funding for research is well over \$5 million and is increasing more rapidly than the university can absorb in its labs and other support capacities. A number of national professional scholarly organizations are headquartered and publish their journals on campus, edit and publish their journals here; and on-campus publications, including the many aspects of the Hemingway Center publication program, grow each year. Graduate programs and graduate options increased more than four times in the 1980s.

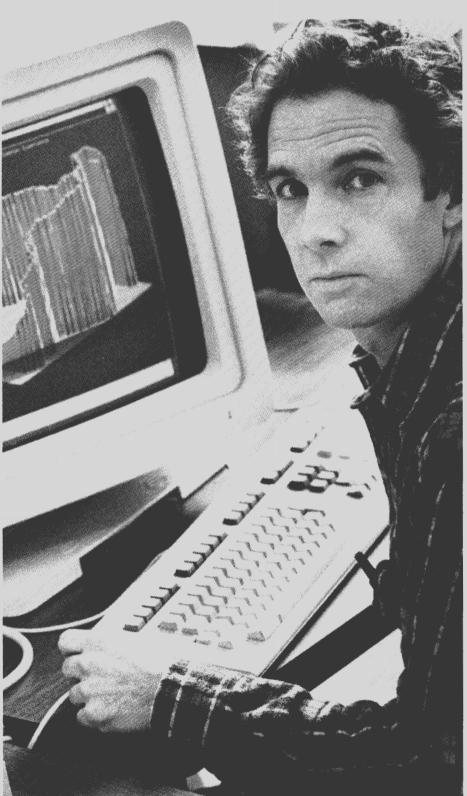
UNIVERSITIES HAVE A FOCUSED SENSE OF THEMSELVES. Many of the activities of our 50th anniversary in 1982 created a historical sense of pride in what is a truly rich and unique tradition. It is indeed a privilege to be a Bronco; and, the relationship with the city of Boise — assisting it in further creating and comprehending its sense of place — has made the claim that there has never been a great city without a great university clearer each time it's said. The detail of the mission and mandate from the State Board of Education as well as two internally produced plans during the 1980s helped us understand ourselves as well. Symbolism, atmosphere (the Carillon), named buildings, plaques and gardens, and the general appearance of the campus have all undergone positive, university-like changes and growth in the 1980s. A national championship in football in 1980, appearances in NCAA and NIT postseason basketball tournaments, a host of All-Americans in track, and association with high-quality institutions through participation in three conferences, i.e., the Big Sky, the High Country (gymnastics) and the Pac-10 (wrestling) has contributed to a sense of ourselves.

It is not surprising that alumni who return to the campus infrequently are startled by what they find; why residents of Boise and the state of Idaho who have not paid attention have trouble keeping up and are sometimes envious as well as proud; and, why national visitors speak of distinctions and possibilities not found elsewhere.

Boise State University is just what it says it is, poised to take off, and recognizes that in spite of what it has done, the best is yet to come. \Box

By John H. Keiser President, Boise State University





Geophysics professor Jack Pelton works at a monitor displaying seismic force of last October's California earthquake.

EXPLORING NEW GROUND

By Glenn Oakley

Think of seismic imaging as ultrasound for the Earth, and you begin to appreciate the potential of geophysical research.

Drilling deep holes in the Earth is like surgery: very expensive and frequently not possible. Few people want drilling rigs in their backyards and drilling can be downright dangerous at toxic waste sites. But by setting off small charges (for example, a 12-gauge shotgun shell exploded 6-10 feet underground) the shock — or seismic — waves can be recorded and analyzed to determine the structure of the world beneath our feet.

Boise State's geology and geophysics department is developing as a leader in the geophysical study of the shallow subsurface — the first 500 meters of the Earth. The geophysical research program (GRP) was begun in 1987 and is the focus of the department's graduate degree program. In the last two years the program has received \$700,000 in research grants and \$500,000 in equipment grants. The GRP involves four geophysics professors plus two mathematics professors and six to eight graduate students.

"If you think about it," says BSU geophysics professor Jack Pelton, "human activities depend on the upper few hundred feet of the Earth's crust." Mining, waste disposal, groundwater supplies and the construction of roads, highways and buildings are all dependent on the structure of the ground immediately below. "In the last 10 years there's been a lot more interest in groundwater-related problems," says Pelton, citing Superfund cleanup projects and landfill contamination problems.

The need to understand the Earth and problems inflicted upon it, combined with amazing advances in computer technology, have created an entirely new field in geophysics. "There are few academic leaders in [shallow subsurface geophysics]," says Pelton. "It's not a mature science at all. There's a real chance for us to make some contributions."

Research projects conducted since 1987 have focused on the western Snake River Plain. "Our biggest success to date is using seismic reflection techniques to map aquifers beneath Boise," says Pelton, noting that, "All of Boise's domestic water supply comes from groundwater. It's becoming important to understand how those aquifers are distributed beneath Boise."

While seismic reflection is an integral part of geophysical research, the field is multidisciplinary and relies on a variety of techniques. BSU geophysicist Spencer Wood has used traditional well-logging techniques lowering instruments into existing wells to determine rock structure, water depth, temperature and so forth — as part of the Boise aquifer study. The well-log study gives precise information for a given location, says Pelton, noting, "Seismic reflection profiling fills in the gaps between [wells] and extends our information."

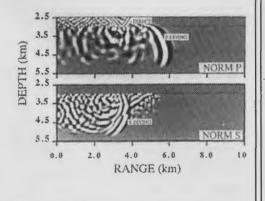
New sciences are rife with problems, however. "We have to develop the techniques as we go," says Pelton. "We're borrowing techniques that are well understood by the oil industry [for studies of the deep subsurface] and adapting them to shallow subsurface problems. It's not trivial to do that. There are a lot of modifications to be made." And there is much to be learned about the information that does come back from geophysical testing.

Information provided by the GRP has already proven to have practical applications. Boise Water Corp. has been able to save as much as \$10,000 per water well after BSU geophysicists precisely identified the position of the best aquifers. Prior to the well-logging studies, Boise Water Corp. would place excessive amounts of expensive screening in its well casings, not knowing exactly where the aquifers were positioned.

But Pelton is quick to point out that, while the work has practical applications, the GRP is "a research unit, not a geophysical contractor." Says Pelton, "We develop technology and show how things can be done."

To become a national power in shallow subsurface geophysical research will require continued growth of the GRP staff and the establishment of a Ph.D. program in geophysics, says Pelton. A Ph.D. program, he says, "is critical," adding, "When you have a master's program you spend two years teaching graduate students what research is all about. Just when they have the good ideas, you lose them."

If these issues are solved, says Pelton, the GRP has tremendous growth potential, noting that shallow subsurface research is not subject to the cyclical boom and bust nature of traditional mining-dependent geology. \Box



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RESEARCH BRIEFS...

Four grants totalling \$65,900 have been awarded to Boise State to encourage economic development in Idaho's rural areas. BSU will also work on a \$15,000 cooperative grant with Idaho State University to study rural health-care needs. The projects are:

- \$19,690 to develop a computerized inventory of Idaho's public infrastructure of roads, landfills, and water and sewer systems; examine the changing mix of revenue sources available for investment in the infrastructure; discuss new methods of financing the infrastructure; and recommend innovative ways for improving maintenance, service and management.
- \$21,800 to identify the capital needs of firms in rural Idaho communities and determine the availability of financing.
- \$14,600 to compare tax levels among nine western states and study the influence of taxes on economic growth and retention, expansion and creation of business.
- \$9,810 to develop policy recommendations to improve beleaguered library services in rural Idaho.

The College of Health Science will participate in the \$15,000 grant surveying rural hospital needs and consumers' expectations of their community hospitals.

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

A paper by **CHARLES LAUTERBACH**, theatre arts, that chronicles the rise and fall of a small theatrical production touring the western United States and Mexico in the mid-1870s, has been published in the Dutch Quarterly Review of Anglo-American Letters.

A proposal by **GARY MERCER**, chemistry, for the study of carbon monoxide binding to metal-Schiff base complexes has received \$4,998 in funding for one year by a program administered by the National Science Foundation.

BRAD BRAMMEL, chemistry, received an \$18,000 Cottrell College Science Grant for research of clostridium perfringens exotoxins — phospholipid membrane interactions.

Art department chair MARY WITTE wrote "Color Copying Leaps Forward" in Art Material Trade News and presented "Visuals: Past, Present, Future" at the 20th annual Conference on Visual Literacy.

FELIX HEAP art, conducted research in Madrid and Aliva, Spain, on historical art themes and gave a weeklong workshop at Monavia College in San Jose, Costa Rica on Franciscan art.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

DOUG LINCOLN and **EARL NAUMANN**, marketing and finance, co-authored the article "A Systems Theory Approach to Conducting Individual Marketing Research," which was published in the Journal of Business Research.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

PHYLLIS EDMUNDSON wrote a guidebook titled "Educating Educators: Promoting Conversations About Change," completed a technical report titled "The Curriculum in Teacher Education" for a national study, and authored articles on education for the Idaho English Journal and Boise Magazine.

GARVIN CHASTAIN, psychology, has had his article "Representation of Letters When Mislocation Errors Occur" accepted for publication in the Journal of General Psychology.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

MARTIN SCHEFFER, sociology, was interviewed for a Law Enforcement Television Network program about his book *Policing* from the Schoolhouse, which examines the Boise Police Department's School Resource Officer program.

MICHAEL BLAIN, sociology, presented a paper titled "Fighting Words" to the International Sociology Association conference in Dublin, Ireland, and a paper titled "Radiation Victims in the Media" to the annual meetings of the Irish Sociological Association in Galway, Ireland.

RICHARD BAKER, sociology, presented a paper, "Polish Ethnic Identity in Boise and Toronto: A Micro-Analysis," to the annual conference of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States.

Political science department chairman GARY MONCRIEF has had three research papers accepted for presentations at professional conferences this spring. In March he will convene a roundtable on "Reapportionment in the Western States: Prospects for the '90s'' at the Western Political Science Association meeting.

JOHN FREEMUTH, political science, wrote "The National Parks: Political Versus Professional Detriments of Policy" which appeared in a recent issue of the environmental journal *The George Wright Forum*.

GREG RAYMOND, political science, presented a research paper, "International Norms and the Exigencies of Statecraft" at the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association, and another paper titled "Cyclical Value Shifts in the World System" at the western regional meeting of the International Studies Association.

WILLARD OVERGAARD, political science, reviewed the book *Courts*, *Politics and Justice* by Henry Glick for McGraw-Hill Publishing.

SCHOOL OF VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL EDUCATION

BARBARA WEINERT of the Adult Learning Center wrote an article titled "One Literacy Worker's Perspective on Adult Literacy in Idaho and Elsewhere" that was published in *Idaho Librarian*. The article has also been accepted for publication in *Alternative Library Literature*.



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1800 BROADWAY AVE. (CORNER OF BROADWAY & BOISE AVE.) Ground broken on Pavilion.

- Dave Leach, an Oregon State assistant coach, replaces Bus Connor as Bronco head basketball coach
- University streamlines core curriculum.
- Because of a tax shortfall, BSU is ordered to cut spending 3.85%.
- Student/athlete Karl Knapp receives Rhodes Scholarship.
- Broncos defeat Eastern Kentucky to win Division 1AA national football championship.

Gym Dandy

The decade was only a month old when construction on the BSU Pavilion got under way. BSU students ponied up \$10 million and private donors another \$8 million to fund the project. By 1990 some 2.5 million people had attended events in the building.

In 1980, students started out wearing sideburns, long hair and natural earthtone fibers. In 1989, sideburns were out and short, spiked hair was in.

BSU

REVIE

Boise State had its changes, too. New buildings sprouting like mushrooms, computers multiplying like rabbits, and students enrolling in numbers great enough to pack those buildings and keep the computers humming.

It makes us a little dizzy looking back at the speed of these changes at BSU. So we'll look back now, but turn quickly forward, because things don't seem to be slowing down any.



And He Makes a Mean French Fry

J.R. Simplot's name was added to BSU's roster of buildings not once, but twice, during the decade. His donations were responsible for the construction of the Simplot/Micron Technology Center in 1986 and the Simplot Center for Athletic Excellence in 1988. He also gave \$1 million to the Morrison Center fund. A Good Sense of Direction Fred Norman directed several shows to raise money and mobilized an entire community to believe in the Morrison Center dream. He is now director of community relations at BSU. Where's the Tractor Pull? Here's who was hot in the Pavilion:

Single-act attendance: Kenny Rogers, 12,387 Barry Manilow, 12,340 Journey, 12,268 Def Leppard, 12,219

Others topping more than 11,000: The Beach Boys, Willie Nelson, Lionel Richie, Bill Cosby

Multiple-performance attendance: Billy Graham Crusade, 101,550 1989 NCAA basketball tournament, 36,321 Disney on Ice, 29,715 Shrine Circus, 27,867

But Does He Have a Housekeeper Who Makes 30 Grand?

Boise State's reach never exceeded its grasp in the 1980s, thanks to an entrepreneurial president. Because of his "can-do" approach, BSU enjoyed remarkable progress, even through near-recession conditions and lean budget years that marked much of the decade. The Morrison Center, the Pavilion, more equitable funding from the State Board of Education, the College of Technology... this decade at Boise State clearly has John Keiser's stamp on it.



Building Boise's Future

Velma Morrison has supported numerous civic causes, but none as important as the performing arts center built to honor her late husband. Without Velma, there would be no Morrison Center. If buildings can be testaments to determination, selflessness and vision, then one needn't worry about epitaphs.

Beaton by the Broncos

Guard Shawn Beaton triumphantly hoists the Division I-AA national championship trophy skyward following Boise State's 31-29 win over Eastern Kentucky in the 1980 Camellia Bowl. The come-from-behind victory, engineered by quarterback Joe Aliotti, was arguably the single greatest moment in BSU sports history. The week before in the I-AA semifinals, coach Jim Criner's team defeated perennial football power Grambling 14-9 in Bronco Stadium. Since that memorable day in Sacramento, Calif., six members of the championship team have been named to the Boise State Athletic Hall of Fame.





on \$18 million Morrison Center for the Performing Arts.

Hey, What Gives? Three Losses in 1963?

After nearly 40 years as football coach and athletic director, the legendary Lyle Smith retired in 1981. As the Broncos' coach from 1947-67 (with the exception of one season) he was 162-26-6 - for an astounding 83 percent winning record.







The students of the '80s have traded in their textbooks for briefcases, and are becoming as concerned about their children's report cards as they were about their own GPAs. Three alums reflect on their lives since their graduation from Boise State.



Karl Knapp

By Karl Knapp

When I think back to 1981, the year I graduated from college, it all seemed so different, so daunting. I was leaving an environment that had provided me with a relatively high degree of security, where my biggest concerns were which courses I should take, what grades I would get, how many books I could read. Though I had won a scholarship that would determine my path for the next two years, the '80s still loomed before me, mysterious and somewhat frightening.

I had chosen to study English at Boise State. How many times people looked at me quizzically when I told them I was studying literature. I have long since stopped counting. Most often, I was asked, "What are you going to do, teach?," as though this were the sole option available to someone so naive as to spend their undergraduate years reading Shakespeare and Milton. In a decade but a year old, maybe it was more important to be learning the concept of present value and the capital asset pricing model. But maybe not. There was something to be said for doing what you wanted to do, even if it was no longer fashionable.

My time in England as a Rhodes Scholar provided temporary respite from resolving this conflict that fomented in my mind. Certainly it was easy to indulge in esoteric pursuits while at Oxford. But the tension was mounting. Should I go to law school (this viewed as the other option for English majors besides teaching)? Business school? The U.S. recession ended when I was in England and the economy was on the rebound. College graduates were taking their newly minted economics and business degrees and heading for Wall Street in droves. I would go, too, I decided.

But the question plagued me for a long time thereafter: "Was I doing what I wanted to do?" I wasn't sure. It dawned on me, though, that there were many people, talented and gifted, who weren't either. What was more frightening, however, was my growing suspicion that, in the mid-'80s, we were becoming a country of mass conformists. Those who had chosen to pursue their true vocational or intellectual interests were outliers in an era of conformance chic. It was at this point that I left Wall Street, bound for business school, but nevertheless confused as to my true calling.

How ironic it was, then, to find that it was admirable to be different at Harvard Business School, an institution steeped in tradition, and whose placement of its graduates served as a barometer by which to gauge the year's career top 40 (manufacturing is in, service industries are out).

At graduation, Harvard Business School Dean John McArthur implored us all to help America regain its competitive stature in the world's economy. The '80s were drawing to a close. Education was becoming a focal point for the United States. Being a teacher was in, being an investment banker was out (now I knew I would never go to law school).

As the '90s begin, it is still debatable whether I am pursuing my true calling. With gritty determination, I force myself to read the Business section of the Sunday New York Times before the Arts and Leisure section. And, in looking back to the days I spent reading Thoreau and Dreiser, it occurs to me that there was a great lesson to be learned in not going with the flow. Maybe what my undergraduate years taught me in part was the value of self-examination and individualism, for during the '80s we were all susceptible to the calling of fashionable conformity.

The '90s, I think, are a chance to break out of the mold, irrespective of our individual interests.

Karl Knapp (B.A., English, '81) is a management consultant with Monitor Co., a strategy consulting firm in Cambridge, Mass. He spent two years at Oxford University as a Rhodes Scholar, where he received an M.A. degree in English literature. He worked for three years as an investment banker in New York, then went on to receive his M.B.A. from Harvard Business School in 1988.



He Didst Protest Too Much, Wethinks

Tax protester Don Chance did his deed in 1978 when he led the successful 1 Percent Initiative to limit property taxes. But his spirit was certainly alive through several very lean budget years in higher education during the '80s as the Legislature reallocated the state budget pie to provide public schools with the funds they lost through the reduced property tax. Some say the universities still haven't recovered. Chance lives near Meridian.

It's Money That Matters

Start a savings account now. Fees in 1980 were \$239 per semester. This spring they were \$622. At that rate of increase, fees will be \$1,618 by the year 2000.

Hardware Heaven There are now

1,000 personal computers on cam-

on the streets.

was fierce.

community?

