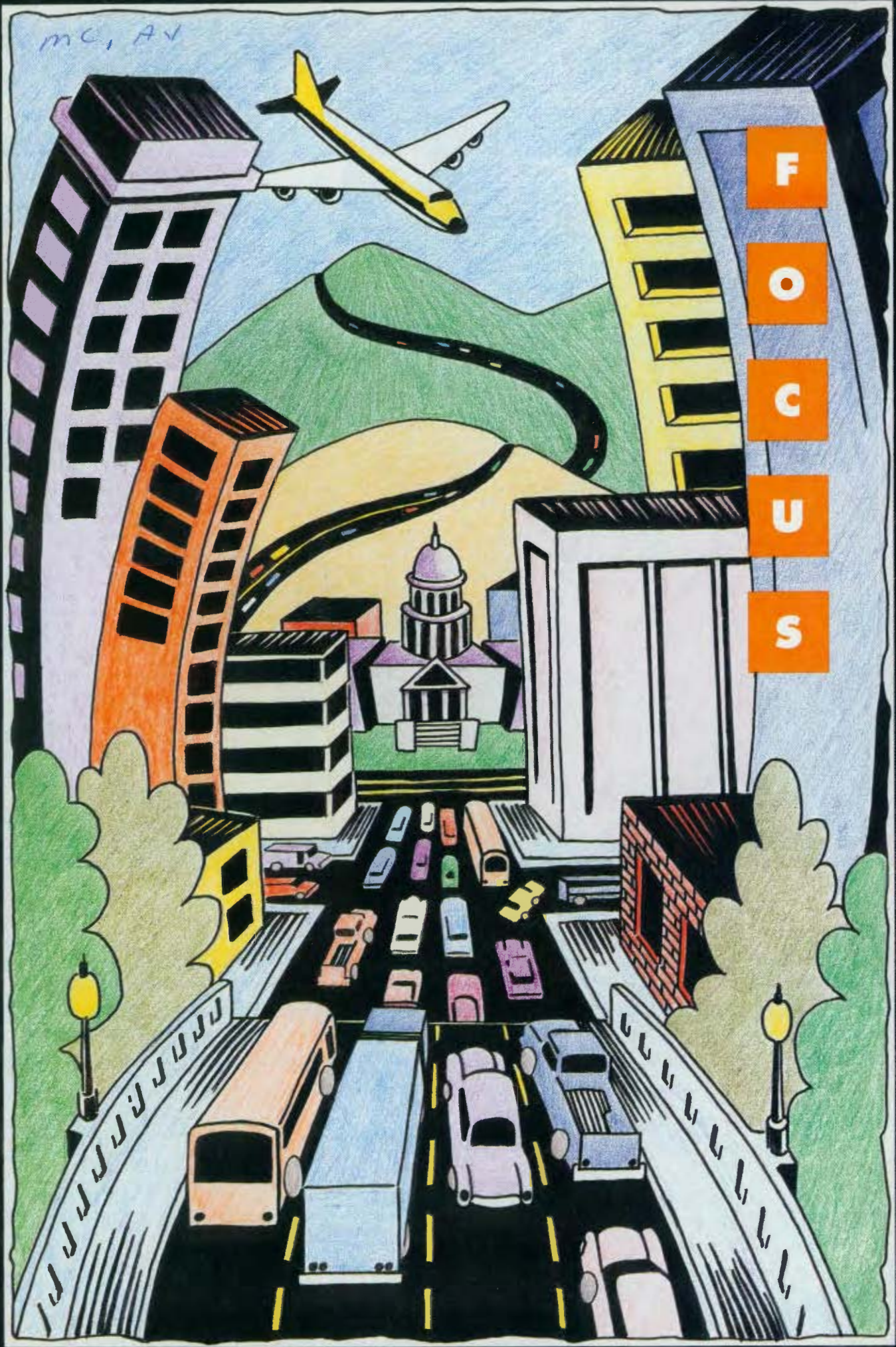
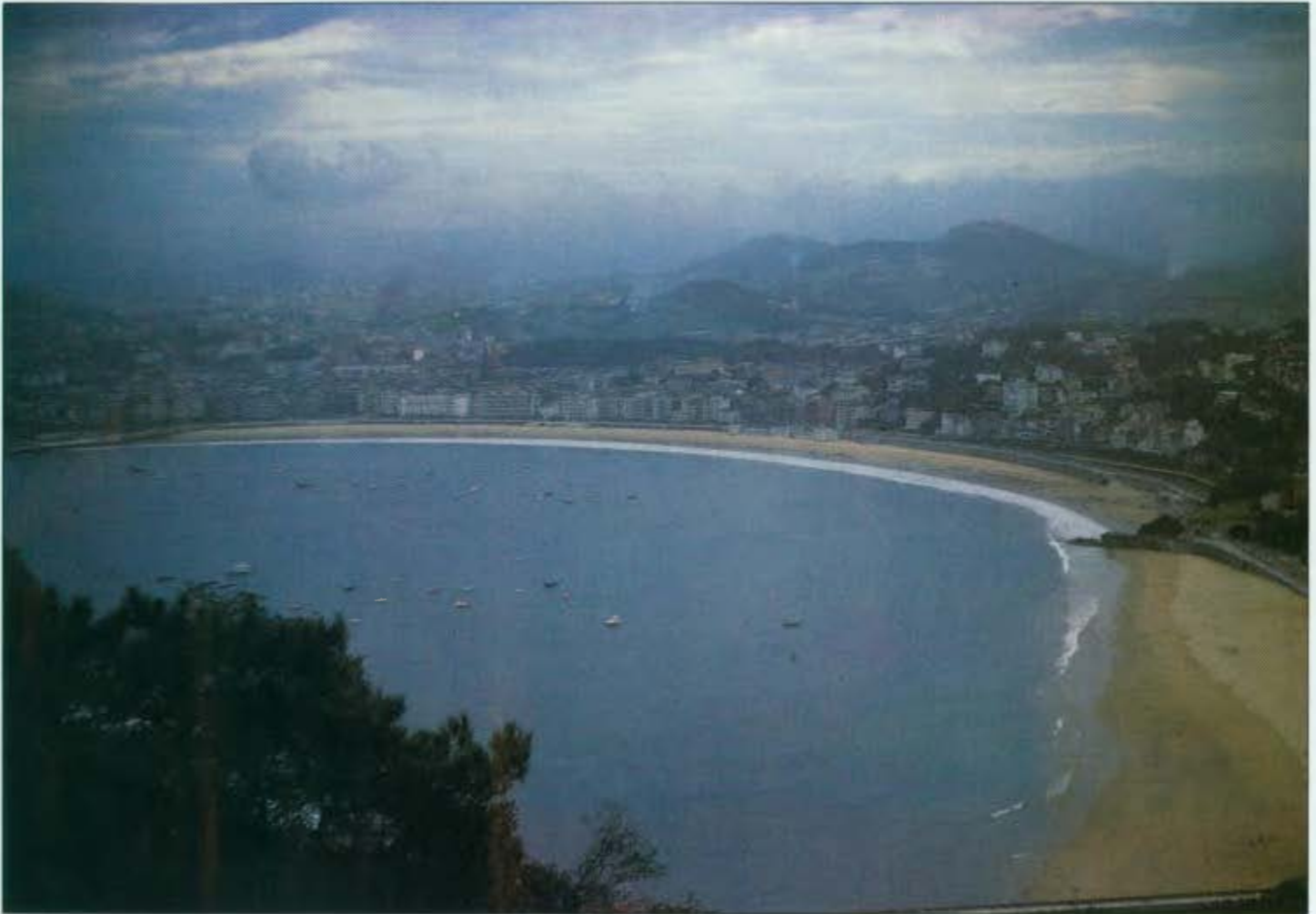


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**ROLL OUT THE BARRELS**

Boise State has been collecting "trash" for cash this fall through its campuswide recycling program. More than 3.5 tons of paper were collected in November alone from six buildings. The rest of campus will pitch in this spring, says John Franden, executive assistant to the president and campus environmental management committee chairman. Story on page 8.

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ABOUT THE COVER: Boise is a special place that provides its residents with a unique blend of big-city advantages and small-town nuances. With bald eagles traversing the Boise River and scenic foothills overlooking downtown, Idaho's capital has maintained an idyllic atmosphere hard to find these days. But is Boise's rapid growth jeopardizing those amenities? It's been said that growth is a double-edged sword. In this issue *FOCUS* examines some of the issues linked to growth in Boise. Illustration by Chris Graham.

THERE CAN BE NO GREAT CITY WITHOUT A GREAT UNIVERSITY

Frequently, during my 13 years at Boise State University, I have attempted to describe and to strengthen the link between the city and the university. As a result, "urban university" appears in the first sentence in the mission and mandate statement given us by the State Board of Education in 1983. We also helped form and were original signatories of the national Declaration of Metropolitan Universities last summer.

The relationship between the city and the university is critical because the city is an unparalleled learning resource and because the university is positioned to help the city understand itself and to rationalize its development. I contend that the ultimate quality, the "greatness" of the city, depends upon the strength of the interaction with the university and, obviously, the capacity and the excellence of the university itself.

The classic Greeks recognized that the city educated the person and the best of them felt obliged to participate in that education. That was before universities, specialization, and urban sprawl. Exposure to the essential elements of the city was unavoidable. The libraries, public art, theaters; the government at all levels and in all of its functions; and business, from the streets to the headquarters of international enterprise, brought people from many places and diverse backgrounds together, and fostered dialogue, learning.

The urban university provides a focus for learning in the modern era. Boise State University channels the advantages of its location to students through heavy use of part-time instructors (effective practitioners in the real world of the city) and the largest internship program in the Northwest—which allows students to learn in the marketplace. It also emphasizes interchange and cooperation with all elements of the city on topics and programs of shared interest. In those ways, the city still educates the person. The challenge is to keep that reality sharp and a priority for both citizens and professors.

What makes a city great is a live question. Assisting citizens in dealing with that puzzle is the strength of the university. The university is an objective forum based on the belief that in an imperfect world, questions, properly posed, and informed by research and dialogue, lead to the best solutions.

A great city is not necessarily a big city. Athens and Pompeii, for example, were great cities with orderly, coherent, aesthetically animated life. They boasted ample civic equipment to give special meaning and pride to citizenship. Too often over the centuries the balance was destroyed by growth, and cities were smothered by the machine, mass production, standardization, automation, and quantitative excess. But not inevitably, because Paris of the 1920s was a large city which exuded the promise of life, of vitality, and inspiration. Over the years, worldwide, architects and architecture got better, while cities got worse. Architects do not make cities. The city of the future could be the slum or shantytown.

Today, Boise is the symphony and the Interlude Bar; Nick's Shoe Store and the mall; the smell of Basque cooking and roadside produce stands; Albertson's delis and the Arid Club; the Morrison Center and the Egyptian Theater. It is politicians in cowboy boots and executives in jets; a Greenbelt with skateboards and pastel-shaded hills; the explosive phrases of J. R. Simplot and tubes on the river; yuppies and computer chips; Mercedes and pickups. It is blue astroturf and students in lines; the homeless and drifters; the exceedingly rich; natives and Californians; Broncos and others. It is



John Keiser and Fred Norman put the icing on the Boise City Centennial celebration.

the city of trees and sagebrush suburbs; eagles in the inversion; neighborhoods and mansions; philanthropists and hoodlums—no two the same, no one different. It is a city to be proud of, with a university dedicated to sustaining that pride.