Berlin Wall Crumbles

pus. In 1980 there were only 200. Also added to the campus in the '80s: a fiber optic link, two satellite uplink stations and two television studios.

Hope Some of Them Ride Bikes Head count enrollment in the 1980s increased 15 percent, from 10,957 to 12,586. Full-

couch, \$700/month. New York physics: skills for

survival in the West would literally get you killed

Next stop: Cleveland. A city divided from East

to West. Between Jew and gentile. Between black

and white. Rich and poor. Catholic and Protes-

tant. Cleveland has the highest proportion per

capita charitable organizations in the world and

practices compassion with a cutthroat vengeance.

The Cuyahoga River, which flows through the

middle of town, caught fire and burned out of con-

Albion, Mich. A rust-belt community on the

banks of the Kalamazoo River. A town kept alive

by the presence of the pricy, private, four-year

liberal arts college established by Methodists in the

mid-1880s and still dominated by the church spire.

The students were realistically afraid of downward

mobility. All signs pointed toward their standard

of living falling below that of their parents. They

wanted it all, however. The young women defined

all as career, husband, children, the perfect home.

All for the young men meant two cars, two kids,

two-level home in the 'burbs, and stay-at-home

wife. Desire for an MBA and a job provided the

strongest link between them, and the competition

Back home in Boise. The same soft, clear air.

The same long vistas. The same spectacular

sunrises and sunsets. The same bright sunshine.

Different eyes. Different viewpoints. Different

definitions. How does one define the meaning of

Tanks Rumble Across Tiananmen Square

Terrorism on Increase Worldwide

Homelessness on the Increase in U.S.

Thousands Die in Ethiopian Drought

U.S. Trade Deficit Hits All Time High

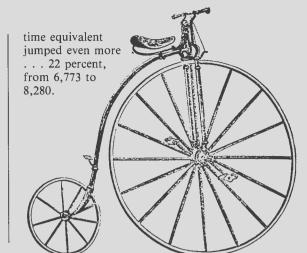
Challenger Explodes in Mid-Flight

trol for 10 days. A fitting symbol.

Ozone Hole Discovered at South Pole

Insider Trading Scandal Rocks Wall Street

Farm Foreclosures at All-Time High



By Mark Warbis

Someday, probably sooner than I'd like, I will look back on the 1980s as the best time of my life. For me, it was a decade of opportunity, optimism and personal achievement, and Boise State University was at the center of it all.

I began the 1980s at loose ends, a single sailor living in the Oakland foothills and commuting to work on a ship in drydock in South San Francisco. I end them as a married father of three, a college graduate with a mortgage, a career in journalism and an unexpectedly strong attachment to the city that's become home.

Actually, my attachment to the community and fondness for the decade aren't so surprising. I went to four years of college here (1980-84), developed friendships to last a lifetime and built a career I enjoy. But more importantly, I met my wife at Boise State in 1981, and our children were born here in 1983, 1987 and 1989. It's not just a sign of age now when I realize most of my memories, at least those I hold most dear, are from the past 10 years.

Boise State is where I worried about final exams, worked through the night on term papers and took a shot at campus politics. It's where I found out 23 wasn't really that old to be starting college and that all professors don't wear tweed and smoke pipes. Just Dr. Overgaard.

Boise State, and some instructors I will never forget, also gave me the ability to pursue opportunities I wouldn't have considered without their encouragement and support. I developed a sense of my own potential with the help of men like Dr. Overgaard and Dr. Greg Raymond, and gained the confidence to win admission to a top graduate school and consider a career in the Foreign Service. Most of those paths were untaken because of life's other priorities, but at least I was given the chance to see beyond the fork in the road.

If all this seems self-centered and lacking in global perspective, especially since the '80s also were the decade of Reaganomics, AIDS, crack, Chernobyl, the Bakkers and the Challenger, you're right. But for me, the legacy of the decade is Michelle, Brian, Trent and Caitlin. With my family now in place, the '90s will be a time to secure its future. Boise State helped prepare me for the challenge. \Box

Mark Warbis (B.A., political science, '84) is a reporter with the Associated Press' Boise bureau.

By Sally Thomas

A Rite of Passage

The decade of the '80s. Beginnings and endings. Openings and closings. Dreams promised and promises unfulfilled. Hard won victories and bitter defeats hanging uncertainly in the air. Perhaps the uncertainty stemmed from my unknown future. Perhaps it was the pervasive characteristic of the time.

Iranian Hostages Come Home Budget Deficit Limit Increased by Congress

About the same time what's his name lurched around to D.C., it became clear that I could not be an undergraduate at Boise State for the rest of my life. The credits were stacking up, my resources were running out, and I wasn't getting any younger, you know. Columbia University in New York, N.Y. — the city so fast you have to say it twice — wanted me, and I grabbed for the experience of living in a place as unlike Boise as I could find. BA awarded in May. Headed across the country in June.

Star Wars Answer to Evil Empire Supply Side Economics Promises Trickle Down Wealth

New York. Where education included something completely different. New York math: 42, 56, 66, 72, 81 and 96 is a valid numerical sequence — if you're talking about the stations on the uptown No. 1 train. New York English: sounds like Greek, or Spanish, or French, or Chinese, or Arabic, or Italian, or any combination of the above. New York art: Marilyn Monroe with biceps and a mustache; Herbie Hancock playing jazz in Riverside Park; Off-off-off-Broadway shows with tanks and soldiers and frontal nudity worked into the plot; oldie, moldy, goldy movies at a buck a throw on Thursday afternoons. New York economics: one-room studio to share. Present tenant will take

Sally Thomas

man (sic) in a free state cannot claim help from, and cannot be charged to give help to, another." As the decade of the '80s clearly shows, Summer was wrong. Sally Thomas (B.A., English, '81) was student

In 1900 William Graham Summer wrote, in

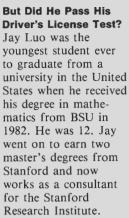
What Social Classes Owe to Each Other, "... one

Sally Thomas (B.A., English, '81) was student body president and student newspaper editor at BSU. She now is director of the Idaho Community Foundation in Boise.



- BSU begins 50th anniversary celebration.
- Jay Luo, 12, becomes the youngest college graduate in the nation.
- Pavilion opens for commencement ceremonies.
- Seven programs and 11 faculty positions eliminated in \$1.1 million budget cut.







When analyzing what the '80s have meant to Boise State, few people have a better perspective than the university's three vice presidents. Two of them, Vice President for Student Affairs David Taylor and Vice President for Finance and Administration Asa Ruyle, have been at Boise State since the mid-1970s. The other, Executive Vice President Larry Selland, came to BSU in 1985 after serving as director of vocational education in Idaho since the 1970s. It is rare for any university to have a central administrative team with so much continuity. FOCUS asked them to reminisce about the past decade at Boise State. Here, in edited form, is what they said:

How have the '80s treated Boise State?

TAYLOR: The '80s were like A Tale of Two Cities in that there was good and bad. At the beginning of the '80s we were consistently involved in cutbacks, holdbacks and reduced budgets, but at the same time we had increasing enrollments. In the mid-'80s when money wasn't quite as tight we had what I perceived as a fairly negative Legislature, so education funding did not fare very well during that period of time. As we reached the end of the '80s, clearly there was an economic upturn at least in the Treasure Valley. All during that time Boise State has been on a gradual upturn. We have to thank the private sector for a lot of what Boise State accomplished in the '80s.

SELLAND: The budget cuts probably hurt BSU more than the other institutions in that we were on a growth curve and our cutbacks wheedled into our base. Then when we started to get larger enrollments in the later '80s we really were pinched because we didn't have a base there.

RUYLE: I think we've done fairly well actually, because at the end of the '70s we were in serious problems with our budgets. In the early '80s we had two or three years that weren't so good. Since about 1983 the budgets have been better. We've gotten more of our fair share of the money allocated to higher education in the state.

What impacts — what changes — have the '80s had on the departments in your area?

RUYLE: The biggest change has been the addition of buildings like the Simplot/ Micron Center, the Pavilion, Morrison Center and College of Technology Building as well as the expansion of the physical plant.

I think those years impacted the physical plant more than anything else. Maintenance

is something that you can defer. You may notice the problem of deferring it five years later or 10 years later. We didn't clean the buildings as well. We didn't maintain the buildings as well.

Another change that caused a big problem with us is the proliferation of requirements by the state and federal governments in fire protection and in asbestos removal and in safety-related improvements for handicapped and others. Regulations — if you put all the books together they would be a block long.

SELLAND: The biggest changes are in our additional graduate programs and the increased research activities.

TAYLOR: The biggest change was trying to move toward more automation. The first phase of that was to look at an automated registration system. We started at the beginning of the 1980s and did not bring in the automated registration system until 1988. So that gives some indication of the amount of time that takes to get things done. We've automated our admissions applications system, we are in the process of automating the financial aid system. One of the more critical areas, financial aid, through the '80s had an increased demand placed upon it.

Looking at your area, what are the most pressing needs right now?

RUYLE: I think the most pressing one is being solved this year. In July we will put into operation a new computerized financial system. We needed a new system for a number of years.

SELLAND: The biggest need right now is to beef up our operating expense budget. This is getting down to nitty-gritty consumable materials in our laboratories . . . having adequate supplies, having some modest travel for faculty to attend professional meetings with their colleagues and share research. Another need has to do with capital outlay . . . having the proper equipment in our laboratories, computers, and to replace the worn out and in most cases obsolete equipment. The third concern is being able to attract and retain good faculty. I think there is a pretty general consensus across the country that we are going to be



 First Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs.

 Legislative budget shortfall causes BSU to cut eight academic programs and 21 positions.

 Lyle Setencich named head football coach; Bobby Dye takes reins of basketball program.



OK, Everyone, Say Cheese!

Several thousand basketball fans packed the Pavilion in 1983 and 1989 for the first and second rounds of the NCAA men's basketball tournament. BSU and the city of Boise did such a good job hosting the two tournaments that the Pavilion will once again be a site in 1992. Let Us Prey The Peregrine Fund swooped in on Boise, dedicating the site for the World Center for Birds of Prey in 1984. One year later, the first peregrines hatched at the new facility. In conjunction with the center, BSU established a graduate program in raptor biology.

Ruyle: "The biggest change has been the addition of buildings like the Simplot/ Micron Center, the Pavilion, Morrison Center and College of Technology Building."



- BSU begins ''1984 and Beyond'' year, a series of conferences and prominent speakers.
- Morrison Center opens with local production of "My Fair Lady"; 2,000 attend gala opening.
- Former Sen. Frank Church donates papers to BSU; dies April 7.
- BSU enters into cooperative agreement with United Cable to operate Channel 27.
- BSU reaccredited for 10 years by NW Association of Schools and Colleges.



PACKED IN U.S. BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY PRODUCE OF IDAHO

Bizarre In a Box

Founded in 1970, cold-drill, BSU's award-winning literary magazine, continued to excel — and break the rules — throughout the 1980s.

Sending a Strong Signal

In 1980 the KBSU radio signal barely covered the Boise city limits. Now, listeners from Ontario, Ore., to Twin Falls and Ketchum can receive the BSU Radio Network signal.

How Many Are Overdue?

Where are they putting all those books? In 1980 the BSU Library had 220,464 books; now it has 314,416.

facing a serious faculty shortage. What compounds our situation is we are quite low in salaries relatively speaking. These are the major concerns of the deans and department chairs and myself . . . being able to attract new faculty, maintaining good ones, having modern, state-of-the-art equipment in the labs, and then having some materials to teach with.

Where do you foresee growth or changes in our academic programs?

SELLAND: We've set a goal by fall of '91 to re-establish the department of modern languages and offer degrees in French, German, Spanish and also address the needs of Japanese and Chinese. We'll also be putting more emphasis on international studies in general. I think one of the things we need to do is try to diversify our student body more. A good high percentage of our students come from a relatively close geographic area and given the globalization of our economy, I think it's important that we give more attention to exchanges. We are doing a fair job of sending students to other countries, but I think we need to put more emphasis on bringing students here to BSU. We'll be looking at a bachelor's degree in manufacturing technology. We have in both radio and television a strong demand for a broadcast technician [degree]. We will be getting our bachelor's degree in computer science. We'll also be looking ahead to doctoral programs.

Is BSU in a position to meet the educational needs of our technical industries in the coming decade?

SELLAND: I think we certainly have a better response capability right now than three years ago, with the new developments in the College of Business, certainly the new College of Technology, the new Technology Building, the cooperative arrangement with the University of Idaho to bring engineering education here. We see more emphasis on certificate programs and workshops. It's going to be more tailored. I see us doing more contract work with particular businesses and industries. They have a particular need and they will contract with us to meet that need.



Serving More Masters Master's degrees added in the '80s: English Exercise and sports studies Geology Geophysics History Instructional technology Interdisciplinary studies Music/music education Raptor biology



Harry Would've Loved It

Arts patrons saw the end to years of hard work when the curtain rose on the new Morrison Center in April, 1984.

Comes Home BSU honored Sen.

A Statesman

Frank Church by beginning an endowment and public affairs conference in his name. He donated his extensive senate papers to the Library before his death in April 1984.

What will we emphasize in our admissions approach?

TAYLOR: In analyzing our enrollment information, we have a disproportion of lower division students vs. upper division students. In addition to high school graduates and non-traditional students in the area, we will be targeting community colleges and transfer students. We'll continue to have some student growth, although for the early part of the '90s there will be a decreased number of high school graduates. We see the Northwest as a larger part of BSU's service area. I think the stature of Boise State University, the increased sophistication of the university, is going to continue to attract students from around the state as well as the Northwest region.

Is the current campus meeting our needs?

RUYLE: I saw some statistics that we are using the average classroom 48 hours a week. The national average is only about 25 or 26. And the state average is only about 25 or 26. That is phenomenal. I think we are using the facilities to the optimum. The thing that we are really short on is research space, laboratories and office space.

What are BSU's biggest challenges ahead?

SELLAND: There are areas of education and training that we probably haven't even heard of yet that will come along. So we've got to be strategically positioned to respond to these areas.

I think the biggest challenge is being able to respond to this increase in population . . . respond to emerging needs.

As the market grows, what can we expect from the other state universities?

SELLAND: This definitely is a population center and as the other institutions carry out their particular role and mission, there will be a desire on their part to move into the Boise Valley. I think there are a number of programs where we will see increased cooperative activities. But I think at some point that all the policymakers are going to have to address that question of, "Is it [cooperation] in all programs the most efficient and effective way to go?" It is difficult to manage a program 300 miles away. I think we will indeed be the host institution, if you will, for a number of programs. I think that's good. But there will be some of those new programs that I think one would logically conclude should be put at BSU.

As we enter the 1990s, how well is Boise State positioned?

SELLAND: I think the equity money was certainly an acknowledgment on the part of the [State] Board [of Education] that we were a viable institution that had some definite needs. I think the Legislature acknowledges that. I think people have really come to believe that we are truly a university and are serving not only southwest Idaho, but making contributions to the economy of the entire state.

TAYLOR: The institution has always been pushing out the boundaries of innovation of what an institution can do, how an institution can serve its constituency. I see Boise State continuing to do more of the same.

RUYLE: As far as academics are concerned, I look for some Ph.D. degrees, perhaps in business or public affairs. As far as the physical plant is concerned, we are going to get an addition on the Library eventually and probably a fine arts building. \Box



Selland: "I think people have really come to believe that we are truiy a university and are serving not only southwest Idaho, but making contributions to the economy of the entire state.



- National Governors Conference held on campus.
- BSU buys Boise Cascade Building in Nampa to house Canyon County programs.
- Five BSU schools (Arts and Sciences, Business, Education, Health Science, Graduate) elevated to colleges.



THE R.

Have Playbook, Will Travel

Fans still recall the glory days of football coach Jim Criner's 1980 national championship team. Iowa State took Jim from us in 1982, but the NCAA took Jim from Iowa State a few years later. He owns a fly fishing shop and guide service in West Yellowstone, Mont., but the latest news is that he will be an assitant coach for a pro football team in Birmingham, England.

Sports Spotlight

In the 1980s, eight different football players were firstteam All-America selections.

They Just Wanted to See If the Turf Was Really Blue Boise State's football fortunes have fluctuated, but at-

tendance at either

end of the decade

hasn't. In 1980 an

average of 19,966 fans attended each game. In 1989 the average was 20,042, a Big Sky Conference record.

Money Grows With the Flow

During the '80s, financial aid for students increased by almost 300 percent. At the beginning of the decade \$4.8 million was available. In 1989, the total was \$12.7 million. Boise State's budget from state-appropriated funds almost doubled in 10 years, from \$20 million in 1980 to \$39.7 million this year.

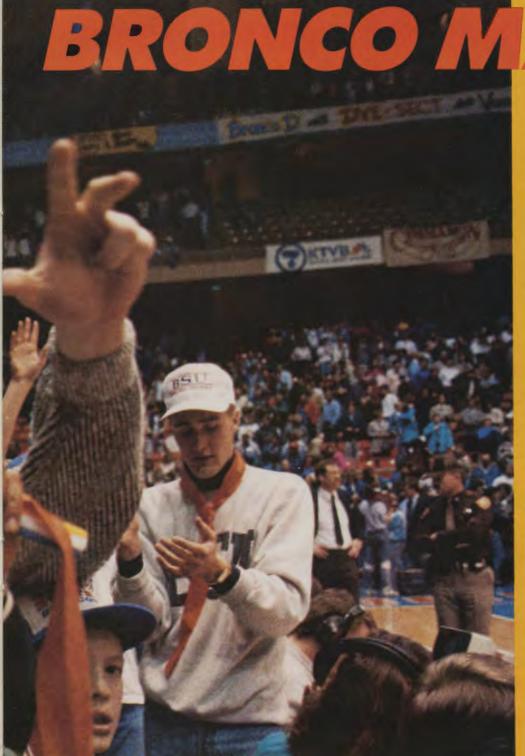
Good Wood

In 1938 R.J. and Oressa McCaslin began a very successful chain of lumberyards in four states. Today, their \$1 million posthumous gift, the largest BSU has ever received for scholarships, funds several graduate assistantships.