Great cities are dramas lived in the minds of their people. They are shared visions, expectations, values and purposes. For those who live in them, cities must create a sense of place, a people place the citizen understands, accepts, and can influence. Providing this imperative for the great city is a university's purpose, and it takes a great university to fulfill it. Tremendous energy and light come from touching the wire of a fine university to that of a special city set in a unique environment.

The modern world is a collection of city-states. Although Boise and Ada County are not large compared with others throughout the nation, they have a greater relative impact on the state of Idaho than any other single city and county have on their states. Some respond to that fact with envy and a desire to curtail growth and prosperity—as if Boiseans don't know there are many other superb places to live, or if I am hypocritical when I contend I'd rather be in Pine. Others realize that the prosperity of Idaho depends disproportionately on how well its largest city and metropolitan area fare. As much as 40 percent of the present budget surplus was produced in Ada County, but is being spent throughout the state, making its mark on all Idahoans. The service obligation of Boise State University transcends the city limits. It formally includes the 10 southwestern counties; actually, a good deal more.

The brightest Boise vision will become reality, at whatever rate of growth, if it is collectively created and generally shared. Through all seven of its colleges, the Boise Future Foundation, and the organized and individual research and service of its faculty and students, the university will continue to serve as a forum, to pose questions about land use, air quality, transportation, growth rate, public services (per capita expenditure vs. per capita income), safety and order, and culture, because the modern world has never seen a great city without a great university.

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

GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO



The first phase of the Student Union renovation includes this new residence hall dining room, which is now in use while contractors turn the old dining room and Big Four Room into a large ballroom that can seat 1,000 people. Work on the SUB is expected to be completed this fall.

CAMPUS RECYCLING EFFORT SURGES

Campus recycling is on a roll, with about 3.5 tons of paper collected in November at Boise State. And more is yet to come, says John Franden of the campus environmental management committee.

Computer, white and colored paper is being picked up from only six buildings thus far, with the rest of the campus to join the program shortly. The total is expected to hit 5-6 tons per month by the end of spring semester. "I think it's good that Boise State is moving ahead with efforts to improve the environment for us all," Franden says.

The recycling program got off to a smooth start in October thanks to the cooperation of BSU faculty, staff and students eager to cut down on campus waste, he says. Paper is

being collected in desk-side boxes, then deposited in barrels on each floor. The barrels later are emptied by American Recycling of Boise. Money raised from the recycling program (\$150 in November alone) will be used for future campus environmental projects, Franden says.

Upcoming issues to be considered by the campus environmental management committee include pesticides, oil runoff from parking lots, indoor air quality and beautification efforts to make the campus more environmentally pleasing.

The environmental management committee is a group of about a dozen faculty, staff and students that meets regularly to discuss projects and issues. □

KEISER EXPLAINS OUTREACH PLANS, LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

President John Keiser announced plans to improve the university's service to south-west Idaho, including a larger facility in Canyon County, in his annual "State of the University" address that begins each spring semester.

"We have plans to increase our outreach effectiveness, which includes greater use of our extensive telecommunications capacity as well as strengthening our existing off-campus centers in Mountain Home, Nampa and McCall," Keiser said.

Keiser said within BSU's mission is an obligation to offer undergraduate courses, vocational education and other training that typically would be the role of a community college.

"It should be clear that Boise State embraces the community college function within the university structure," Keiser said.

Keiser said in addition to its 13,500 enrollment, the university serves another 23,000 people through workshops, training courses and other non-credit programs.

The plan to enlarge the Canyon County Center in Nampa includes a three-phase, \$5.2 million addition to the existing building on Nampa-Caldwell Boulevard.

The center opened in 1985, and served 3,000 students last year, far over its capacity.

Keiser said the expansion plan is in response to a legislative committee that concluded that Nampa needs additional community college activities.

"Boise State University has a community college mandate which we accept and are meeting now, but plan to fulfill in a more complete, focused and innovative manner," Keiser said.

Elsewhere in the speech, Keiser outlined BSU's budget request to the 1991 Legislature. It included:

- A \$4.2 million addition and renovation to the Math/Geology Building to house a national birds of prey research center.
- \$300,000 in planning money for a new College of Health Science Building.
- A \$600,000 special appropriation to begin a master's degree in social work.
- A portion of the state surplus to replace outdated equipment, as was done last year.
- \$900,000 to increase faculty salaries to levels at similar institutions.
- \$1.5 million for enrollment changes. □

IBM EMPLOYEE ON LOAN TO BSU

For 30 years Steve Stutz has faithfully reported for work at his office at IBM.

This year things will be different. Stutz is switching from Big Blue to the blue and orange of Boise State.

Stutz is one of a handful of experts the computer company "loans" to universities and colleges that are part of the IBM Computer Integrated Manufacturing (CIM) alliance.

Last year only 14 of 74 IBM employees who applied were selected for the manufacturing industrial fellowship.

Stutz has a master's degree in economics from the University of Utah. The systems engineering manager at IBM, he will work with BSU personnel to bring the complex CIM system on-line.

IBM established the fellowship program to give its employees an opportunity to work or teach in a college setting. The program is intended to help schools implement the CIM system.

There are more than 76 colleges in the CIM alliance, which was established two years ago. Last year IBM provided Boise State with \$1 million in hardware and software to set up a computerized system of manufacturing that follows a product from design to marketing.