He's a Dye-hard Coach

Boise is a football town. At least it was until the late '80s when Bobby Dye's teams began winning. Now, Boise is a football and a basketball town.





By Scott Peyron

Say goodbye to your view of the Boise River, BSU football fans.

To look north from Bronco Stadium in the azure weeks of September and October is one of the simplest, most lasting images of life in this uncommon place we call home: a growing skyline framed by the Boise Front, the evening sun burning hues into steep hillsides.

Alas for sporting locals, Bronco football has outgrown its arena, just as it did in 1969 when the old wooden Bronco Stadium of Lyle Smith was splintered and replaced, and again in 1975 when the excitement over Tony Knap football necessitated construction of a second deck.

Nostalgia of course must give way to practical business, and so it is that sometime in the 1990s BSU football teams will play in a Bronco Stadium that will be completely encircled with seats — capacity 43,000.

Goodbye, Boise River, hello . . . big time football?

The intensified interest in Bronco football is only one of dozens of compelling events in Boise State University athletics in the decade of the 1980s. Events that, when considered in retrospect, create the image of a program that has prospered without overreaching and is poised for dynamic advances in the 1990s.

Two minutes to play, 80 yards to go, Eastern Kentucky 29, Boise State 24, 1980 Division I-AA championship game, Sacramento: Kipp Bedard, who came home from Notre Dame, weaves magical moves on Eastern Kentucky defenders and the Broncos begin a championship march. Quarterback Joe Aliotti knows Bedard will be there, and he is — three catches for 66 yards in the series.

Then, all of Aliotti's improvisational flair is summoned: it is fourth down on the Eastern Kentucky 14, and the rush is clos-



Simplot/Micron Technology Building opens with national teleconference, displays, banquets and guided tour.

- The grass isn't always greener at Bronco Stadium: the astroturf turns blue.
- Former music auditorium remodeled, dedicated as Hemingway Western Studies Center. Hemingway's son Jack attends ceremony.



They Came to Wally World

Say "Wally Byam" 5,000 times. That's how many Airstream trailers were here for the 1986 rally of the peripatetic members of the Wally Byam Caravan Club. They infused an estimated \$10 million into the Idaho economy during their stay in Idaho.

In Spike of It All

The women's volleyball team capped a successful decade with a secondplace finish in the 1989 Women's Invitational Volleyball Championships — the NIT of collegiate volleyball.

ing in. He dodges, spies a flash of blue in the left corner of the end zone, and arches a high pass. Downfield, tight end Duane Dlouhy runs under the football, and the Broncos win the NCAA I-AA title, 31-29.

...

Bedard and Aliotti were two of the heroes of BSU football in the '80s. How could a decade's reflection not include the contributions of Boise's own Cedric Minter and Rick Woods, and by Randy Trautman, John Rade, David Hughes, Michel Bourgeau, Carl Keever, Marcus Koch, Pete Kwiatkowski, Erik Helgeson?



A national championship and Bronco Stadium's blue artificial turf put BSU on the football map in the '80s.

...

It's 1983. Fresno State's nationally ranked Bulldogs are warming up in the new Pavilion at Boise State. Fresno State basketball coach Boyd Grant, an Idaho native who is preparing to send his teams against what everyone thinks is an inferior Boise State squad, is talking to a sportwriter at courtside.

Grant looks around the sparkling arena, considers the attractions of Boise, and says with an air of certainty, "Boise State is a sleeping giant."

He predicts that BSU coach Bobby Dye

will create a nationally significant powerhouse here. One of the most important building blocks in that process occurs the following night: Boise State 60, Fresno State 52.

One second to play: Boise State 62, Utah 61, first round of the 1987 National Invitational Tournament in the Pavilion: Dye, the Broncos' accomplished basketball coach, looks back on that as the moment basketball became a passion in this community.

Roaring its disapproval and excitement, the capacity crowd makes Utah's Albert Springs flinch. Springs misses two free throws, and Boise State advances further than it ever has in postseason basketball play.

Dye knows that's when Bronco basketball fans learned their role in the

matrix of a championship program.

As for the Broncos themselves, it steeled their resolve. Competitors such as Arnell Jones, Wilson Foster, Chris Childs and Doug Usitalo learned what is required to win at the national-class level.

Closing moments, 1988 Big Sky championship game in Bozeman, Mont., BSU facing host Montana State and a hostile crowd, game tied at 61: Childs slices through the Bobcat defense for the winning basket with two seconds remaining. BSU wins the league title and the Big Sky's coveted berth in the NCAAs.

Final minute, Michigan 61, Boise State 58,

first round of the 1988 NCAA basketball tournament, Salt Lake City: Boise State, which has outscored Michigan 38-25 in the second half, has the ball. With a three-point field goal, the Broncos can miraculously tie the game against one of the highest-seeded teams in the tournament. Guard Brian King pulls up to shoot. He misses, Michigan rebounds, hits two insurance free throws, and advances.

In 1980-81, Boise State drew an average of 2,243 fans to games at Bronco Gym. In 1987-88, the Broncos averaged more than 9,000 fans per home game — and more than 10,000 for each Big Sky Conference game. It is one of the greatest attendance gains in the decade for a Division I basketball program.

Names from the '80s: Bus Connor, Larry McKinney, Dave Leach, Vince Hinchen, Bruce Bolden, Frank Jackson, Jeff Kelley, Eric Hayes, Childs, Foster, Jones, Usitalo. Name for the '90s: Tanoka Beard.

It is a perfect spring evening at the University of Oregon's Hayward Field — the best place in the United States for a track and field meet. There isn't a spare seat in the house. The elite of the nation's colleges have gathered in Eugene for one of the prime competitions in an Olympic year — the 1984 NCAA championships.

We're in the Money

In the '80s they became the Bronco\$\$\$. Contributions to the Bronco Athletic Association were \$285,000 in 1980-81. In 1989-90 the BAA raised \$775,000 in operating monies and another \$660,000 in endowments.

The BSU Foundation endowment increased from \$497,000 in 1980 to its current \$9.4 million. In 1980, the foundation raised \$1 million. Last year it raised \$2.6 million.



For Whom the Year Tolls

Ernest Hemingway was big news on campus in 1986 as BSU scheduled a year-long series of events to honor the author. The university remodeled the old Music Auditorium and renamed it the Hemingway Western Studies Center that fall.

The high jump field is strong: Lee Balkin of UCLA, Jimmy Howard of Houston, James Lott of Texas. There is another name, favorite Jake Jacoby of Boise State, who has twice been All-America indoors but has never sprung to greatness outdoors.

With an exhortation from the crowd — "Way to go, Jake!" is heard as he clears the opening height — Jacoby charges the bar, leaves the ground with a drive of his long and powerful legs, and soars to the NCAA championship at 7 feet, $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

...

In addition to Jacoby, several other BSU track and field athletes gained All-America honors in the '80s — high jumpers Clifford Dillard and Troy Kemp, triple jumper Wendell Lawrence, shot-putter and discus thrower Steve Muse and heptathlete Crystal Young.

In wrestling, the Bronco program produced two All-Americans this decade — 134-pounder Scott Barrett in 1982 and heavyweight Pat McDade in 1989. Also in 1989 Lee Galway was Boise State's first tennis player to qualify for the NCAA tournament.

The 1980s saw the Boise State women's athletic programs move up from Division II to Division I and register some noteworthy accomplishments . . .

The gymnastics team qualified for the NCAA regional meet in 1983 and 1986 through 1989, finishing fifth in the most recent tournament.

The volleyball team concluded the decade with its top achievement in November 1989 — a second-place finish in the Women's Invitational Volleyball Championships, college volleyball's version of the NIT.

...

These vignettes describe the important and memorable moments from a decade in BSU sports. And when someone sits down to chronicle the Broncos' meaningful events of the '90s, the news will probably be even better. Boise State will undoubtedly build on the tradition of the 1980s.

Scott Peyron is a Boise-based free-lance writer. He formerly covered BSU sports for the Idaho Statesman.



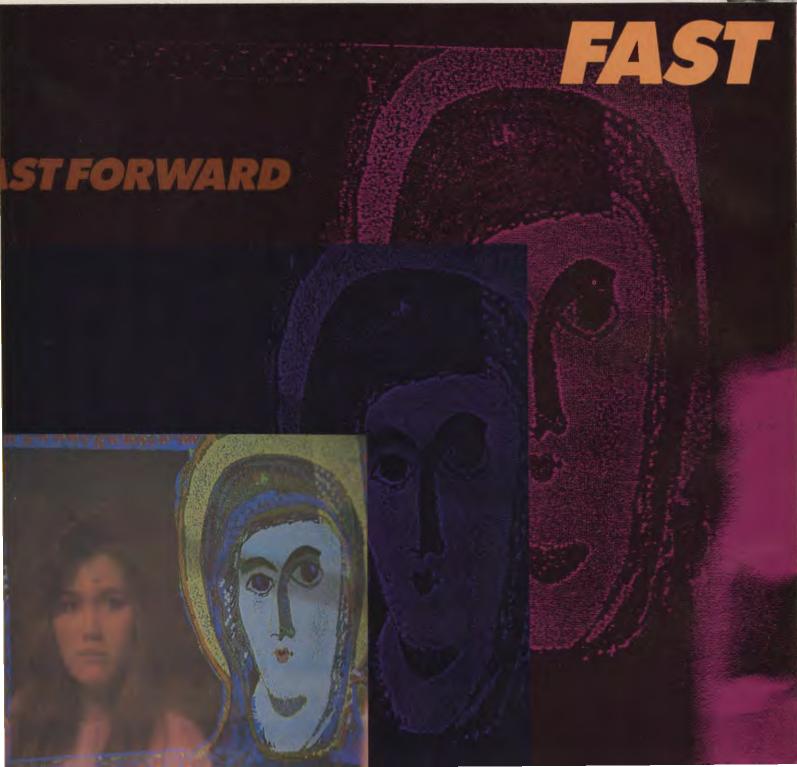
Arnell Jones and the Broncos' near upset of mighty Michigan in the 1988 NCAA tournament was the culmination of a memorable year.

- **L861**
- 1987 declared Year of the Teacher.
- KBSU begins broadcasting National Public Radio programs.
- Legislature boosts university budgets by 12.2%.
- BSU offers master's in raptor biology.
- Construction Management Association named top chapter in the U.S.
- Lyle Setencich resigns; Skip Hall takes helm of Bronco football.
- BSU strikes up the marching band thanks to a \$250,000 donation from Keith and Catherine Stein.
- AT&T donates \$515,000 to install Idaho's first satellite uplink.
- Larry Selland formally named executive vice president.

Read My Quips

Famous for his one-liners, — "Lock three professors up in a room and in 24 hours they'll have a new graduate program," — State Board of Education director Charles McQuillen took on legislators and the educational establishment. His legacy: a more equitable means of funding higher education and defined roles and missions for each school. Once saying he wanted to be a songwriter in Nashville, he instead is teaching business in Florida.





Hey, Can We Get the Playboy Channel for Free Now? Who knew much about

Who knew much about satellite uplinks in 1980? By decade's end, BSU had the state's first, along with the snazzy new Simplot/ Micron Technology Center to deliver education over the airwaves.



To Market, To Market

In 1980 a typical marketing professor made \$23,000. Ten years later, the salary was \$50,400. For an English professor during that time, the salaries were \$23,500 and \$36,000. This Band's for You BSU's Blue Thunder band performs at Bronco football games, thanks to a donation from Boise beverage distributor Keith Stein and his wife, Catherine. The donation created an endowment to bring back the marching band after a 10-year absence.



FORWARD

By Glenn Oakley

Marla dropped her paintbrush into the jar and watched the cobalt cloud billow into the water. Certainly it was slow, this painting by hand with a camel's hair brush on paper. The computer beside her could be used to perform the same work in a fraction of the time. And the computer could very accurately imitate watercolor effects. But that was the point. She didn't want to imitate, she wanted her work to be *real*.

There was an ever-growing demand for things done by hand, her art professors told her. Computers had their place, and that place was everywhere these days. But for certain things, like art and food and furniture, a premium was placed on work done by human hands with raw materials from the Earth.

She swiveled her chair and punched a few keys on the computer. The latest issue of the University News appeared, the last issue for 1999. She scanned the headlines. "Student enrollment tops 20,000," "cold-drill wins top award for 24th year," "Broncos host UCLA in pigskin playoffs." Marla wouldn't normally care about football, except her best friend was the starting quarterback. Brenda had always been athletic.

She read the story then scrolled down to the editorials. One bemoaned student apathy, the other demanded better parking facilities. Even at \$10 a gallon, there were still more than enough students willing to drive each day. And then the new batterypowered automobiles were phasing out the internal combustion engines.

Marla looked up as her roommate Jane bustled into the room, threw a pile of discs on her bed, and collapsed on the small sofa. She gazed hard out the window behind her, scanning the campus turning the reds and oranges of fall. She watched clusters of students emerging from the College of Health Science, their images reflected in the mirrored facade. Jane threw her arms down onto the sofa with a soft thump. "If they can put a person on Mars, why can't they make a simple digital cartography scanner work right?" she fumed. Her geology class project was not going well today.

Marla looked over at her with only mild sympathy. Jane was a high-tech freak, a third-year geophysics major who spent more time around concrete than genuine rocks. Her interest was in seismicity. And the truth was Jane could tell you a lot about the rocks of an area by studying its seismic data — the response of shock waves traveling through the strata. She could tell you if the rock was igneous or sedimentary, whether it was basalt or gabbro, limestone or marble. She could give you the probability of finding oil in it, although the odds were getting lower and lower. Most of the world's oil had been accounted for, bought and used.

Like all students her age, Jane had grown up with computers just as her parents had grown up with television and telephones. But Jane was exceptionally good with them. She had begun programming at age 11, and was attending Boise State on a computer scholarship.

Other than her regular air-obics workout - the latest exercise done in zero-gravity chambers - Jane spent nearly all her time behind computer monitors in the massive College of Technology or in her dorm room. Late into the nights she would tap away at the keyboard, talking geophysics with students and professors from the Soviet Union, Britain, China, Brazil. She could be happy doing that all night - until a furiously flung pillow from Marla thwacked her upside the head and forced her to log off. Her goal was to spend a year's internship at the lunar space station. She had been captivated by it during the live teleconferences beamed from the moon to her classroom.

Marla understood computers and technology, of course, but she was hardly obsessed by them. She was active in the student chapter of the Green Party, which was nationally prominent and gaining quickly in Idaho politics. She spent the majority of her time painting and studying at the Fine Arts Center and sipping coffee beneath the glass atrium of the Student Union Building.

She wanted to earn her master's in art and then move to a cabin or small town somewhere in the Idaho mountains. She would make her paintings and perhaps teach a university course or two via video satellite. She preferred hands-on instruction, but remote transmission of courses was widely done and accepted.

Marla's aspirations were hardly unusual, though. The mountains of Idaho were chock full of artists, writers, scientists and scholars. With satellite and fiber optic communication systems eliminating the need to work within the confines of ever-crowded cities, many of the country's elite had flocked to the wilderness havens of the Northwest. Idaho's vast stretches of wilderness, its uncontaminated rivers and streams and its abundant wildlife had become priceless commodities. Some, but not all, rural towns that appeared to be slowly dying in the late 20th century had become rejuvenated, bustling villages.

Marla lifted the brush from the jar, pressed the bristles against the glass to remove the excess water, and dabbed it into magenta pigment. She drew the brush against the paper, concentrating on the image appearing before her.

The painting seemed to be creating itself. She watched the image develop as if someone else were working the brush, building the blues and greens, the sienna and umber. She stood back and regarded it with great curiosity. It looked like something from the future, and it was vaguely familiar. \Box



- Simplot Center for Athletic Excellence opens.
- Basketball team plays University of Michigan in NCAA tournament.
- Micron Technology donates \$1 million to buy Campus School.
- Actor George Peppard stars in "Papa: The Legendary Lives of Ernest Hemingway."
- State Board approves creation of College of Technology.
- Hemingway Western Studies Center sponsors Idaho Writers' Archive, a collection of work by Idaho writers.
- UI and BSU begin cooperative program in engineering.



Micron Chips In Micron Technology donated \$1 million so BSU could purchase Campus School.

ON LAW

THE IMPACT OF REAPPORTIONMENT

Reapportionment itself will be very difficult and contentious in 1991 or 1992. This is true for three reasons: (1) the U.S. Supreme Court clouded the issue of "one person, one vote" in the 1980s, (2) the U.S. Supreme Court recently decided that partisan gerrymandering is a justiciable issue (i.e., subject to court review), and (3) the Idaho Constitution was changed in 1986 to eliminate floterial districts and reduce the overall size of the state Legislature.

The upshot of all this is that we will enter the next reapportionment round with a tremendous amount of confusion, and a certain legal challenge to whatever plan is developed.

Having said that, we can make some educated guesses as to what will happen. Certainly there will be a reduction in seats in the Legislature — this means that drawing district lines will be even more conflictual than usual because some incumbents will be forced into districts where they will have to run against one

With the 1990s, we are poised before a future holding both great promise and complex dilemmas. With AIDS, pro-democracy movements, housing, education, land management and space exploration among the many pressing issues, we asked some of BSU's resident experts to comment on what they think the next decade holds in store for their fields of interest.



another. It also means that 10-20 percent of the incumbents will simply choose to retire from the Legislature rather than face stiff competition or a new district.

Depending on how strictly the U.S. Supreme Court applies the "one person, one vote" standard, we will probably see an increase in urban representation in Idaho. More than 20 percent of the entire population of the state will reside in Ada County by the time the next reapportionment occurs. The Idaho Falls area and the Coeur d'Alene area should also see a proportional increase in seats. GARY MONCRIEF, Political Science

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE '90s

The U.S. Supreme Court is poised to review the difficult area of disparate impact analysis in employment discrimination. The court is also looking this term at so-called "right to die" issues; and last term it increased state power to restrict access to abortions - a subject which will persist on the agenda. Finally, sometime in the 1990s the endless appeals for death sentences will probably be subject to court review.

What will happen in the 1990s? We will elect a president in 1992 and 1996. Those elections may have a big impact on the court's direction. If George Bush is re-elected president in 1992, I look for Mr. Justice Brennan to celebrate his 90th birthday on the bench surrounded by younger well-wishers such as Mr. Justice Marshall, 88; Mr. Justice Blackmun, 86; and Mr. Justice Stevens, the "kid" in the group at 76 years young. WILLIAM WINES, Management

ON POLITICS

PROSPECTS FOR A PEACEFUL WORLD

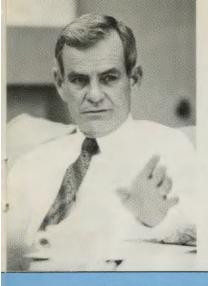
A new paradigm is forging itself, from the grassroots up. Some futurists say that mediation/conflict resolution will be one of the fastest growing professions during the 1990s. This is part of the new paradigm because it empowers people to take care of their own conflicts in a peaceful, win/win problem-solving modality. The weak are learning to assert themselves and not to accept win/lose solutions, but now know that win/win solutions are more legitimate, more satisfying for all parties, and are longer lasting. It is also a more ethical and rational level of human behavior. It takes power out of the hands of the elite and gives it back to the people and reverses rule by domination, power and brute force.

The new paradigm emphasizes true democratic process, the basic value of social justice for all people worldwide, and use of non-violent conflict resolution and peacemaking skills (mediation, negotiation, arbitration) to settle disputes, heterarchical and inclusive thinking. Goals are long-term and inclusive, combining needs for development and use of natural resources with the care to maintain the sustainability of them for future generations. Balance, caring and a larger responsibility to human kind are emphasized. Ethics and integrity are returning as values to be taught and emulated. JANE FORAKER-THOMPSON, Criminal Justice Administration

THE GEOPOLITICS OF EUROPE

Recent shifts in the European political landscape have revealed the need for a new American grand strategy, one with an alliance policy capable of stabilizing a rapidly changing world. During the past four decades, the United States engaged in two phases of alliance-building: in the first, alliances of position were used to draw demarcation lines around areas of vital interest along the western and northeastern Eurasian fronts; in the second, more geographically extensive alliances of maneuver were constructed in the hope of outflanking the Soviet Union. Whereas the former became the anchors for a web of tacit rules that regulated superpower competition, the latter fostered overcommitment, confusion and conflict.

In a world of "new political thinking," the urge to see all alliances as anachronistic will be compelling. Yet the available evidence indicates that alliances of position are stabilizing, so long as they are made judiciously and are not left open-ended. Negotiating the uncharted waters that lie between the bipolarity of the past and the multipolar world that looms on the horizon does not require more alliances of maneuver. Nor does it necessitate a return to unilateralism. The task now facing the Bush administration is to steer a course between the twin dangers of pactomania and pactophobia. GREGORY A. **RAYMOND**, Political Science

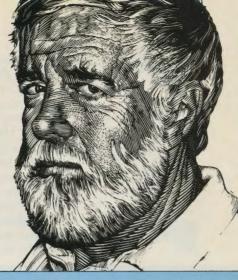


Road Warrior

Tom MacGregor, now director of the Ada County Highway District, began the decade as president of the BAA when some very B-I-G deals were made to build the BSU Pavilion. He ended the decade as president of the BSU Foundation when some very B-I-G deals were made to build the new Technology Building. Tom is a doer, as anyone who drives through Boise can attest.

"The A-Team" It Ain't With his shoot-'em-

with his shoot- emup TV series off the air, George Peppard was able to focus his acting on more literary pursuits — such as the national premiere of the one-man play Papa: The Legendary Lives of Ernest Hemingway. Peppard selected BSU for the play's May 1988 debut because of the university's Hemingway ties.



THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

In spite of some hopeful signs of change, the nuclear arms race will continue to be a source of antagonism in the 1990s.

This pessimism is grounded in sociological realism. The race to overkill has been institutionalized, including five nuclear states (U.S., USSR, UK, France and China), five more in line (Israel, India, Pakistan, Iran and Iraq), a global industry, and a baroque arsenal of 50,000 nuclear weapons, deployed on land, air and sea. This vast institutional complex is promoted by a powerful force of pro-nuclear interests who use the rhetoric of "deterrence" to promote the race.

On the hopeful side, this race and its destructive effects will continue to provoke an intense counter-reaction. Anti-nuclearism is now global, involving thousands of local, national and international organizations and activists. These forces will take advantage of new political opportunities — changes in East-West relations, massive budget deficits and new domestic priorities, public disenchantment with the wasteful stupidity of the race, environmental and health problems — to press home their campaign against state-sponsored nuclear terrorism. MICHAEL J. BLAIN, Sociology

PEACE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

As a historian I am unaccustomed to making predictions for the future, but here goes. Prospects for peace in Central America appear rather dim. Historically, U.S. intervention has aided narrow interests but devastated the majority and disrupted peace. Poverty, injustice, inequitable income distribution and militarism remain. Refugees continue to flee to sanctuary in Mexico and the United States. Despite a recent summit declaration (Dec. 12, 1989), where Central American governments called for immediate disbandment, repatriation, and reintegration of U.S.-created Contras forces into Nicaraguan society, the Reagan and Bush regimes insist that the counter-revolutionaries remain intact in their Honduran enclaves to guarantee "democracy and freedom."

While most people rejoice over the democratic openings in East Europe, the leadership in the United States gloats over the superiority of "our system" and of having "won" the Cold War. In our own empire, however, the United States continues to prop up brutal militarydominated regimes which torture and slaughter their own innocent women, children, and the poor striving to live in peace and freedom. Past U.S. policies must change if we are to have peace in Central America, the Caribbean, and elsewhere in this hemisphere. **ERROL D. JONES**, History

THE SOVIET UNION AND GORBACHEV

In looking toward the 21st century the Soviets are showing the world that hope and change are possible on a massive scale. Soviet political opinion is broad and involved. Neoright-wing and Stalinist hard-liners do not like the changes and want to see Gorbachev fail. The left feels events move too slowly and prefer the Yelsinites in office. The Greens want a voice. The 1990s will include the working out of these potentials. In any event, Gorbachev, the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have already been successful in providing symbols and actions that challenge the United States and the world to develop a "new thinking" of their own. An exciting decade is coming up. PHOEBE LUNDY, History

WILDERNESS IN IDAHO

The politics of wilderness in Idaho should remain contentious throughout much of the 1990s. Battles and controversy should be evident in two areas: allocation and management. The struggle over the Andrus-McClure wilderness bill has already indicated that the addition of new wilderness will be a laborious process. Some things which might bring closure to this round of forest wilderness allocation include: 1) a reconceptualization of the issue, 2) a change in the key "players," and 3) informal negotiations which might restructure language in the existing bill.

Expect a new round of allocation battles once attention focuses on Bureau of Land Management wilderness. This is a coming battle of great interest because it will focus on non-traditional wilderness land and ranching interests/uses more than before.

Finally, wilderness management will increase in importance as an issue. Topics will probably include: personnel, budgeting and uniform management. Pay close attention to whether the management agencies, primarily BLM and the U.S. Forest Service, make in-house commitments to wilderness management/recreation, which would indicate that agency personnel in these areas have gained more equal status with professionals in forestry and range management. JOHN FREEMUTH, Political Science

THE FUTURE ECONOMICS OF CHINA

China's reforms resulted in an enormous expansion of money and credit, an explosion of capital construction, and soaring incomes. The consequence was runaway inflation and severe energy and raw material shortages. With the economy out of control, the Communist Party was forced to implement financial austerity, postpone economic liberalization, suppress prodemocracy dissent and reallocate resources away from the dynamic private and collective sectors to the ossified planned state sector.

These policies reflect the rise to power of conservative central planning advocates. Although the current austerity-induced recession will relieve inflation, it will also bring several years of stagnation and unfulfilled hopes in the 1990s. Future "pro-democracy" demonstrations can be expected, but Western democracy will never be transplanted into this Confucian, agrarian society. **PETER LICHTENSTEIN**, Economics

JAPAN AND THE U.S.

The U.S.-Japan relationship in the 1990s promises to mirror the 1980s: widely publicized, pugilistic and predictable. We will lament the "Japanese invasion," in financial and technical areas rather than manufacturing. We will "bash" Japan, as we encounter trade blocks and learn more about its idiosyncracies. Finally, we will again be "surprised" — by achievements in innovation, rather than exports.

For the 1990s, we must transcend attitudes of "us" and "them" and understand how and why Japan operates as it does; we must develop a "managed relationship" involving public and private sector cooperation in dealings with Japan, and lastly, we must listen to the Japanese, who more than many, give us glimpses of their future plans. NANCY NAPIER, Management





- Keiser proclaims 1989 Year of the Student.
- Three Boise businessmen donate amphitheater valued at \$175,000.
- KBSU expands to Magic Valley with inauguration of KBSW.
- Broncos win Big Sky All-Sports Trophy for 1988-89 school year.
- Enrollment headcount climbs to 12,586, the largest in the state.
- Towers dormitory renamed John B. Barnes Towers Residence Hall.
- Faculty move into new \$5 million College of Technology building.
- Student Union Building workers prepare for \$5 million renovation.

Give This Guy A Scholarship He became famous as a star in the alumni football game. But Vice President Richard **Bullington's** most lasting legacy is a better BSU. He retired in 1989 after 19 years here.



ON SOCIAL ISSUES

WOMEN IN THE WORKFORCE

It is projected that between now and the year 2000, women and minorities will make up 85 percent of the new entrants into the labor force. "Family-friendly" firms will retain women and women will move up in those firms where child care and maternity leave are in place or on corporate agendas; where job sharing allows parents time for child care; where increased flexibility exists for creative work. Recognizing the Parent Track, part-time work will attract talented workers and encourage women to invest in careers.

Women will be encouraged to be creative and contribute to corporate prosperity. The rise of "family-friendly" companies that attract and keep the best employees will mark the 1990s and women will play important roles in these organizations. **PAT DORMAN**, Sociology

HOUSING AND THE HOMELESS

Safe, sanitary and decent housing for every American sounds like a reasonable goal. Affordable housing, housing within the context of your own family, housing close to your work, school and friends — these are reasonable goals. But for whom?

It is easier to house families with two-worker incomes than it is to house the mentally ill. It is easier to house a single worker with a stable job than those suffering with addictions. It is easier to house those who are healthy than those who are frail and elderIy. It is for those at the margins of the market that special arrangements need to be made.

That means public housing projects, dedicated to house those who can't compete in the market; that means housing subsidies to private landlords for those whose personal income is so low that in excess of 30 percent of their income goes for housing; that means lowinterest loans for those who don't have down payments or who can't pay the juice.

Gentrification is wonderful for those who've discovered our downtowns. Up have gone huge office blocks, huge "condomania" blocks, even open spaces at the expense of these little old hotels, older apartment buildings, small houses. Remember when you went "slumming"? People used to live there. Now, they're out living in cars, tents, under bridges, or in government "temporary shelters."

Perhaps government will declare a "domestic dividend" now that the Cold War is ending. We need to invest huge sums to house people at the margins. "The American Dream" of home ownership now is just a myth. We need a new ethic about housing, affordable housing for everybody. I don't see many people very concerned about this part of the social agenda. ARNOLD PANITCH, Social Work

CHILD ABUSE

In the past 25 years Idaho's legal and social service systems have become overwhelmed by the complexity of intervening in child abuse cases. In the future, the 1990s and beyond, these systems will be strained as they attempt to deal with increasing numbers of sexual abuse cases (1,546 reported in 1988) and physical abuse and neglect cases (6,304 complaints in 1988). In the 1980s we "discovered" child sexual abuse. In the 1990s we will "discover" AIDS-infected children, fetal alcohol/drug syndrome children, victims of ritualistic and Satanic cult abuse, and children victimized by socioeconomic conditions of poverty, homelessness and racial discrimination.

In order to respond to existing and anticipated problems, Idaho communities will need to develop legal and treatment protocols and multidisciplinary response teams. Adequate funding for treatment will also be needed to curb abuse and the effects of abuse in the next generation. Our future depends on it. MARDELL NELSON, Social Work

IDAHO HISPANICS

Hispanics in Idaho have made some gains in the 1980s, politically and socially, but greater gains are on the horizon. Recent events provide evidence that they will become a greater force in the politics of the 1990s. As a group, the Hispanic population will be more united. The Hispanic leadership is joining forces to exercise political clout. Not only will more Hispanics be seeking local office, but by the end of the decade several will seek state political offices.

Educators will be forced to provide better service to the Hispanic population. Having been

successful in their action in the late '70s legally, the pressure will now be placed on local districts to do a better job educating their youth. Hispanic parents are taking more interest in the education of their children, realizing that a good education is a necessity. This change should lead to more Hispanics entering professions such as law and medicine. JOHN JENSEN, Teacher Education

ON EDUCATION

EDUCATION IN THE '90s

The 1990s will summon schools and teacher education to make profound and fundamental changes. Multiculturalism is a reality in the United States, social and economic problems increasingly stress families, and technology demands an enlarged vision of education. Schools will be forced to respond to new problems with innovative solutions and responsive structures. Teacher education will be challenged to prepare teachers who are knowledgeable in their subject matter, skillful in promoting learning, committed to the ongoing renewal of schools, and dedicated to the moral imperatives of teaching.

Improving education requires that we collectively take responsibility for the welfare of children in this society. We must recommit ourselves to the ideal of the common school and make good on our promise of quality education for all children. We can either bear the cost of quality education or pay the far greater price of our misplaced priorities. **PHYLLIS EDMUND-SON**, Teacher Education

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS OF THE WORKFORCE

It is a given that electronics, plastics and composites will dominate most consumer products by the year 2000. If we are fortunate, computer engineering will have solved the greatest problem we encounter in putting computers to work . . . which is that they do what we tell them to do instead of what we want them to do.

During the coming decade we will witness a continuation of the following trends: (1) an expanded need for *continual* skill upgrading to keep pace with the acceleration in the rate of technological change, (2) additional emphasis

Examples of Excellence

Here are a few BSU professors who excelled in the '80s. TOM TRUSKY,

English, twice named one of the nation's top 10 professors, put Boise State on the map with publications and re-discovery of silent film star Nell Shipman.

JOHN TAKEHARA, art, ceramic pieces selected for exhibits worldwide. GREG RAYMOND,

political science, author of several books and annual presentor at international meetings.

CAROL MARTIN, English department chair, (photo at eft) editor of the Rocky Mountain Review of Modern Languages.

PETER LICHTENS-

TEIN, economics, Fulbright scholar to China and frequent consultant with World Bank. PHYLLIS EDMUND-

SON, teacher education, named to national study group to investigate quality of public schools, now a leader in study of Idaho schools.

DEWEY DYKSTRA, physics, recipient of major National Science Foundation grant to develop computer-assisted learning.

CLAUDE SPINOSA, geology, research on

chambered nautilus

took him across the world, recipient of several grants, including ones from NSF and National Geographic Society.

GARVIN CHASTAIN, psychology, prolific researcher on vision, with several articles published.

geology, recipient of NSF grants to conduct earth science education program and Fulbright professor to Austria. physical education, author of college physical eduction texts and research on fitness and the elderly.

TOM CADE, biology, internationally renowned raptor biologist and founder of The Peregrine Fund.

WERNER HOEGER,

PHIL ATLAKSON, theatre arts, awardwinning playwright. TODD SHALLAT.

history, founder and editor of *Public* History News of the National Council on Public History.

NANCY NAPIER, management, considered among the top merger and acquisition researchers in the country.

LARRY REYNOLDS, economics, has gained national recognition for his study of organ donation and procurement.

Corporate fitness/wellness programs will increase in number and popularity as employers become more proactive and preventive to combat the ever increasing costs of health care. Recognizing the need for lifelong education

Recognizing the need for lifelong education of the whole person — mind and spirit as well as body — physical education classes in schools will move more into wellness programming. **PHYLLIS SAWYER**, Human Performance & Wellness Alliance

AIDS IN AMERICA

AIDS is here to stay. During the next decade the second wave of disease will impact women, children, people of color, the poor, and the heterosexual community. Such a reality dictates that those in the education and behavior modification arenas must develop protocols for change.

The knowledge base must be elevated, especially in the peer-pressured populations of sexually active teen-age and college-age persons. Attitudes, born in homophobia and bigotry, must change to understanding. The risky behaviors associated with sexual practices and drug use must be eliminated. The 1990s will not bring curative therapy for AIDS yet survival time will be extended. AIDS will become a chronic disease. With this status the current health delivery system, which is designed to respond quickly to acute disease and trauma, is likely to become overwhelmed to the point of near economic collapse. As for a vaccine with protective qualities, we will need to wait into the 21st century. RUSSELL J. CENTANNI, Biology

THE NURSE OF THE FUTURE

By the beginning of the 21st century, health care will become more expensive, technology based and decentralized. As a result of this, the need for nurses will continue to expand. Patients in hospitals will be sicker and nurses will require more extensive educational background to manage the patient care and the technology. At the same time, nursing knowledge and skill will be utilized more extensively in teaching and coordinating care for clients in homes and communities. Nurses will also become more involved in health-care planning and delivery of direct nursing care on a fee-for-service basis.