Once the system is operating this spring, BSU will be a demonstration and training site for the intermountain region. □

BSU RADIO EXTENDS SIGNAL TO McCALL

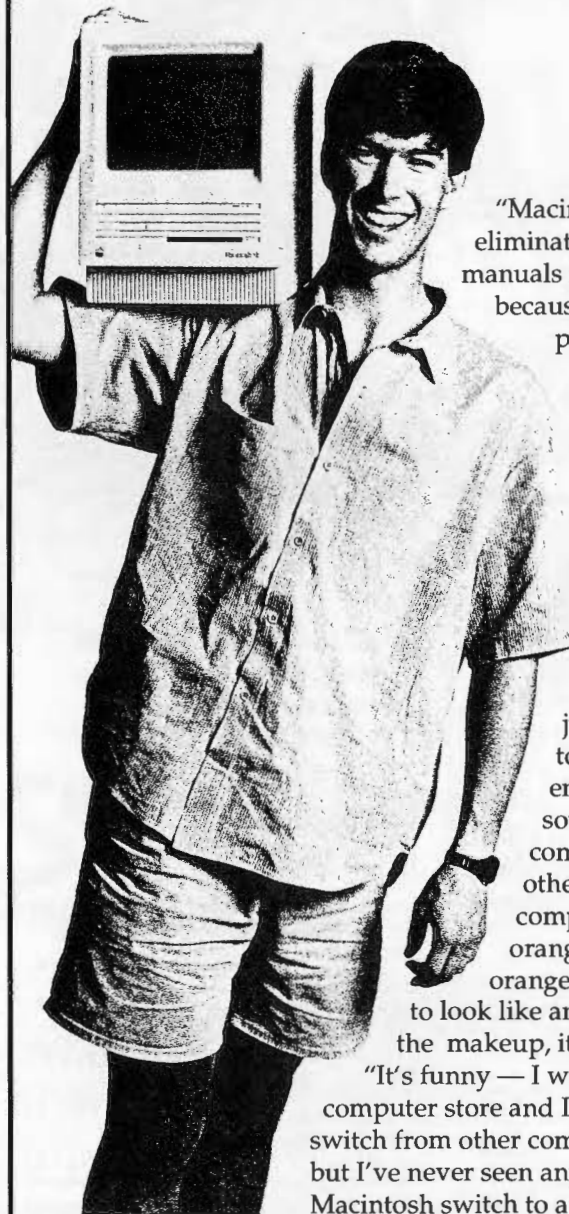
Testing, testing ... BSU Radio is testing a new transmitter on Brundage Mountain that will allow the public radio station to extend its range to the McCall area. Programming will be broadcast on KBSM at 91.7 FM.

The station is grateful to McCall-area listeners who have been providing information on the quality of the new signal, says Jim Paluzzi, general manager of BSU Radio. Engineers expect to have the bugs worked out by mid-February, when listeners will get clear reception.

Paluzzi also says the four-year, \$100,000 project has been one of the station's "toughest" because of site permits, tower construction and other factors.

Ultimately, BSU Radio will be able to broadcast selected programs from its Boise State studios to the McCall area, Paluzzi says. For example, legislative hearings on Valley County issues could be broadcast to the McCall area, while regular programming would continue for listeners in Boise, Twin Falls, Challis and elsewhere in southwestern Idaho. □

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Tim Moses
Computer Science
Vanderbilt University

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like a Macintosh, but it's just not possible. They're too fundamentally different to begin with. This may sound a little strange, but comparing a Macintosh to other computers is like comparing apples to oranges. You can squash the orange into shape and paint it to look like an apple, but underneath the makeup, it's still an orange.

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MICRON WORKERS GET 'TECH' TRAINING

Twenty workers at Micron Technology will have an opportunity to improve their technical know-how with the help of a program to begin in March at Boise State. "Tech Prep" is a five-month, pilot program offered through the College of Technology.

Tech Prep students will learn basic skills in refresher courses such as math, applied physics, computers and more. Then the students will participate in hands-on courses in electronics and other technical fields. And finally, they will develop specialized skills by focusing on high-tech fields.

Students in the program will continue to work on their regular line shifts at Micron, while attending evening courses at BSU.

Upon completion of the program, the workers are expected to be more eligible for promotion within their industry and better equipped to pursue college degrees, says Sharon Cook, acting associate dean of the College of Technology. □

BSU SEARCHES FOR THREE DEANS

Boise State is nearing the end of national searches to fill vacancies for deans in three of the university's seven colleges.

The positions opened for a variety of reasons. Tom Stitzel, business, will return to teaching next fall, John Entorf, technology, died last summer, and Richard Hart, education, will retire at the end of this semester.

Search committees in business and technology spent the fall semester combing resumes to arrive at lists of candidates for interviews. Applications for the education position closed in mid-January.

The selection of all three deans is expected in February or early March. □

MANELINE DANCERS THIRD IN DIVISION

Like the Bronco football team, the ManeLine dancers improved their record this "season" with a third-place finish in Division I of the NCAA National Collegiate Cheerleading and Pom Dance Championship in Dallas. The squad finished fourth in the competition last year.

The 20-member team competed against Division I teams such as Southern Methodist University and the University of Miami. The University of Missouri won the contest; Long Beach State University placed second.

Adviser/coach Julie Stevens said she was proud of the dancers, who worked hard to collect the funds needed to participate in the championship. The team raised \$12,600 from fans, businesses and the BSU athletic department. □

IRAQ WAR HITS CLOSE TO HOME

Some members of the Boise State family are feeling the impact of America's war with Iraq in a personal way. For them, the war is not 7,000 miles away, but as close as their own front doors.

Two alumni have notified *FOCUS* about their duties in Operation Desert Storm. Steven Hanson (BAS, '87) is an aircraft maintenance officer in the Nevada National Guard. Greg Metzgar (BA, political science, '86) is a first lieutenant with the 101st Airborne Division.

Two members of the BSU faculty and staff are on active duty because of the war. Anne Payne, chair of the nursing department, is filling a replacement position in Germany and Dick Graybeal, manager of engineering and technical services for the Simplot/Micron Instructional Technology Center, is in the U.S. waiting further assignment.

BSU business major Sami Al-Mudhaf is a member of a team of Kuwaiti students recruited by their government to translate for the U.S. military in the Persian Gulf. Al-Mudhaf was featured by national television crews covering the story.