Nursing education's challenge will be to educate a professional who can be an independent and responsible problem-solver. The nurse of the '90s must be able to cope with greater coordination responsibilities while continuing in the role of direct care provider. **ANNE PAYNE**, Nursing

ON TECHNOLOGY

DISCOVERIES IN SPACE

Magellan, Galileo, Mars Observer, Cosmic Background Explorer, Hubble Space Telescope, space stations. . . . These projects in space exploration for the 1990s offer the promise of major discoveries throughout the universe and of continued economically important spinoffs. With our first close looks at the planets (except for Pluto) now completed, the 1990s will provide the detailed studies. The large space telescope and other orbiting observatories will greatly improve our universe database. Supercomputers will allow sophisticated modeling of the new data. By 2000 we may even have a good understanding of the past and future of the universe. Space stations and heavy lift rockets will introduce the technology necessary for lunar bases and for an effort by all nations to land people on Mars in the next century. JOHN ALLEN, Physics

THE REVOLUTION IN COMMUNICATION

The 1990s have already been called the "Communication Age." It will be a decade of revolution in both technical and human communication. Some will see the commonplace use of FAX machines, videoconferencing, and interactive videotext on our television sets as signs of dehumanization or as a loss of personal control over one's environment. Fortunately, a people-centered revolution also is happening. A human paradigm shift is occurring as we learn a more balanced self-esteem and gain greater personal communication competence a shift from isolation to connection, from personal winning as the only way to mutual winning as a humane possibility, from being dehumanized by outside forces to humanizing ourselves. Technology will bring us more and more talk; the human side of communication will help us make the talk more meaningful. Communication is the alternative to violence - as individuals, as a community, and as nations surviving together on this planet. SUZANNE McCORKLE, Communication

-HUMMED · IDAHO WILDMEN DOG COWBOYS

(e.g., technicians who understand electronics as well as mechanics), and (3) increased specialization within "traditional occupations" (a *team* of highly trained specialists will be required to repair a collision damaged automobile — one person won't be capable of keeping pace with the myriad of specialized technical skills required).

will be placed on cross-disciplinary training

The technical education community will respond to these needs by combining elements of existing programs, creating increased accessibility for the part-time student, and developing specialized options from basic technical programs. **TOM DENISON**, College of Technology

THE NEED TO WRITE

Writing will be critical in the 1990s as we move deeper into the information age. People at work will spend hours each day staring at little black screens with fluorescent green or orange letters, accented by flashing cursors. They will churn out masses of words, words that document everything: the data, the process, the problem, the decision, the follow-up. The abilities to read, analyze and focus quickly will be prized. Many students I know are adults in transition, moving from clerk to administrator, from construction worker to construction manager, from technician to engineer. This transition pivots on the ability to write clear, specific, functional prose. For the power to communicate effectively, especially in writing, will distinguish the professional from the worker. KAREN S. UEHLING, English

ON HEALTH

THE WELLNESS CRAZE

The current movement toward fitness and wellness will continue. Well-qualified personal trainers will be in demand and home fitness equipment purchases will increase as people look for:

- Programs that are designed to meet their individual needs.
- Programs that fit into their personal time schedule.
- Programs that can be utilized by all members of the family and increase family fitness time.

CAMPUS NEWS



Martin Luther King III, right, son of the slain civil rights leader, examines a BSU poster commemorating his father given to him by Eric Love, left, president of the BSU Black Student Union. King visited Boise in mid-January as part of the "Idaho Centennial Year Celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr." Three days of activities in honor of King's father, including a march to the Statehouse, were held.

BSU SEEKS FUNDING INCREASE

As the 1990 legislative session reaches its midpoint, BSU President John Keiser has placed a short, but important, wish list of funding proposals in front of Idaho's lawmakers.

At the top of the list is a request for a \$7.8 million increase in the university's current \$39.7 million budget, an amount that Keiser says is needed if BSU is to catch up with its growing enrollment.

Early indications are that an increase of that size, however, is unlikely to materialize. The state budget proposed by Gov. Cecil Andrus included a 4 percent increase in operating budgets for inflation, but left out funds to support accreditation needs and expanded programs.

The Andrus budget will be fine-tuned by the Joint Finance Appropriations Committee and then submitted to the Legislature. Keiser says he still hopes the joint committee will add some funds for accreditation and expanded programs.

"We simply are stretched to meet the demands of a growing market. We are at the point where students are denied access to

programs, and that is unfortunate," Keiser says.

BSU had requested \$2.4 million to shore up programs that will be reviewed by national accrediting agencies, including public affairs, business and education.

Salary increases for faculty remain high on the priority list, Keiser adds. The Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges has warned that low salaries will prevent Idaho from competing with other states to hire the best professors.

Andrus recommended \$6 million in onetime funds for Idaho's higher education institutions to purchase computers and equipment.

Another item on BSU's wish list is a \$900,000 request to remodel Campus School into a facility for the art and political science departments.

In his four-year building plan, the governor recommended that Campus School be remodeled in the fourth year. Unless the Legislature decides otherwise, the building will sit vacant after this spring semester until funds to remodel it are available. \Box

TOWERS RENAMED FOR BARNES

Boise State has renamed its Towers Residence Hall to honor former president John Barnes, who led the school from 1967-77.

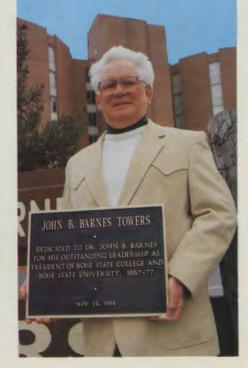
Barnes arrived just as the school left its junior college era and guided BSU into full university status. During his 10 years as president, enrollment at the school doubled, the budget quadrupled and more than 20 buildings were added.

Barnes also expanded BSU's academic programs, adding the first master's degrees in education and business as well as dozens of bachelor's degrees. Nearly half of BSU's current faculty was hired during the Barnes era.

At the dedication ceremony in November, Barnes praised that faculty for its quality. "I can't forget the group of faculty who are the heart of this university. They are as talented and studentoriented as any I've ever seen," Barnes said.

The Towers Residence Hall, now known officially as the John B. Barnes Towers, was built in 1971. Located on Capitol Boulevard, it is home to 300 students.

Barnes and his wife, Shirley, now live in Boise after his retirement from teaching at Northern Arizona University.



3 PROFS EARN ARTS AWARDS

The creative process is a way of life for three Boise State professors who will be honored this year for their contributions to the arts in Idaho. Madeleine Hsu, John Takehara and Ruth Vinz are among 16 winners of Governor's Centennial Arts Awards to be given Feb. 9 in a Morrison Center ceremony televised live by KAID-TV Channel 4.

Hsu, a pianist and music professor, and Takehara, a ceramist who is a member of the art faculty, will receive awards for excellence in the arts. Born in Africa to French parents, Hsu received her diploma from Poland's Warsaw Conservatory in 1965 and bachelor's and master's degrees from the Juilliard School. She earned a doctorate of philosophy in 1984 from New York University.

She made her stage debut at age 13 at the Beethoven Festival in Vichy, France, in 1952 and career highlights include award-winning performances at competitions in Italy, Spain, Poland, Brazil and New York. The pianist has performed in Africa, Europe, North and South America. In the 18 years she has taught at BSU, Hsu has worked diligently to bring internationally known pianists to BSU for artist-in-residence performances and workshops.

Takehara is also instrumental in bringing artists from around the world to BSU to give



workshops. Born in Korea to Japanese parents, Takehara lived for a time in Hawaii then moved to Washington where he received his bachelor's degree in 1959 from Walla Walla College. He earned a master's degree in 1962 from Los Angeles State College and later taught at Montana State University and the University of Florida.

His work is featured in private collections throughout the nation and permanent collections of many museums, including the Boise Art Museum and the Applied Arts Museum in Helsinki, Finland. Takehara is one of 24 Idaho artists whose work was selected for a series of Centennial exhibits this year at the College of Southern Idaho. Vinz, an assistant professor of teacher education, is one of three recipients honored in a new category of the Governor's Arts Awards: support of the arts in education. She says teaching writing is a matter of "nurturing and nudging." A public school teacher from 1966 until joining the BSU faculty full time in 1989, Vinz taught writing for 13 years at Boise High School.

She is the author of *Inside Out*, a book on teaching writing, which was rated the best book on the subject in a nationwide poll of teachers. Vinz also writes poetry and short stories. A book of her poetry, *Propositions*, was published by *cold-drill*, BSU's literary magazine.

AND NOW A WORD FROM OUR READERS...

We asked our readers about FOCUS. And they weren't afraid to tell us what they think.

In its first-ever readership survey, FOCUS received a mix of encouragement and constructive criticism from BSU's alumni and friends.

Ninety-seven percent said they read at least one of the last four issues.

The survey was mailed to 1,100 people selected randomly by ZIP Code from the *FOCUS* mailing list. Of those, 150 replied, a 12.5 percent return rate.

What do our readers like?

"It keeps me in touch with a school dear to my heart," replied one reader. "That there is a 'focus' — topics centering on a theme," and "It really promotes homesickness," said others.

What improvements do our readers suggest?

"Less yuppieness" . . . "relate magazine to the real world" . . . "substance" . . . "I just find it kind of boring," were some of the comments.

The most popular sections were those devoted to faculty and alumni news, with 52 percent and 46 percent of the respondents indicating they always read them.

The photography in the magazine received a high approval rating . . . 89 percent said it was good or excellent. Eighty-five percent said the same about the writing. The special section concept, in which *FOCUS* devotes several articles to a topic, was viewed favorably by 68 percent.

Articles about Boise and Idaho were high on our readers' "would like to see more of" list.

The survey also asked some personal questions of our readers. Here are the answers:

-79 percent own their own homes.

ABOUT THE FOCUS FACELIFT

With this issue, the first of the new decade, *FOCUS* readers will see some design and organizational changes in the 14-year-old publication.

Many of the new elements are in response to a reader survey that indicated interest in more news and features about the people who make up the BSU family. Among the changes:

- Two more alumni profiles and a research section have been added.
- The cover, table of contents and headline type, were changed to give *FOCUS* a more contemporary look.
- More color in the center spread, an improvement many survey respondents suggested.

Some things won't change, like the special section where several feature

 —47 percent have taken courses beyond a bachelor's degree.
 Those who responded represented a vari-

-32 percent have a household income of

-50 percent have donated money to BSU.

more than \$50,000.

ety of professions, from a Catholic priest to a retired pilot, professional baseball player and several teachers. \Box

stories combine to explore a topic in depth. And we will continue with a lengthy campus news section that keeps alumni in touch with the current events at BSU.

But readers won't find that section in the front, where it used to be. We've moved it to take advantage of the extra color pages.

We've also moved President John Keiser's comments to the front of the magazine, and will now end the publication with a piece of color artwork or photo by a member of the university community.

This is the fourth format change since FOCUS began as a monthly tabloid newspaper back in 1975.

We welcome your comments.

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1990s OPEN WITH NEW TECHNOLOGY BUILDING

John Entorf searches through a fistful of keys trying to find one that fits the new lock. After a couple of tries, he selects the right one and steps into the foyer of the new College of Technology Building.

He might not have all the locks down completely, but the College of Technology dean obviously feels right at home as he strolls through the \$5 million building.

While Entorf is clearly appreciative of the spacious rooms, mauve-and-gray color scheme and streamlined furniture, he is more enthusiastic about what the new building means to the programs housed there. "It's very good news, excellent news, that we will be able to do some new things in the building," he says.

The structure will fill a multitude of needs. It will be home to the construction management, community and environmental health, pre-engineering and BSU/University of Idaho engineering programs. The School of Vocational Technical Education's drafting, electronic and advanced manufacturing technology programs will also be located in the building.

The 63,000-square-foot building was constructed to meet BSU demands and those of local industry. Gov. Cecil Andrus built the project into his economic development plan at the request of local businesses like Micron Technology, which have a tremendous need for skilled workers in high-tech fields.

Professors and staff moved into the

building during the holidays and the first classes began Jan. 15, at the start of spring semester.

Students will find old-fashioned comfort mixed with the latest in designs in the creamcolored building with maroon and teal details. In the main foyer, a circular staircase winds to the third floor, lit by a large skylight and multistory bank of windows. Entorf said small lounges on the second and third floors will give students and staff an enjoyable place to relax or study.

Also on the first floor are the dean's office, the electrical engineering power lab,



manufacturing area with an observation window, several small classrooms with flexible seating and two lecture halls. The halls one seating 70 and the other 150 — feature soft, burgundy seats with plenty of legroom and multiscreen rear projectors. On the west side of the building, Entorf says photos of local industries such as Micron, Hewlett-Packard and Yanke Machine will line the hallway, illuminated by track lighting.

An elevator in a glass shaft takes visitors upstairs to office space for the U of I/BSU cooperative engineering program and preengineering/construction management. Also on the second floor: more student lounges, vending machines and classroom space for drafting, construction management and engineering. All three share computers that enable them to "pool resources to maximize the number of terminals," Entorf says.

On the third floor are offices and classrooms for advanced manufacturing technology and electronics, the Institute of Traffic Studies, environmental health and instructional technology.

Financed by the BSU Foundation and leased to the university, the structure has been a source of debate in the Legislature. But it was a sound investment, Entorf says. The new building will make recruiting easier, promote cooperation between programs and will result in more skilled workers to keep BSU graduates on the cutting edge of high-technology industries. \Box

AHSAHTA PRINTS BOOK OF POETRY

The latest book from Boise State University's Ahsahta Press, *The Woman in Red* by Cynthia Hogue, is a metaphysical journey into the soul, with strong influences from Scandinavia.

Writing in the introduction, Pamela Stewart says, "The Woman in Red holds moments of fear, of difficult suffering gilded by toughness. Here there are poems of abiding affection and resilience."

Hogue began writing poetry seriously while completing her bachelor's degree in comparative literature at Oberlin College in Ohio. She earned her master's in arts and humanities at State University of New York at Buffalo, and received a Fulbright Fellowship to Iceland, where she studied and translated Scandinavian poetry. Her trip to Iceland has had a significant influence on her writing.

Hogue has taught writing and literature since 1976. She is currently completing her Ph.D. at the University of Arizona. She has also worked as a literacy tutor with emotionally disturbed adolescents, a crosscultural educator and a waitress. She lives in Tucson, Ariz.

The book, which is edited by BSU English professor Orvis Burmaster, is available for \$4.95 at the BSU Bookstore, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.



Nell Shipman

TRUSKY SPARKS SHIPMAN REVIVAL

Only a handful of silent film buffs knew of Nell Shipman before Boise State University English professor Tom Trusky began retracing her life a few years ago. Thanks to his persistent and creative sleuthing her autobiography has been published (edited by Trusky), all six of her films have been discovered and released on video, and Shipman festivals from New York to Vancouver, British Columbia, are celebrating her work.

From Nov. 10-12 the Museum of Modern Art (MOMA) in New York hosted a Nell Shipman retrospective, featuring six of her films, introduced by Trusky. After that event, MOMA decided to sell Shipman videos, the first videos marketed by the prestigious museum.

One week later, Nov. 17-19, the Newcombe Theater in Victoria, B.C., hosted a Shipman film festival.

Shipman was born in Victoria and grew up in Seattle. She embarked on a vaudeville career as a young girl. After finding success with the melodrama *Back to God's Country*, Shipman brought a film crew and a menagerie of wild and domestic animals to the remote shores of Priest Lake in northern Idaho. At Lionhead Lodge, her wilderness film studio, Shipman battled weather and financial disasters to create films starring kind animals and strong women. Her attempts to create films on location in that wild and isolated land resulted in events more dramatic — and ultimately tragic — than any of her films.

These stories initially led Trusky on his multiyear research into the life of Shipman and the search for her films, which had been presumed lost and destroyed. Trusky recovered these films from as far away as the Soviet Union. \Box



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PURDY SCORES SILENT FILMS

When Craig Purdy wrote the musical scores to *The Light on Lookout* and *Trail of the Northwind*, he used technology not even conceived of when those two films were produced.

The Boise State music professor used a Clavinova — a keyboard synthesizer — connected to a Macintosh computer to create musical scores appropriate to the 1920svintage silent movies, both of which were filmed in northern Idaho.

The films, directed by and starring Nell Shipman, are now available on videocassette from Boise State University. Purdy used the Clavinova to match the sound of a grand piano, a mainstay of movie theaters in the 1920s. The Macintosh helped Purdy with the timing — matching crescendos with dramatic high points in the films.

The films, packaged as *The Little Dramas* of the Big Places, were produced by Shipman at Lionhead Lodge on Priest Lake.

Shipman moved a film crew and menagerie of wild animals to the remote lake in the early 1920s to create one of the first onlocation film studios in the country.

The video is available for \$19.95 from the Boise State University Bookstore, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.



Neidy Messer

MESSER NAMED IDAHO'S WRITER

Neidy Messer, special lecturer in Boise State's English department, has been named Idaho's newest Writer in Residence.

Messer was selected by the Idaho Commission on the Arts to a two-year term beginning last fall. She submitted a collection of her poems and was judged to be the best of the applicants for the 1989-91 term. Her duties will include giving writing workshops and readings of her work around the state a minimum of 10 times each year.

She came to BSU in 1986 after graduating from Lewis-Clark State College with a bachelor's degree in English. She assisted in the Writing Center and in several writing classes while she completed her master's degree at Boise State. \Box

ASSOCIATION STAYS AT BSU

After receiving unanimous approval from the association's executive board, Boise State University will continue to serve as the host institution for the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association (RMMLA).

The RMMLA, hosted by Boise State since 1984, was founded in 1947 to provide language and literature educators in the Intermountain West with a format for discussion of scholarly and cultural issues related to their field. The association boasts 1,000 members from Texas to Washington state.

Carol Martin, chair of the BSU English department, edits the association's journal, the Rocky Mountain Review of Language and Literature. English professor Charles Davis serves as executive director of RMMLA.

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Members of the Award-winning BSU Construction Management Association helped with work on the Boise River Observatory, a 4.5-acre interpretive park near the Greenbelt.

ATHLETICS SETS EXPANSION PLANS

Contractors will be swarming over the east end of campus in the coming year as the BSU athletic department begins a series of remodeling projects.

The most visible change will be in Bronco Stadium, where plans call for a new press box and a row of luxury suites to be added in time for the 1990 season.

The new press box will double the size of the current facility. The press box will be built on top of the luxury suites, which will stretch the length of the west side. Up to 20 of the furnished suites will be sold to fans by the athletic department.

The press box has already received state approval, but the luxury suites still must be approved before construction can begin.

The \$250,000 cost of the project will come from the stadium's unallocated bond reserves.

In other remodeling projects, the athletic

H-P HELPS FUND PROFESSORSHIP

Hewlett-Packard will contribute \$100,000 to Boise State over the next three years to sponsor a joint professorship in computer science.

BSU will match the contribution.

The new professor will add to BSU's faculty expertise in the theory of computing and software engineering. In addition to teaching classes on the BSU campus, the professor will also teach courses for employees at the Hewlett-Packard plant in Boise.

A national search is now under way to hire a doctorate level computer scientist, who will begin teaching next fall.

The new position is an important step forward in Boise State's continuing effort to offer more courses and degrees that support the region's growing high-technology industries, says BSU President John Keiser. department will:

-Replace the wooden floor in the Human Performance Center, formerly known as Bronco Gym, \$80,000.

-Add an extension to the gymnastics room, \$230,000.

-Remodel the east side of the Varsity Center to enlarge the training, equipment and football locker rooms and move the ticket office, \$300,000.

-Add 600 seats in the Human Performance Center, home of the wrestling, volleyball and gymnastics teams, \$50,000.

-Build an addition to the Pavilion's south side, which will be used for offices and locker rooms, \$300,000.

Funds for the projects will come from either bond reserves or athletic department revenues over the next five years.

Work on most of the projects will begin this summer. \Box

"Boise State is eager to serve the market that exists in its own backyard," says Keiser. "This joint effort between BSU and Hewlett-Packard is an excellent example of how industry and higher education can cooperate to meet our mutual needs."

John Stedman, general manager of H-P's network printer operation in Boise, says the continued development of technical education offerings in the Boise area is "vitally important" to technology oriented employers such as Hewlett-Packard Co. "In fact, it is our lifeblood," he says.

Boise State currently offers computer science as an option in its mathematics degree. The university hopes to receive State Board of Education approval to offer a bachelor's degree in computer science next fall. \Box

BOOKS TOUR WORLD

Six books published by Boise State University's Ahsahta Press will tour the world's book fairs in two different exhibits.

The Abalone Heart, a book of poetry by Barbara Meyn, was selected for the "Best of the Small Presses" book exhibit. The exhibit will tour with the USA Book Expo in Cairo, Egypt; New Delhi, India; Leipzig, East Germany; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Moscow and Beijing. The book was selected by New American Writing Inc. in conjunction with the National Endowment for the Arts Literature Program and the U.S. Information Agency Book Program. The purpose of the exhibit is to promote the sales of book rights to foreign publishers.

The same organization chose six Ahsahta Press books for its exhibit, "New American Writing from the United States," to be displayed at the Frankfurt, West Germany, book fair. The Frankfurt Book Fair is the largest of its kind in the world.

The books chosen include Meyn's The Abalone Heart, Agua Negra by Leo Romero, To the Fierce Guard in the Assyrian Saloon by Howard Robertson, To Touch the Water by Gretel Ehrlich, Westering by Thomas Hornsby Ferril and Women Poets of the West: An Anthology, 1850-1950, edited by Tom Trusky.

Ahsahta Press is edited by BSU English professors Orvis Burmaster, Dale Boyer and Trusky. Ahsahta books are available at the BSU Bookstore, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.

BSU TEACHES ABOUT TRAFFIC

The Idaho State Police and Boise State University have established an Institute of Traffic Studies at BSU that will focus on the investigation and prevention of accidents.

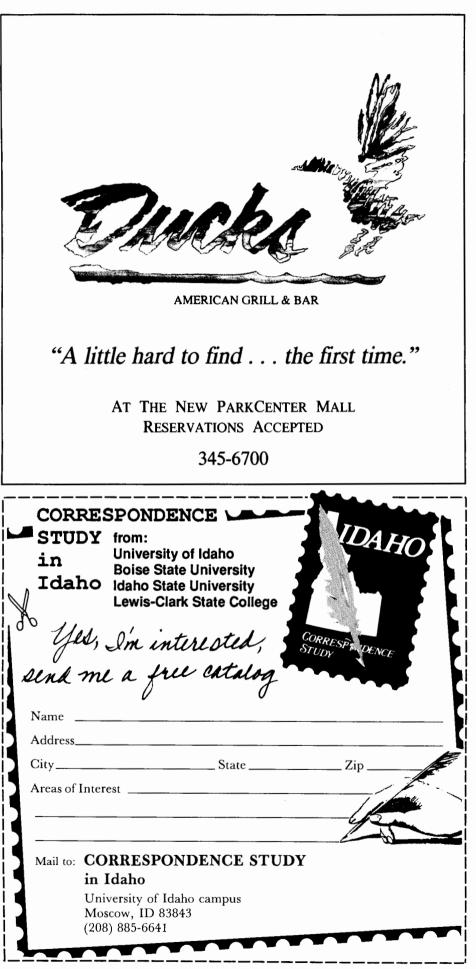
The institute, housed in BSU's new College of Technology building, will offer courses, seminars and workshops and conduct research.

The program is designed for law enforcement agencies, the trucking industry and insurance companies.

Currently the only similar programs are offered by Northwestern University near Chicago and North Florida University. Thus, Idaho police officers, insurance adjusters, safety supervisors and others interested in accident investigation have had to travel extensive distances to receive training.

The institute will feature a revolutionary software package designed by professor Tom Ravensdale of London. The software allows an investigator to reconstruct an accident using a computer, thus preparing a report in 30 minutes that usually takes 18-40 hours.

Since it is located in the Northwest, the institute will address problems encountered during mountain and long-distance driving in sparsely populated areas where high speeds are common. \Box



SOISE STATE Iversit NOUR INVITATION TO

The Boise State University Alumni Association invites all former students to become members of the Association. Dues are \$25 per household and qualify you for a one-year membership, based on the calendar year.

BSU alumni dues are used to promote Boise State University, involving its alumni through a variety of programs:

- Top Ten Scholars Banquet
- Sponsorship of the BSU Student Ambassadors
- Sponsorship of Academic Scholarships
- FOCUS Magazine
- **BSU Career Network**
- Pre-game Receptions
- Commencement Party for Graduating Seniors
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- Travel Programs
- Credit Union Membership
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| Your graduation year or last date of attend | ance | Majo | r | Degree |
| Spouse's Name | | | Social Secur | ity # |
| Spouse's graduation year or last date of attendance (if alum) | | Major | | Degree |

□ I did not attend BSU, but please consider me a friend and accept my contribution.

Return to: BSU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION, 1910 University Drive, Bolse, ID 83725 Thank you if you have already paid your 1990 dues.

ACCREDITORS: STANDARDS HIGH, SALARIES LOW

An accreditation agency has given Boise State's academic and vocational technical programs high marks in an evaluation released in December.

Reviewers from the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges notified BSU President John Keiser that the university's accreditation has been renewed until 1994, adding that the school has become a "national leader and model" in its approach to cooperative ventures and fund-raising in the private sector.

"It is quite evident that substantial progress and a higher level of institutional maturity have been achieved since the 1984 visitation," the report said.

But the review team cautioned that budgets for salaries, operating expenses and equipment must be increased if BSU is to continue its growth into the 1990s.

The team said Boise State has made "considerable progress" in addressing several areas of concern since the 1984 accreditation, especially in the hiring of female faculty and administrators, the increase in research by faculty, and the addition of more graduate programs.

Since the last accreditation in 1984, research funding at BSU has increased from \$1.4 million per year to \$5 million. Graduate and research assistantships have increased from 22 to 95 positions.

"Aggressive, entrepreneurial, and appropriately opportunistic presidential leadership is clearly in evidence at BSU," the report said.

The team also praised the cooperative agreement between Boise State and the University of Idaho to offer engineering in Boise, saying "this model is an outstanding use of the state's resources."

But the accrediting agency did point to problem areas, many of them statewide in nature.

Faculty salaries, the report said, are the "most serious long-term issue facing the state universities in Idaho." The reviewers recommended that the state conduct a study of salary levels, salary compression, and faculty age levels.

The report also urged the state to allocate more funds to meet equipment needs of the universities.

Saying Boise State is spending less per faculty and student in 1990 than six years ago, the review team said operating budgets at BSU should be increased.

"Clearly, continued increases in funding from the state, coupled with careful internal budget allocation, are absolutely necessary if BSU is to fully realize the full potential of its mission as a major urban university," the report said.

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The team also said BSU needs to increase its library and classroom space, and that the university should begin planning to offer doctoral programs. "Such programs would expand the ability of the university to serve its public to even a greater extent than it is now doing," the report said.

Additional highlights of the report include:

General standards

The team said BSU met all of the standards required for reaccreditation, but that "salaries are low and compressed and budgets are tight, making careful management of major resources imperative."

Salaries

Faculty salaries have not kept pace with salaries nationally, the report stated. This problem is especially evident when universities try to hire new faculty.

With many faculty members preparing for retirement and a predicted national shortage of new faculty, it will be difficult for Idaho schools to recruit, the team said.

Facilities

The review team urged BSU to "vigorously pursue" private funding for an addition to its Library.

Equipment

The review team said the \$11 million in one-time funds the universities have requested from the Legislature will go a long way toward solving the need for new equipment. But the team cautioned that even that appropriation will not solve the long-term problem, and recommended that "serious consideration should be given to significant increases in the ongoing equipment budget level."

Cooperation

The team praised BSU for its cooperative programs with other universities, with state and federal agencies, and with the private sector, saying, "These kinds of relationships are the wave of the future."

Educational programs

BSU has made significant progress in the quality of its educational programs, and those programs are meeting the needs of its students, the report said.

The committee said the universities have adjusted to the role and mission statements that were instituted in 1984.

The review team suggested that BSU review its programs in foreign language.

Instructional staff

In 1984 the team recommended that BSU make every effort to employ a larger number of qualified women. Since then, the number of female faculty members has increased by 39 percent, and female department chairs has increased from two to 11.

Research and graduate programs

BSU has made "exceptional progress" in the research efforts of its faculty. Changes in incentive programs, policies and support strategies have been responsible for the improvement in research, the team said. \Box



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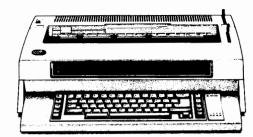
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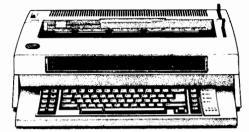
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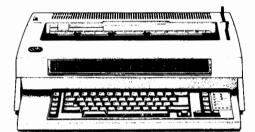
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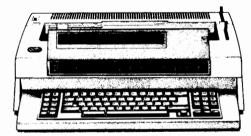
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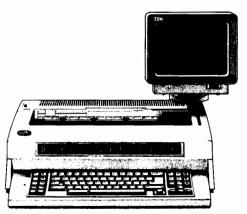
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KEISER OUTLINES BSU-CITY LINK

President John Keiser urged Boise State's faculty to "think globally and act locally" as the university develops into a "model urban university" during the 1990s.

At his annual "State of the University" address in January, Keiser said during this decade the school will place special emphasis on issues that face Boise and other Idaho cities.

Keiser predicted that by the end of the '90s, Congress will create urban grant universities similar to the model used when land grant institutions were founded in the last century.

Boise State is an ideal candidate for urban grant status because it is located in a "medium-sized city in transition that offers researchers a responsive laboratory for the study of social policy," Keiser said.

"As our nation continues to become more urbanized, cities like Boise will emerge as examples for others to follow, for this size city offers an ideal crucible, a perfect environment for global concepts to be translated into local action," Keiser added.

The BSU president designated 1990 as the Year of the City, a time when the university will focus much of its research efforts on urban problems.

Keiser said that Boise State's urban university designation will lead to a broader concept of education "based on organizing, analyzing and articulating choices facing citizens."

He said in the coming years BSU must use the urban university context to examine its structure, curriculum and delivery methods. \Box

MUSICAL HONORS BSU PATRON

Boise State's production of *Showboat* will honor Gladys Langroise, one of Boise's longtime patrons of the arts.

The award-winning musical will run March 8-10 in the Morrison Center.

Showboat is dedicated to Langroise as the university's way to show its appreciation for all she has done, says BSU President John Keiser. "We are saying thank you to a gracious lady who has done much for all of us," says Keiser.

In addition to her support of the arts, Langroise has donated her home to be used by future BSU presidents, provided an endowment to maintain the home, and donated money for scholarships in the College of Business.

The musical also is one of the BSU events dedicated to the Idaho Centennial.

The original show opened in 1927 with music by Jerome Kern and lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II. The production is based on a novel by Edna Ferber.

Showboat, the first musical ever produced,

began a new theatrical style that is uniquely American. It is the story of a family on a riverboat as it faces the problems of the South after the Civil War.

The Boise version is a joint production of the music and theatre arts departments. Theater director is Steve Buss and musical director is Lynn Berg. \Box

SUB SCHEDULED FOR RENOVATION

Students and staff are on the move this month as several Student Union Building offices are relocated to make way for construction on the SUB's \$5 million renovation. Student Activities, ASBSU officers, Reservations & Catering and other offices are being packed up and carried to temporary homes on campus.

The renovation is a long-awaited improvement, says SUB director Greg Blaesing. "The exciting thing about it is that it's another facet of the university's growth," he says.

Among the improvements planned will be a larger Resident Dining Hall, 1,800 additional feet for the bookstore, "pocket" lounges and a 20,000-square-foot addition linking the SUB and the Special Events Center. The addition will house office space for student clubs and organizations.

The construction schedule, however, has suffered some setbacks. Renovation had been slated to begin in November, but structural changes and subsequent budget moderations have pushed the project back several months, Blaesing says. Targeted completion date for the renovation is March 1, 1991.

The \$4.9 million contract was awarded earlier this month to Ormond Builders Inc. of Idaho Falls. Construction will begin by mid-January. \Box

MANELINE DANCERS WIN NATIONAL PRIZE

Boise State's Maneline Dancers claimed fourth place in January in the pom/dance division at the 1990 National Cheerleader Association/United Spirit Association Collegiate Cheerleader and Dance National Competition in Dallas.

Seventeen of the 21-member group, which performs at BSU sports events, made the trip to the competition, which featured dance and cheerleading teams from across the nation. Twenty-seven teams competed in the pom/dance division, which requires the use of pompons in the routine.

According to group director Julie Stevens, the Maneline Dancers' fourth-place finish was especially gratifying because they had never before competed at the national level.

The Maneline Dancers finished ahead of teams from schools such as Kansas, Louisville, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio State and Texas Tech. \Box

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If music be the food of love, play on . . .

-Shakespeare

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BSU expects to bring in more than \$1.65 million from gate receipts to its athletic events.

BRONCO SPORTS HIT \$4 MILLION

Thanks to a strong fund-raising program and gate receipts more than four times those of either the University of Idaho or Idaho State, Boise State should have a budget exceeding \$4 million for intercollegiate athletics during the current budget year.

The figures are according to an annual report compiled for the State Board of Education in November.

Boise State received \$817,648 in state appropriations for intercollegiate athletics in fiscal year 1990, which ends June 30, 1990. UI received \$804,200 and ISU \$737,099.

The report also stated that BSU expects to receive \$558,000 through gifts and the fund-raising efforts of the Bronco Athletic Association (BAA). According to Bob Madden, BAA executive director, gate receipts — an estimated \$1.65 million — are the primary source of revenue, but his organization's efforts are an essential component in the BSU athletic department's healthy financial condition.

"I think it's extremely important that we have as many people involved as we do," Madden says. "Right now the BAA has 2,700 members; we're real fortunate with a solid foundation and a good population base. Of course we're doing well at the gate and that helps with our fund-raising effort."

Madden said premium BAA memberships





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- 3. An INVESTMENT in the youth of OUR community and local university.
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- 6. Potential TAX SAVING BENEFITS.
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can include privileges such as reserved parking and priority seating at Boise State athletic events.

Boise State's gate revenue is an increase from about \$1.5 million last year. Idaho should earn \$369,000, or about \$76,000 more than in fiscal 1989 while ISU expects gate revenue of \$375,000, up from approximately \$305,000 last year. UI expects to receive \$536,000 through fund-raising and Idaho State hopes to get \$410,000. Boise State also is expected to get \$725,000 from student fees. UI should receive \$835,000 from its students and ISU \$511,000. Boise State also lists \$181.167 in miscellaneous revenue. The miscellaneous listings of UI and ISU are \$60,750 and \$10,000, respectively.

Boise State expects to receive \$104,333 from the Big Sky Conference and from television rights to its games. Idaho expects to receive \$105,500 and Idaho State \$60,000.

More than \$1.1 million of Boise State's \$4.03 million is expected to go for the Broncos' football program, and more than \$491,000 to men's basketball. Idaho expects to spend more than \$914,000 on its football program and another \$420,000 on the men's basketball program. At ISU, this year's expenditures are expected to be \$690,000 for football and \$293,000 for men's basketball.

GEOPHYSICS GETS MURDOCK GRANT

Boise State University's geophysical research program received a big boost in December when the Murdock Charitable Trust awarded a \$234,000 grant to purchase a mini-supercomputer. The computer is expected to result in an additional \$4 million in research funding over the next decade, according to BSU geology professor Jack Pelton.

The research program began in 1987 and studies the structure and composition of the shallow subsurface - the first 500 meters of the Earth's crust. The program's principal areas of application are natural resources (land and mineral development), natural hazards (earthquakes and landslides) and environmental quality (groundwater contamination and landfills).

Research into the shallow subsurface requires field and laboratory measurements made with sophisticated digital instruments and depends on powerful computers to analyze those measurements, Pelton says. "Our goal is to become a nationally recognized research group in shallow subsurface geophysics, and the computer is a required tool in that area," he says.

An estimated 15 faculty members and 70 upper-division and graduate students are expected to use the mini-supercomputer each year.

The Murdock Charitable Trust, based in Vancouver, Wash., was created in memory of M.J. Murdock, founder of Tektronix, an Oregon electronic instrumentation company. 🗆

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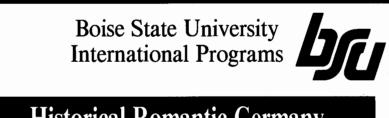
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Continuing Education: Service to Idaho

HEFFNER BUILDS NeXT FACTORY

By Glenn Oakley

Randy Heffner has done more than imagine the future. He has built it.

Heffner's future is a 40,000-square-foot factory that manufactures the NeXT computer, the brainchild of Steve Jobs, formerly of Apple Computer fame. Heffner, a Boise native who earned a bachelor's degree in math at Boise State in 1972 and an MBA from BSU in 1976, designed the facility, which he calls "one of the most, if not *the* most automated electronics factory in the world." He serves as vice president of manufacturing for the company, which specializes in powerful work-station computers.