One who has experienced the Iraqi invasion firsthand is 1971 graduate Abbas Aarti, a native of Kuwait who lost his home as he was held at gunpoint. The assistant director of Kuwait University's computer center, Aarti joined his family in Boise during the holidays. His wife, Pat, and daughter Reham now attend Boise State. □

SERIES TO FEATURE BUSINESS SCHOLARS

BSU students and Boise-area professionals will have the opportunity to gain a global perspective from foreign business experts thanks to a new series of international business colloquiums that began this semester.

Sponsored by the College of Business, the colloquiums will offer lectures from an ongoing series of distinguished scholars from other countries who will visit Boise State to formally discuss business and cross-cultural issues from a theme of business leadership in a global economy.

Some of the visits will be funded in part by the U.S. Council for International Exchange of Scholars and the College of Business.

The colloquiums' first speaker was Jiri Lukasek, a professor of computer information systems in the department of economic management at the Prague School of Economics in Czechoslovakia.

Lukasek is currently on a Fulbright fellowship at Columbia University in New York.

The colloquiums' next visitor is David Charles, Australian counsel general. His visit is scheduled for late April. □

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BSU PROFS IMPROVE SCIENCE EDUCATION

Boise State professors in the College of Arts and Sciences are playing key roles in efforts to improve science education in the public schools.

Three new programs are now under way:

- SMART, or Science & Mathematics Academies for Rural Teachers, is an alliance of 10 Northwest higher education institutions whose purpose is to improve math and science teaching in rural schools.

BSU represents Idaho in the coalition, which sponsors summer academies for rural teachers who will then serve as mentors in their home school districts.

- IDEAS, (the Idaho Education Alliance for Science), combines the resources of Idaho businesses, universities, and public schools to help teachers become better prepared. Meetings have been held across the state, including one at BSU in November. Seven states have established science alliances.

- The Idaho Earth Science Education Coalition, created last fall at the initiation of BSU geology professor Monte Wilson, will provide teachers with a listing of science experts from industry, agencies and academics; provide internship opportunities for teachers; and direct other professional development activities for teachers.

Members of the coalition include Idaho's universities, the state department of education, state and federal agencies, industry and public utilities. □

LET BSU'S 'GYPSY' ENTERTAIN YOU

"Everything's Coming Up Roses" in the Morrison Center Main Hall Feb. 28-March 2 when Boise State University's theatre arts department presents *Gypsy*, a Broadway show based on the memoirs of burlesque queen Gypsy Rose Lee.

Gypsy is Arthur Laurents' musical fable of a ruthless stage mother and the colorful, if risqué, rise to fame of her daughter. Some of the show's most memorable numbers include "Let Me Entertain You" and "You Gotta Get a Gimmick." Music is by Jule Styne and lyrics are by Stephen Sondheim.

The musical, starring Cheryl-Ann Rossi of Nampa as Gypsy and Gretchen Rumbaugh of Ashland, Ore., as Mama Rose, will be directed by Robert G. Anderson, a Chicago actor familiar to Boise audiences for his work with the Idaho Shakespeare Festival.

BSU faculty members play a large role in *Gypsy*, with musical direction by Lynn Berg, conducting by John Baldwin and costume design by Ann Hoste. The cast and crew also features many other faculty and students.

Gypsy tickets are \$12, \$10 and \$8 at Select-a-Seat outlets. □



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FACULTY AUTHORS FILL BOOKSHELVES

Books by Boise State University faculty on parks, poetry and physical fitness have been finding their way onto bookstore shelves in recent months. College of Arts and Sciences dean Daryl Jones, political science professor John Freemuth and physical education professor Werner Hoeger each have had new books published during the fall semester.

Published by Texas Tech University Press, Jones' *Someone Going Home Late* captures glimpses of nature and everyday life in simple terms with deep emotion and beauty. As exemplified by "Going On," Jones' poems are strong and honest.

In the poem, two survivors are left to survey the aftermath of a devastating Texas tornado: "Holding each other, glad to be alive;/they watch the sky, and turn/to what the future holds/forever changed,/like the cracked cups they will drink from/gently, with both hands."

Publishers Weekly, an international news magazine of book publishing, lauded Jones for his "masterful rhythmic impulse and unerring use of language."

Freemuth's book, *Islands Under Siege: National Parks and the Politics of External Threats*, examines the administrative tight-rope walked by the National Park Service under its contradictory mandate to simultaneously promote recreational use and preservation. Increasingly, Freemuth notes, national parks have come under environmental attack from sources outside the parks—and beyond the jurisdiction of the Park Service.

Islands Under Siege is published by University Press of Kansas.

Hoeger's five textbooks have made him the most widely read fitness author in the United States, according to Morton Publishing Co. of Englewood, Colo. His books are used by more than 400 colleges and universities.

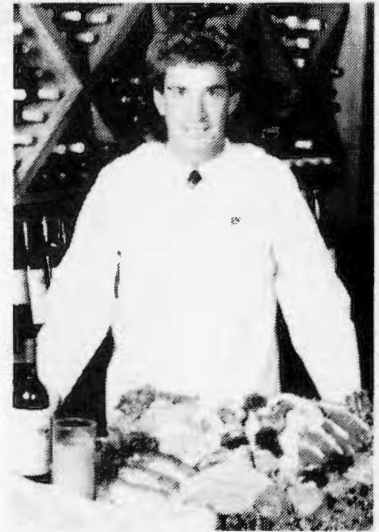
Hoeger's first book, *Lifetime Physical Fitness & Wellness: A Personalized Program*, was published in 1986 and is in its second edition. The second edition of *Principles and Labs for Physical Fitness and Wellness* was released last fall and has been used by more than 200 colleges. *Fitness and Wellness*, published in 1990 and authored with his wife Sharon, was used by about 50 schools during the first semester of its availability.

Hoeger attributes the success of his books to going beyond the basic components of fitness to achieve a higher quality of life. Factors such as nutrition, stress management and cancer-risk prevention are discussed as part of developing a healthy lifestyle. □



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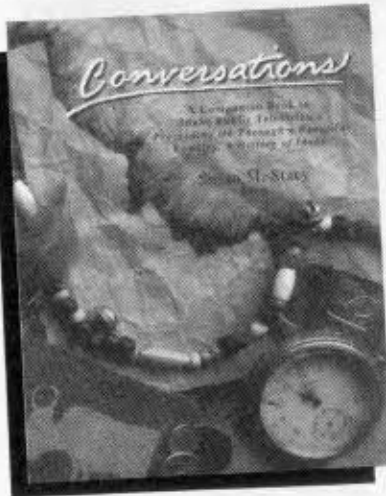
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JEFF STODDARD PHOTO

Little did Boise State art student Jeff Stoddard know that this outing to the Bruneau Sand Dunes would result in a photograph that would be judged the best in the nation in the Kodak International Newspaper Snapshot Award contest. "Footprints," the photo of his Great Pyrenees dogs, was judged the winner over 500,000 entries submitted in the black and white division. In addition to the national acclaim, Stoddard earned a \$5,000 prize and a trip to Walt Disney World.

BSU BRINGS CLASSES TO McCALL AREA

It was almost too good to be true. Karen Brahs says when she heard BSU would be offering classes this fall in McCall, she rushed into town from her home outside Donnelly to register. Now a full-time student, Brahs says it took 18 years to start college and there wasn't a moment to lose.

She is one of 25 students enrolled in the McCall program, started this fall to offer more educational opportunities for area residents seeking degrees. "This was fantastic," says the 36-year-old mother of two teen-age sons. "If it hadn't been for this I would still be at home twiddling my thumbs and wondering what I would be doing."

Classes meet weekday evenings at McCall-Donnelly High School. Courses offered this semester are English composition, general psychology, career and life planning, and introduction to astronomy. The students range in age from about 19 to over 60, and work in a variety of professions—from carpentry to health occupations and small business ownership.

For the classes to be successful in McCall, BSU learned that the academic calendar would need to be adjusted to seasonal employment demands, says William Jensen, dean of BSU's Office of Continuing Education. As a result, the fall semester began in mid-October to avoid conflicts with the summer resort trade. And spring semester will run from Jan. 14 through mid-April, with one-week breaks for the McCall Winter Carnival and spring vacation to coincide with the local school districts' schedules.

BSU administrators enlisted Elisabeth Ratcliff as area coordinator and selected a handful of classes that would satisfy the university's core curriculum requirements. Then they waited for the students.

The program got under way last fall with about five to eight students in each class. Although ideally each class should have a minimum of 12 students, Jensen says BSU administrators are pleased with the numbers and expect to make a commitment of three to four semesters before determining the fate of the McCall program.

While a larger student population is needed to keep the program afloat financially, the advantages of small classes aren't lost on students currently enrolled.

Brahs and Marianna Bilbao of Cascade say they appreciate the personal attention they get in their McCall classes. "I've enjoyed the one-on-one," says Bilbao, a support services supervisor at the U.S. Forest Service's Cascade Ranger District. Previously, Bilbao had commuted six or seven hours to Boise while earning a degree in elementary education. "Now I'm home in no time," she says.

Faculty members also value the small class sizes and dedication of their students. Steve Siegel, the only instructor to commute weekly from Boise, says the students are some of the most motivated he has seen in his four years of teaching his astronomy course. "These are some of the best students I've ever had," he says, citing the students' good study skills and lively classroom discussions. □

DEBATE TEAM AMONG NATION'S TOP 50

By LaVelle Gardner

Against impressive odds — those words describe the Boise State University debate team's outstanding performance this academic year.

Despite a lack of funding that has kept key members at home at times, the team has reached the top 50 in the Cross Examination Debate Association (CEDA), the nation's largest intercollegiate debate organization.

Team adviser Marty Most is pleased, to say the least. "The students have worked very hard," he says. "Given the circumstances, people don't realize how remarkable their success is."

CEDA rankings are based on the points each college's debaters earn at tournaments. Boise State reached No. 47 after competing in only two tournaments—the University of Utah Fall Classic and the University of Oregon Invitational. Most top 50 schools attended from four to as many as eight tournaments.

The team also won its most recent tournament, the Clark College Invitational in Vancouver, Wash., despite the absence of some of its key competitors, who remained in Boise because of budget limitations.

Equally impressive has been the BSU team's performance against other top 50 schools. The Broncos have a .500 or better record against every one of the 16 top 50 teams they've debated this season. BSU has a 3-0 record against No. 4 Gonzaga, a 2-0 record against No. 6 Eastern Utah, and a five-decision winning streak against No. 9 Oregon that goes back to 1989.

The Boise State debaters defeated No. 13 Arizona State in the semifinals of the University of Utah tournament, then beat No. 19 University of Nevada-Las Vegas in the finals. Boise State was 9-2 against Pac-10 teams in 1990.

BSU also is virtually assured of winning its third Northwest Forensic Conference Division II crown in the last four years. That division includes Oregon State, Linfield, Whitworth, and Northwest Nazarene College.

Like intercollegiate athletics, the debate team performs in the competitive arena. But unlike many student-athletes, team members receive little compensation for the time and money spent in research and travel. About the only "break" the debaters get are partial tuition waivers.

To perform well, team members spend many hours gathering, preparing and organizing their research before tournament competition.