The Fremont, Calif., plant is "small but very, very sophisticated in how it's run," he explains. Shining steel robots attach parts to computer boards with accuracy the width of a human hair. Five assembly line workers operate a \$100 million annual production line. But, notes Heffner, "the classic assembly line worker straight out of high school just can't make it." NeXT assembly line workers hold technician and engineering degrees, with more than 70 percent of Heffner's manufacturing staff and engineering team having master's or doctorates.

"I'm trying to architect a company that can build a billion dollars of computers a year with 100 people," he says, noting that most factories would require 1,000 people to produce the same volume.

Heffner's factory of the future is based on automation and a highly skilled, educated and motivated work force. Whereas the typical American factory worker is concerned solely with cranking out X-number of widgets per hour, at NeXT the emphasis is placed on the concept of the owneroperator, says Heffner. With this concept the employee is not only responsible for the production rate, but also the quality of the product, the process that manufactures the product, the inventory in the area, the preventive maintenance on the automation equipment and even the cleanliness of the area.

It is required that these owner-operators have an excellent working knowledge of what is happening in their areas. "If you don't understand fundamentally what's going on in the process, then you can't make improvements," says Heffner, adding, "It's everybody's job to improve the productivity and quality of their products and processes."

Which explains why Heffner will ask prospective process engineers at NeXT the chemical formulation for what occurs when a part is soldered onto a printed circuit board. "Soldering is a very sophisticated chemical process involving solid state diffusion resulting in a new intermetallic compound," explains Heffner. It is surprising, he says, how many process engineers do not know the answer.

Heffner believes the ability of the United States to make quality goods at reasonable prices will determine the course of the nation. "Making good products is so important words can't describe it," he says. "If we don't make our own goods, then so many things—our lifestyle—go out the window."

Heffner sees a "rebirth in manufacturing," but says "it's not going to be the smokestack industry of the past." And, he adds, "I don't look at it as an area for increasing numbers of job openings." The new manufacturing will likely be small scale, but sophisticated.

But even this scenario requires a change in America, says Heffner.

Heffner spent much of the 1980s touring the competition — the Orient — while buying materials for his previous Boise employer, Hewlett-Packard. "You see those countries and how they have mobilized their economy and education system," he says. "In Japan they have this deep passion about quality. Their taxation policies support both a balanced budget and a strong economy. As you travel by train through the country you will see students in uniforms. Kids go to school eight hours a day, 10-11 months out of the year. The companies recruit from the high schools."

"Is America turning the corner?" he asks. "I think so. We need a balanced budget. We need more investment and better management in our secondary schools.... The good news for the U.S. is I think the higher education system — the colleges and universities — is the best in the world. I think we better start sending them better raw materials from the high schools."

If the success of Oriental automation is not enough to trigger revamping of U.S. manufacturing, then "companies like NeXT will help spur that on," he says. The big companies, he believes, will emulate the likes of NeXT in order to stay competitive.

And Heffner is doing his part to bolster education in manufacturing. A member of BSU's College of Technology advisory board, Heffner says he would like to help create a five-year college program which includes a nine-month internship in manufacturing. "So when they get out they'll have a philosophy of quality control, inventory control. . . . I'd like to hire one of these students from BSU per year."



Heffner designed one of the most automated electronics factories in the world.

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eXT PHOTO

JEWELL COOKS THESIS INTO BANTAM BRAN BOOK

By Bob Evancho

Dina Jewell's prescience in seeing the benefits of bran is paying dividends now that fiber is in fashion. With medical studies citing bran fiber as a primary agent in the prevention and/or curtailment of high cholesterol levels, colon cancer and other diet-related illnesses, oat and wheat bran's popularity has soared in recent years.

Jewell, however, has been way ahead of the game; the Boise fitness instructor has parlayed America's growing interest in highfiber diets into her hot-selling Bantam paperback, *The Oat and Wheat Bran Health Plan*, a cookbook that helps make fiber consumption a bit more palatable.

After one year, it is among Bantam's top four health-related books and is in its fourth printing with 475,000 copies in publication. Interestingly, the book evolved from her master's thesis in education at Boise State.

Jewell's timing could not have been much better. Although many nutritionists and physicians have advocated high-fiber diets for years, the problem has been getting the stuff to taste like something other than wood shavings. "Bantam was looking for a piece on bran fiber [recipes]," Jewell explains, "and this was it."

After devoting the first half of the book to benefits of bran, Jewell serves up 150 recipes that mix bran fiber into basic dishes. "It's not a gourmet cookbook," she says. "It just shows you how to include bran fiber into food that you eat every day."

It started out, she explains, more than 15



Jewell jumped on the bran wagon before fiber was in style.

years ago when she tried to provide her husband and three children with a high-fiber diet by sneaking bran into family meals. After Jewell matriculated at Boise State, the University of Montana graduate decided to use her knowledge of bran fiber as her master's thesis. "I based my research on the need for bran, wheat bran in particular, as a necessity for our senior population," she says. In May 1988 Jewell received her degree; members of her master's committee suggested that she look into having her thesis published as a book. About six months later The Oat and Wheat Bran Health Plan hit the shelves and Jewell was on a national tour promoting her book.

Jewell, who hosts health and fitness shows on BSU's cable television station and Boise's CBS affiliate, says her foray into publishing has been financially successful, "which is unusual for a firsttime author," she adds.

Another cookbook on bran fiber may be in the works for Jewell. After all, there are plenty more recipes to concoct.

Having succeeded in getting her family to eat dishes such as casseroles, sandwich spreads, stews and soups that contain bran, new challenges await. "The trick," Jewell says, "is getting your family to like it. That's the only way it's going to work."

PELTON CHALLENGES DISABILITY

By Amy Stahl

An avid sports fan, Jay Pelton works at the Idaho State Insurance Fund where he's putting in a few extra hours trying to get a handle on new job responsibilities. Pelton is also paralyzed, injured from the neck down in a 1983 football practice.

Pelton leads a busy life and was active in campus organizations before graduating in

Pelton has worked to prove that "disabled does not mean unabled."

1988 from Boise State. The 24-year-old admits to particularly enjoying the social elements of campus groups, but he also worked hard to promote the views of disabled students on campus.

His diligence has earned the red-headed Pelton some well-deserved recognition. He was honored recently for his "tenacity, integrity and courage" as the 1989 recipient of the Idaho State Victory Award.

The fourth annual award is presented each year as part of the national Victory Awards, sponsored by the National Rehabilitation Hospital in Washington, D.C. Pelton received the award in November in the nation's capital, at a ceremony attended by 2,500 people, including such glitterati as Lynda Carter, Minnie Pearl and Julio Iglesias. As the 1989 state winner, Pelton is eligible to earn the national award in 1990.

The Cottonwood native says he enjoyed the hoopla, sightseeing and having tea with first lady Barbara Bush, but he hasn't lost sight of his goals. At the top of his list: public awareness. "I'm not a real big activist . . . [but] I think that educating the public on disability issues is important," Pelton says.

"I want to continue to educate people and help them to understand that 'disabled does not mean unabled."

Working is one way to increase understanding, Pelton says. "I think being in the work force is going to help. Just being around and having people be there, being in the eye at work helps."

Pelton says good-naturedly that it can be challenging to meet people while in a wheelchair, and that some disabled people shy from contact because of fear or pride. Not Pelton. He's open and friendly, and talks easily about his disability.

A member of the Governor's Committee for Employment of the Disabled and the legislative advisory committee on special education, Pelton hopes to continue his human resource studies in a master's program in business or adult education.

And he'll continue to share his experiences with more able-bodied people. But don't expect him to do it with a lot of fanfare. "I just like doing it in my own subtle way," he says. \Box



FIVE NAMED TO HALL OF FAME

Five former Boise State football standouts, including two defensive tackles from the Broncos' 1980 Division I-AA national championship team, have been named to the university's Athletic Hall of Fame.

MICHEL BOURGEAU and RANDY TRAUTMAN, both of whom played on the defensive line of BSU's national championship team, head the list.

A native of Montreal, Bourgeau was a four-year letterman from 1980-1983. Following his sophomore and senior seasons he received first-team All-Big Sky honors. A knee injury cut short his junior season. He currently plays for the Edmonton Eskimos of the Canadian Football League.

Trautman is the only player in Bronco football history to receive four first-team All-America awards. Playing from 1978-1981, the Caldwell native was named to the Associated Press and Kodak All-America teams following his junior and senior seasons. He also received first-team All-Big Sky honors in 1980 and '81. Trautman played for the CFL's Calgary Stampeders from 1982-1985.

Trautman and Bourgeau's addition to the Hall of Fame brings the total number of players from the 1980 championship team to six. Members of the 1980 team already in the Hall of Fame are Joe Aliotti, Cedric Minter, David Hughes and Rick Woods.

MIKE HOLTON was a four-year letterman from 1973 to 1976. A wide receiver from Boise's Borah High School, he finished his career with 139 pass receptions for 2,354 yards and 21 touchdowns. Holton still holds two school records — most yards receiving in a game, 252 vs. Nevada-Las Vegas in 1974; and most touchdown receptions in a season, 13 in 1974. He received first-team All-Big Sky honors from 1974 through 1976 and earned honorable mention All-America honors in 1974 and '75.

A native of Homedale, **FRED MICKLANCIC** is one of the Broncos' former junior college greats. Playing for former coach and athletic director Lyle Smith in 1953 and '54 at fullback, Micklancic helped BSU to two Intermountain Collegiate Athletic Conference championships. In 1953 and 1954, Boise State was 8-1 and 9-1-1, respectively.

JOHN RADE, who plays linebacker for the Atlanta Falcons and has led the NFL team in tackles the past two years, started for BSU in 1981 and 1982 after transferring from Modesto Junior College. Rade earned firstteam All-Big Sky honors during his two years at Boise State and was a first-team AP and Kodak All-America selection following his senior season.

The addition of the five former players brings the total individual members in the Boise State Athletic Hall of Fame to 47. In addition to the individuals, the 1980 championship team and the 1958 junior college national title team are in the Hall of Fame. \Box







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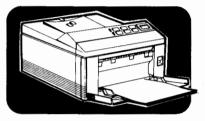
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IN TOUCH...

Our policy is to print as much "In Touch" information as possible. Send your letters to the BSU Alumni Association, 1910 University Drive, Boise Idaho 83725. In addition, if you know someone who would make a good feature story in our "Alumnotes" section, contact the Office of News Services at the same address.

40s

CLAREBEL BENSON, AA, arts and sciences, '42, is an assistant recreational director for a recreational vehicle park in Mesa, Ariz.

HARLAND TOWNE, AA, arts and sciences, '49, retired after teaching in Oregon for 25 years.

50s

EDWARD J. LODGE, AA, arts & sciences, '55, has been appointed by President Bush to fill a vacancy on the U.S. district court in Idaho.

GENEVIEVE SMITH, AA, arts & sciences, '57, is the vice president of the Boise Retired Teachers Association. Smith is also the chairman of Capital Educators Federal Credit Union supervisory committee.

60s

BILL SHUMATE, AA, arts and sciences, '63, has been promoted to data processing manager for Dairymen's Creamery Association in Caldwell.

JUDITH HAROLD, BA, elementary education, '68, is teaching second grade at Washington Elementary School in Pocatello.

SCOTT BAKER, BA, elementary education, '69, is principal of Durham Elementary School in Tigard, Ore.

70s

JOHN A. WEAVER, BBA, accounting, '70, has been named controller of J.R. Simplot Co.'s food group.

RONALD BROWN, BA, history/sec. educ., '72, has completed his master's in education at Eastern Oregon State College. Brown is the principal of Imbler High School in Oregon.

DOUGLAS HALE, BA, general business, '72, has been promoted to senior vice president/personnel director for First Interstate Bank of Idaho.

MARK BURGENER, BS, physical education, '73, is an art instructor at Kenai Jr.-Sr. High in Alaska.

TOM CARLILE, BBA, accounting, '73, has been appointed finance and planning manager for Boise Cascade Corp., White Paper Division.

COL. NICK C. HARRIS, BA, general business, '73, has been named commander of the Grafenwoehr Army Training Area in Grafenwoehr, West Germany.

BRIAN HENMAN, BA, administrative services, '73, has been appointed general manager of Canyon County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. in Caldwell.

LINDA KASTNER, BA, English, '73, is a bank operations manager and the Washington state representative to Gibraltar Savings Bank retail banking advisory council. MARY PEARSON, BBA, business administration, '73, has accepted an appointment as a tribal judge for 14 western Washington Indian tribes in the Puget Sound area.

HARRY (SKIP) VAN BRUNT, MBA, '73, is a food-service consultant and president of Van Brunt & Associates Ltd., which was recently featured in *The Edge*, a food industry publication.

JOHN BOWMAN, BA, social work, '74, is a letter carrier working toward middle management in Portland, Ore.

CINDY DEMONEY, BS, physical education, '74, has been appointed fair manager of the Twin Falls County Fair and Rodeo.

SHERRY IVERSON, AS, nursing, '74, is the interim executive director of Planned Parenthood of Idaho.

CATHY CRYDER, BS, biology, '75, received her Ph.D. from New Mexico State University, and works as station manager and onion breeder for Shamrock Seed Co., Las Cruces, N.M.

CAROL TALLMAN, AS, marketing/management, '75, is the manager of Hap Tallman Stockman's Supply Inc. in Boise.

JOAN JENCKS, BA, criminal justice administration, '76, has founded a Kuna organization called Beauty for Ashes, which helps detect and prevent child abuse.

JOHN ELLIOTT, BA, theatre arts, '76, received a 1989 Schlaefle Arts Award from the Boise City Arts Commission.

MELISSA NELSON, BBA, marketing, '76, has been named the 1989-90 treasurer for the Certified Public Accountants Society Executives Association.

NORMAN H. RAYBURN, BBA, marketing, '76, has been promoted to factory manager at the Burley plant of Ore-Ida Foods lnc.

WARREN ROBINSON, MBA, '76, has been named corporate treasurer and assistant secretary of MDU Resources Group Inc. of Bismarck, N.D.

CONNIE JENKINS, BA, elementary education, '77, has joined the staff of Park School in Weiser as a special education teacher.

KATHLEEN McDONALD, AS, nursing, '77, has been certified by the Idaho Midwifery Council as a senior midwife, and has a private practice in Boise.

GERALD ARMSTRONG, MBA, '78, has started a new business in Boise called Armstrong Architects.

L.E. POWER BURGESS, BA, social sciences, '78, has reported for duty at the U.S. Coast

Guard Marine Safety Office in Valdez, Alaska. SHANE BENGOECHEA, BA, economics, '78, has

been appointed to the management advisory committee of Blue Cross of Idaho. JILL HOWELL, AS, nursing, '78, is the director

of St. Benedict's Long Term Care Unit in Jerome.

KRIS JENNISON, BS, biology, '78, is teaching seventh- and eighth-grade math and seventh-grade science in Marsing.

JEFF R. MANSER, MBA, '78, has been promoted to senior vice president and chief financial officer of First Interstate Bank of Idaho.

MARK ZENER, MBA, '78, is a vice president at Firstar Metropolitan Bank & Trust of Phoenix, Ariz.

KATHY HAMMERS, MA, elementary education, '79, teaches first grade at Collister Elementary School in Boise.

JOEL HICKMAN, BBA, marketing, '79, has been promoted to assistant vice president/branch manager for the Nampa office of Key Bank of Idaho.

JEFF NELSON, BS, radiologic technology, '79, is a technical sales representative for Eastman Kodak Co. in Madison, Wis.

L.D. READ, BA, communication/education, '79, is a district sales manager for G&R Ag Products Inc. of Caldwell.

RODNEY THOMPSON, MA, secondary education, '79, is teaching eighth- and ninth-grade physical science at Mountain Home Junior High and was nominated as 1988-89 teacher of the year.

80s

T.B. CLINGERMAN, MPA, '80, works as a program manager for Rockwell International.

DAVID DAY, BBA, real estate, '80, has been appointed local sales manager of J-105 FM and KGEM AM in Boise.

DEBRA McGRATH, BA, elementary education, '80, teaches third grade at Base Intermediate School in Mountain Home and was nominated 1988-89 teacher of the year.

DOUG AHMER, MBA, '81, is a project control manager for the Anheuser-Busch Brewery in Acworth, Ga.

VICKI MILSTEAD-AHMER, MA, elementary education/reading/special education, '81, is teaching a learning disabled/self-contained class in Cobb County, Ga.

HELEN CHILD, AS, nursing, '81, has joined the staff of Treasure Valley Community College in Ontario, Ore. Child will teach first- and second-year conversational Spanish and first-year French.

LORRAINE FOX, MED, curriculum/instruction, '81, teaches fourth grade at Base Intermediate School in Mountain Home and was nominated 1988-89 teacher of the year.

BRENT SMITH, BA, social work, '81, has been selected to receive a purchase award in "Through the Lens" National Juried Photography Exhibition. He is an associate professor of art at BSU.

DEBBIE BILLS, BBA, marketing, '82, was promoted to materials manager for Hehr International in Nampa. Bills is second vice president for the National Association of Purchasing Management of Treasure Valley.

WENDY HAINES, BA, elementary education, '82, is the head of the special education department at Chino Valley High School in Arizona.

MARTIN JONES, BS, geology, '82, is a mining engineer in charge of mine planning for Dee Gold Mining Co. in Elko, Nev.

BILLIE MELLEN, BBA, management/behavior, '82, has been promoted to social insurance representative for the Social Security Administration in Boise.

REBECCA TILLER, BA, communication, '82, is a supervisor for the Spokane Community Mental Health Center.

SARA FISHER-JONES, BA, communication, '83, is the children's librarian for the Elko County Library in Elko, Nev.

JEFF ZANDER, BBA, accounting, '83, is a business manager with the Ellis County School District.

FRANK FINLAYSON, BBA, finance, '84, has been promoted to manager of project finance for Morrison-Knudsen Corp. in Boise.

BLAKE OLMSTEAD, BA, music, '84, teaches at West Elementary School in Mountain Home and was nominated as 1988-89 teacher of the year.

RHONDA PETERSON, BA, history/secondary education, '84, is a librarian at West Park Elementary in Hermiston, Ore.