It's all part of the sacrifice it takes to be a winner in a highly competitive "sport." □

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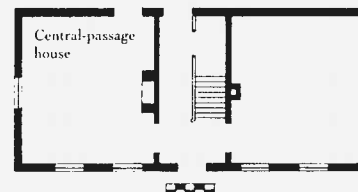
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SELLING THE CITY

BY AMY STAHL

As Kristy Olaveson talks on the phone, she gazes out her window at the late afternoon sun shining on the snow blanketing nearby mountainsides. "It's glorious," she says, describing the view from her new office in Wilderness Ranch.

Olaveson is one of three principals of POPULUS, a marketing research and consulting company that recently built a two-story "studio" on 20 acres northeast of Boise. Founded in 1985, the firm employs seven full-time workers and a handful of part-timers who use telecommunications technology to analyze data and make policy recommendations for business and government decision-makers. Just a year ago, POPULUS was firmly

rooted in Greenwich, Conn., successfully competing for a client list that has included such heavy hitters as Dun & Bradstreet, General Motors and the Reagan White House.

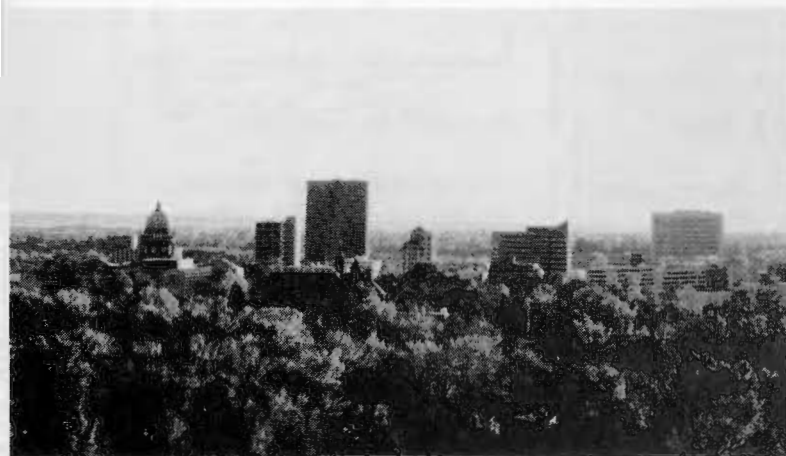
That is until 1989, when Olaveson and founders John Fiedler and Lesley Bahner attended a conference in Sun Valley and were impressed by the scenery and slower-paced lifestyle. Olaveson recalls, "We looked at each other and said, 'We could be in a beautiful area and still have a prosperous and successful business.'"

In April 1990, their bags were packed and POPULUS moved to Idaho. The presence of relatives in the area and other factors contributed to the decision, Olaveson says, but the clincher was a question of lifestyle. "Our work is very important to us and so is the quality of our lives," she says.

Quality of life is a phrase that comes up time and again in discussions about Boise's business climate. Pair the area's outstanding recreational opportunities, cultural offerings and a strong sense of civic pride with a low crime rate, hard-working labor force, enviable electricity rates and reasonable tax structure and you've got some pretty impressive selling points.

Thanks to a positive community profile and some strategic marketing, more and more businesses are taking notice, says Shirl Boyce, manager of the Boise Area Economic Development Council. In 1986, 225 businesses contacted the council about relocating to Boise. By the end of 1990, that figure had more than quadrupled to 953.

The pitch appears to be working. Great



GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO



Kristy Olaveson says *POPULUS* realized, "We could be in a beautiful area and still have a prosperous and successful business."

Western Casualty, a Midwest insurance company picked Boise over Salt Lake City for its new headquarters, and Sears, Roebuck and Co. hired an additional 125 workers to double its credit operation in 1989. Further, hundreds of new retail jobs were created with the completion of the Boise Towne Square Mall and other shopping centers.

Boise is getting a lot of mileage out of its strong points, but what about the city's weaknesses? It suffers from rising air transportation costs, crumbling roads and bridges, and an overcrowded, underfunded educational system. The capital city also lacks sources of venture capital and research park facilities. Some companies looked hard at Boise but went elsewhere.

- An electronics firm that would have brought 400 jobs considered relocating in Boise but moved on because of projected shortages in the pool of trained workers.

- In 1987, Boise lost a race against Colorado and 12 other states for the new \$50 million home of US West Advanced Technologies. The firm selected the Front Range because of research facilities already in place at universities in Boulder and Fort Collins.

Competition for business and industry can be fierce among intermountain cities in the West. Boyce says Boise is not in the same market niche as Portland and Seattle, cities that have seaports and extensive industrial

bases. Boise does, however, compete against cities like Colorado Springs, Spokane and Salt Lake City, which also court light manufacturing and clean high-tech industries that bring jobs but minimal environmental impacts. Officials of each city have a wish list of desirable businesses, and each is quick to reel off their city's virtues.

Colorado Springs boasts a highly productive workforce, favorable tax structure, climate and educational opportunities, says John Fowler, president of the city's Chamber of Commerce. The city has welcomed several new non-profit associations, religious and sports organizations, and incubator

projects established at the University of Colorado at Colorado Springs. It also banks on the continued success of existing businesses. One of the area's largest employers, Shepard's/McGraw-Hill publishing house, recently added new facilities and more jobs to its local operation.

Spokane steers prospects to its low real estate and utility rates, prime airline and trucking connections, and lack of congestion. Ellie Chambers of the Spokane Economic Development Council also is quick to point out the benefits of the five four-year colleges and universities within 90 minutes of her city. A former BSU student, she tells business prospects about the Spokane Intercollegiate Research and Technology Institute (SIRTI), a consortium of local institutions that will provide valuable research services and easy access for area students.

Salt Lake City shares many of Boise's strengths in terms of quality of life but enjoys the added benefits of size and good airline connections. Fred Ball of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce brags about the city's recreational opportunities, competitive tax structure, well-educated workforce, professional sports and cultural events. Businesses also are attracted to Salt Lake's high birth rate and low wage rates.