JOE DEGOLLADO, AS, marketing/mid-management, '85, works for Intermountain Gas Co. and has received the 1989 Rehabilitation of the Year award.

DIANE HACKWELL, BS, physical education, '85, has received her master's in education from Azusa Pacific University in Azusa, Calif.

PARIS ALMOND, BFA, photography/drawing, '86, has completed her MFA at Washington State University.

BILL LARSEN, MBA, '86, has been hired as a marketing manager by Isotropic Computer Inc. in Post Falls.

MIKE PEARSON, BBA, management/industrial relations, '86, has been promoted to circulation

manager for The Dalles Chronicle in The Dalles, Ore.

DONITA SMITH, BFA, art, '86, is co-owner of the Main Gallery in downtown Boise.

MOLLI WILSON, BA, social work, '86, received her master's degree from Columbia University in May 1988. Wilson is a family therapist at a sexual abuse treatment center and has a private practice with Hooyman and Associates in Tacoma-Pierce County, Wash.

SUSAN FANTASKI, BBA, management/human resource, '87, has been promoted to employment and compensation officer at Key Bank of Idaho in Boise.

LISA THOMPSON, BBA, accounting, '87, is director of finance for the city of Caldwell.

TIM CHAPMAN, BS, physical education, '87, is an elementary physical education teacher and high school coach in the Shoshone School District.

LT. TIMOTHY FARRELL, BAS, '87, graduated from the aviation officers' basic course at Fort Rucker, Ala.

Mr. Rick's preschool and daycare, owned by **RICK ZIELINSKI**, AAS, child care studies, '87, has received accreditation from the National Association of Family Day Care. Mr. Rick's is the first day care in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming to earn accreditation from the association.

PATRICIA BYRON, BA, history, '88, is an education specialist at the Old Idaho Penitentiary, which is part of the Idaho State Historical Society.

DONALD CASSAT, MBA, '88, has been promoted to manager of the trust real estate division of West One Bank in Boise.

CINDY CHEATLE, BA, elementary education, '88, is a first-grade teacher at Valley View Elementary School.

CHUCK DEAVER, BAS, electronics technology, '88, works for the Department of the Interior/ Bureau of Land Management in Washington D.C., as a supervisory communications specialist/ telecommunications manager.

JANET FORD, BS, respiratory therapy, '88, works as a respiratory therapist at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center.

KATHLEEN KOHLWEV, BA, communication, '88, is working for Albertson's corporate office.

LORIN MCARTHUR, BAS, '88, has joined the faculty of Idaho State University's School of Vocational-Technical Education. He will teach in the basic electronics program.

LYNN MCCARGAR, BBA, computer information systems, '88, has accepted a job as an analyst in the programmer systems group for Boeing Computer Services in Richland, Wash.

THERESA L. MCINTIRE, BA, history, '88, is working for First Security Bank in the management training program.

JERRY (JAY) PELTON, BBA, management/ human resources, '88, has been selected by Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus to receive the 1989 Idaho State Victory Award.

SEAN RICKEY, BBA, management, '88, is working at Micron Technology.

MICHAEL STOCKWELL, BS, social sciences, '88, completed the military intelligence officer basic course at the Army Intelligence School, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

IRENE TRUNNELL, BA, elementary education, '88, is teaching at New Plymouth High School.

LAURA BELDEN, BBA, computer information systems, '89, is working as a programmer for the Idaho State Department of Health and Welfare.

DERRICK BELL, BS, physics, '89, works as a process engineer at Micron Technology.

GARRY ERICKSON, BA, political science, '89, is a first-year law student at the College of Law, University of Idaho.

LESLIE GRIFFIN, BA, elementary education, '89, is teaching first grade in Fruitland.

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FOCUS

VICTORIA GUERRA, BS, environmental health, '89, works as an analyst/training coordinator for the Idaho Hazardous Materials Bureau.

RAQUEL HANSEN, BS, nursing, '89, works as an emergency room registered nurse.

GEORGE HOLMES, BBA, finance, '89, has been promoted to construction loan officer in the Boise real estate production office of Key Bank of Idaho.

BEVERLY KENDRICK, AS, nursing, '89, is working at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center.

TROY KNAPP, BA, elementary education, '89, is teaching third grade at New Plymouth Elementary School.

ALLISON MCDONALD, BA, social work, '89, has been hired as a therapist by Mercy Care Unit in Nampa.

SONIA PELL, BA, marketing, '89, is a marketing representative for Xerox Corp. in Idaho.

TRACY PERRON, BS, social sciences, '89, is the Dietrich High School social studies and physical education teacher. Perron also coaches boys sports.

JOHN SCHIFF, BA, communication, '89, is working as an associate producer for Laughing Dog Productions.

GINGER SMEDLEY, BA, elementary education, '89, is teaching sixth grade at Park School in Weiser.

TAMMY STROMBORG, BBA, accounting, '89, is employed with Mikunda, Cottrell & Co., an accounting firm in Anchorage, Alaska.

MARK WILLIAMS, BS, psychology, '89, is attending medical school at Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine in Missouri.

RICHARD YORK, BA, political science-soc. sci./sec. ed., '89, is teaching eighth-grade social studies at Lowell Scott Middle School in Meridian.

WEDDINGS

CHUCK DEAVER and Debbie Hamilton, Boise, March 16

Martin Guerra and VICTORIA JEWELL, Boise, April 8

BRYAN TILTON and Dawn Doepke, Boise, May 6

- Dee Wilson and MOLLI EDGERTON, Seattle, May 13
- NATHAN WEEKS and PATRICIA O'BRIEN, Moscow, May 20

Michael Watson and LOUANN CLEMENTS, Lewiston, June 3

GEORGE B. SEAMAN and Barbara Ankeny, Boise, June 4

Jeffery R. Isham and KELLY K. GARLAND, Howe, June 10

Dr. Joseph Lowenstein and **DENICE ZUNDEL**, Mays Landing, N.J., June 11

BOOKER BROWN and PAM SELLAND, Boise, June 17

JEFFREY PEASE and Debra Harris, Boise, June 17

RICHARD KOM and KARLA McCORD, Boise, June 17

JERRY D. LJUNGGREN and KRISTA LYNN CLAUSEN, Kirkland, Wash., June 24

Todd T. Telford and LORI L. MILLER, Twin Falls, June 24

THOMAS E. SLUSHER and Melissa Sue Bell,

Tucson, Ariz., July 7 THOMAS J. MAGRINO and Kathleen M. Bruck, San Diego, July 8

Clifton Spengler and L. RENEE WATSON, Boise, July 8

Patrick Kershisnik and FRANCES TALBOY, Moscow, July 15

SHAWN KLING and NANCY ELIZARRARAS, Boise, July 15

- Roger Phillips and CHRISTEN BECHTEL, Boise, July 15
- Jeff Spiers and SANDRA WOLD, Boise, July 15

SCOTT COMPTON and Doreen Heinrich, Caldwell, July 22

DARREN CORPUS and CHRISTY LARRINAGA, Boise, July 22

CLIFF BAYER and NICKI PANKRATZ, Boise, July 29

GORDON HILL and KATHLEEN BRIGGS, Caldwell, July 29

RAYMOND P. SCHOLER and Joanna Buskey, Boise, July 29

JIM BELL and Lisa Miller, Boise, Aug. 5

DAVID ARTHUR BRODERICK and Lori Ann Chacartegui, Boise, Aug. 5

Cary Philip Driskell and JONI STRANDER, Boise, Aug. 5

MICHAEL HENRY and Deidre Bunderson, Boise, Aug. 5

Colin Lewis and ERIKA GRIFFIOEN, Honolulu, Aug. 5

GREG METZGAR and Denise Barton, Clarksville, Tenn., Aug. 5

William Cain and TAMI POMERINKE, Howell, Mich., Aug. 12

KEVIN BLAYLOCK and **JOANNA WINTER**, Nampa, Aug. 12

CHRISTOPHER McCULLOUGH and Mary Thueson, Boise, Aug. 12

DAVID PARKER and Laurie Clements, Boise, Aug. 12

SIDNEY VOGT and Lisa Gravett-Boos, Caldwell, Aug. 12

ALISA WRIGHT and Steven Anderson, San Clemente, Calif., Aug. 15

DOUGLAS LaMOTT and Stephanie Baum, Boise, Aug. 18

RANDALL YADON and RHONDA KISTLER, Boise, Aug. 18

Kari Barnes and STEPHANIE GUYON, Boise, Aug. 19

DERRICK CROWTHER, and Susan Glenn, Boise, Aug. 19

SHANNON STEVENS and Christian Holstine, Boise, Aug. 19

Thomas Todd and SHERYL MANNING,

Bismarck, N.D., Aug. 19 Jeffrey Sparks and CHERI DEE ANN STOREY, Poice Aug. 26

Boise, Aug. 26

JEFF BENTON, and Carrie Tatman, Boise, Sept. 2

Joe Smith, Jr. and **SHELLY RENEE YOUNG**, Meridian, Sept. 2

TERRY BROBECK and Carolyn Brokaw, Boise,

Sept. 2 RANDY DAVIS and Robin Grow, Coeur

d'Alene, Sept. 3

sen, Seattle, Oct. 7

Oct. 14

Oct. 14

Oct. 28

Oct. 28

Boise, Oct. 21

Hilton Herrin and JULIE WOODALL, Seattle,

Sept. 4 Kenneth Kreis and CARMEN ULRICH, Boise,

Sept. 9 BARRY HANSON and Keri Monroe, Boise,

Sept. 16

ROGER LEATHAM and **WENDY MORGAN**, California, Sept. 23

Randy Colson and KATHLEEN HUTCHINS, Boise, Sept. 30

WILLIAM PATRICK and SUZANNE GREEN, Boise, Sept. 30

Rudy Gonzalez and IRENE CHAVEZ, Boise, October

John Jensen III and SUSAN DABB, Boise,

RICK BASSETT and Sharon Robinson, Boise,

BRADLEY HINES and Kelli Sue McKinney,

DAVID BAUMANN and Jane Urresti, Boise,

Dean Briggs and DEBBIE SAKAHARA, Boise,

J. Brad Beuhler and ROXANNE RABER, Boise, Oct. 6 CHRISTOPHER ANDERSON and Molly Matthie-

DEATHS

WALLACE PEFLEY, AA, arts and sciences, '34, died Sept. 15 at age 79. Pefley was a teacher for 40 years and was a member of the first graduating class of Boise Junior College.

EVAN JAY LAW, AA, arts and sciences, '50, died Oct. 20. Law was fond of sports and had played semipro baseball under the Pittsburgh Pirates organization.



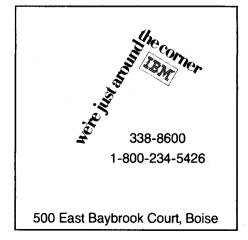
NEW DIRECTORY ON SCHEDULE

All Boise State University alumni were recently notified of the upcoming new Alumni Directory and asked for their input. Alums who have not returned their questionnaires should do so today to ensure that their personal information will be accurately included in this new reference book.

Within three months, the verification phase of this project will begin. Alumni will receive a telephone call from Harris Publishing Co., the directory's publisher. Alums are asked to please give the representative who calls a few moments of their time to verify the listing.

To reserve a copy of the Boise State University Alumni Directory, please advise the Harris representative during the conversation, since this will be the only opportunity alumni will have to order the book.

Scheduled for release this summer, the Boise State University Alumni Directory promises to be the definitive reference of more than 33,879 alumni. Don't miss the opportunity to be part of it! \Box



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CREATIVE GIVING IS DONOR TREND

(C)

By Bob Fritsch BSU Foundation Executive Director

One trend in support of Boise State University is through gifts other than cash donations.

The reasons are many, but the driving force is the desire by donors to support the educational mission and ensure that our students receive the quality education for which BSU is noted.

Secondary reasons include maximization of a donor's potential giving power, the ability of a donor to direct support, and the avoidance of taxes for both the donor and heirs.

There are many creative ways this can be accomplished. For example:

• A fully paid life insurance policy can be donated with a tax deduction for the replacement value or premiums paid, whichever is less.

• A fully paid residence or vacation home can be willed to the university while the donor continues to live there. The donor receives an immediate tax deduction for a portion of the current appraised value.

• A donor can give a gift of appreciated stock to the university, receive credit for the full market value and avoid the capital gains tax.

• A trust can be established that provides income to Boise State for a specified period of time after which the principal reverts to the donor.

• A donor can transfer marketable assets in return for a life income. The remaining principal passes to BSU and the donor receives a tax credit for the present value of the projected remainder.

• A life insurance policy can be purchased naming BSU as owner and beneficiary. The donor receives a tax deduction for the amount of the annual premium he or she pays.

These are but a few of the options open to friends of BSU. The university is able to work in partnership with each donor and his or her financial adviser to tailor a plan that provides the maximum benefit to both the donor and the university.

It is through this partnership that loyal friends of BSU can help ensure the university's bright future.

If you would like to receive Ensuring the Future, BSU's quarterly publication on creative approaches to support the university, write or call: Robert S. Fritsch, Executive Director, Boise State University Foundation, Inc., 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, (208) 385-3276.



Ted Trueblood

TRUEBLOOD FUND TO ASSIST WRITERS

The Boise State University Foundation has established a scholarship in memory of the late Idaho outdoor writer Ted Trueblood, Nampa.

Trueblood, who wrote for major national magazines for 50 years, often said he could "reach more people with a conservation message in one *Field & Stream* article than in 50 years of carrying petitions." In keeping with that philosophy, the scholarship funds will go to students majoring in creative writing with an emphasis on natural resource conservation.

Gov. Cecil Andrus announced the scholarship to prospective donors in a letter that said: "The value of Idaho's hunting, fishing and outdoor recreation keeps increasing, along with the need for a spokesman." Through his articles and books, Trueblood served as a leader in the conservation of wildlife and wilderness areas.

In January 1980, BSU presented Trueblood with the President's Award for Western Life and Letters. The award was made in appreciation of his leadership in the conservation of wildlife and public lands. Trueblood died in 1982.

Contributions to the Ted Trueblood Scholarship can be made to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. For information, call the foundation at (208) 385-3276.

BSUF RECORDS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

The Boise State University Foundation recorded another successful fund-raising year.

The Foundation raised \$2,603,350 in private contributions from 3,246 donors for the 1988-89 fiscal year. Total assets for the BSU Foundation are now more than \$9.3 million.

Phonathon '89 raised more than \$81,000, surpassing the \$50,000 target figure. The fund drive ran from Oct. 2 to Nov. 9.

Student callers contacted BSU alumni and friends throughout the country for donations. More than 3,000 people made contributions through Phonathon '89.

In addition, the BSU Foundation elected its officers for the 1989-90 fiscal year. They are Tom L. MacGregor, director of the Ada County Highway District, president; Peter L. Hirschburg, president of Fletcher Oil Co., vice president; Charles Blanton, an attorney with Hall, Farley, Oberrecht and Blanton, secretary; and Asa Ruyle, BSU vice president for finance and administration, treasurer.

Appointed to the BSU Foundation as new directors are Donald "Jim" Nelson, president of Nelson Sand and Gravel Co., Inc.; and Samuel Crossland, attorney and retired senior vice president for Morrison Knudsen. New Foundation trustees are Robert White, vice president of finance for Ore-Ida Foods, Inc.; Edmund Keane Jr., president and chief executive officer of Key Bank of Idaho; and William Glynn, president of Intermountain Gas.

DONOR NOTES

- Peter and Marianne Hirschburg donated \$2,000 for unrestricted use.
- Sen. Jim McClure donated \$1,000 to the BSU Marching Band Scholarship Fund.
- The estate of Doris A. Kelly bequeathed \$5,000 for nursing scholarships.
- Colleen and Curley Ross gave stock valued at more than \$40,000 to establish a football scholarship in their name.
- Will Burnham donated \$1,000 to the Geology/Geophysics Research Fund.
- Candace Petersen donated \$1,000 during Phonathon '89 to establish the Milo Petersen Memorial Scholarship.
- John Elorriaga gave stock worth more than \$3,000 for unrestricted use.
- Elizabeth Young donated \$15,000 to establish the Young Endowed Athletic Scholarship.
- James and Janie McClary donated \$2,000 for unrestricted use.

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We give you daily nonstop service to Seattle, Portland, Spokane and Lewiston. With great connections to United Airlines flights across the country and across the Pacific.

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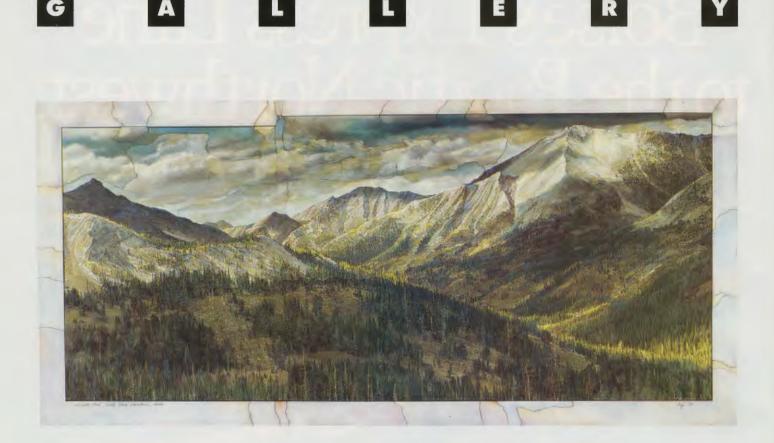
You earn 500 Mileage Plus miles on every flight, good towards free travel, seat upgrades and more.

You get it all with one phone call, one ticket and one check-in. And you get friendly skies service all the way.

For reservations, see your Travel Professional. Or call United.

And come fly the fastest growing airline in the Pacific Northwest. Come fly United Express.





ALABASTER PEAK 1988

from the Boise Cascade Collection Size: 25" x 50"

Alabaster Peak is located in the White Cloud Mountains. The medium is a hand-painted photographic collage, a technique I began working with about seven years ago. The inspiration for my work is derived from the extraordinary character of Idaho's landscape. Through these photo-collages, the viewer will hopefully share the same spirit and celebration of unspoiled wild places that is so essential to my own well-being.

Howard Huff, Boise State art professor and photographer



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