In the last 24 months alone, the Salt Lake City area has gained 8,000 new jobs from a single industry: telemarketing. Delta Air-

Glowing magazine articles draw attention to the city, but the continued growth of existing businesses is what really fuels the economy.

Western, small-town quality of life is what draws many businesses to Boise, but a small population also means a lack of resources demanded by other industries. Boise is seeking its special niche in the world market.

lines, American Express, Sears, Holiday Inn and Fidelity Investments each have opened large offices in the city. Other new firms include a cosmetics company, biomedical services tied to the University of Utah, and a genetics center linked closely to the genealogical libraries compiled by the LDS church.

Further, Salt Lake is taking the offensive on overseas marketing. It has created a foreign trade zone to entice lucrative Pacific Rim investments and operates offices in Tokyo, Taiwan and Brussels. Boise may have trouble competing in certain arenas, such as Pacific Rim trade, where Boyce says transportation costs, a small population base and simple geography work against the city.

But Boise does hold its own in other areas.

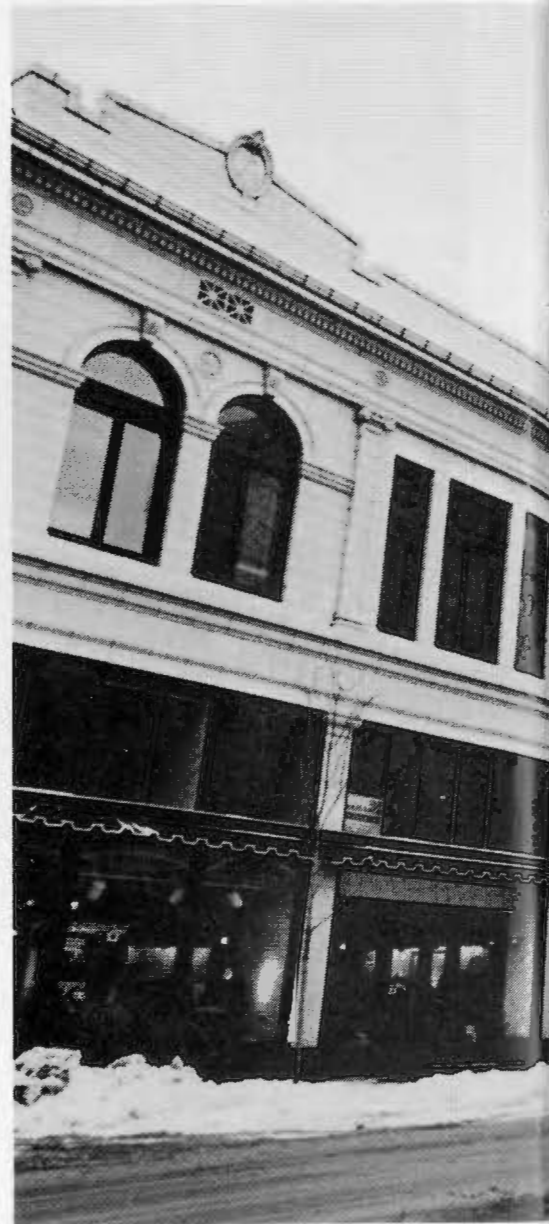
And good press doesn't hurt Boise's marketing efforts. In recent months, the city's virtues have been trumpeted in national publications, including *Sunset* magazine, the *Los Angeles Times* and *Horizon Air* magazine. The city also placed in the top 10 in *Parenting* magazine's list of best cities in which to raise children.

Glowing magazine articles draw attention to the city, but the continued growth of existing businesses is what really fuels growth in the economy, Boyce says. "If your inside isn't healthy, then you're not likely to bring business in from the outside."

Despite recession worries, firms like Morrison-Knudsen, Boise Cascade Corp., and Hewlett-Packard form a solid base for Boise's economy. In recent years, the Boise Valley's high-technology leaders have enjoyed robust growth, resulting in the further growth of spin-off firms like Extended Systems Inc. and Computrol. Another example is California-based Advanced Micro Devices Inc., an integrated circuits manufacturer that recently opened a Boise office to provide better service for H-P.

While the rest of the nation is grappling with the recession, the economy is looking pretty solid in Idaho; Ada County in particular. Department of Employment figures show an average of 54,239 workers were employed monthly at more than 3,500 business in 1975. By 1989, more than 6,100 businesses employed about 97,000 people.

"Overall I think you're going to see pretty good growth in the next 10 years," says Rod Grzadzieleski, director of the Idaho Small Business Development Center (ISBDC) at Boise State. "The key, though, is that if you're an existing business you need to stay on top of it or someone's going to take it away from you."



Shirl Boyce of the city's economic develop-

If the area is going to see sustained growth it needs to diversify with more manufacturing, urgently needed sources of venture capital and continued modernization. Existing firms, like a local foundry using 1930s machinery, must upgrade their equipment and retrain employees to keep pace in a global marketplace, he says.

At ISBDC, Grzadzieleski helps small-business owners write development plans and find their niche in the business world. The center's clients have included Valihai spices, Rose Creek vineyards, Peruna personal-care products and other emerging companies.

Grzadzieleski says BSU's commitment to the center and other services it provides are indicative of the university's ongoing efforts to be more responsive to industry. In the last year, Boise State has signed an



ment council says Boise holds its own against virtually any other city in the Intermountain West.

agreement with the University of Idaho to graduate engineers in Boise, and inaugurated a state-of-the-art manufacturing technology program.

While BSU is filling more needs, it lacks the resources of larger universities lauded for their research facilities and programs. Idaho just can't compete with big-budget states like Utah, Colorado and Washington, says BSU economics professor Chuck Skoro. "Idaho is not going to have a university like Colorado. We can't tax the people that much to have a university that big," he says.

Skoro warns that forecasts show flat growth for most of the state's products—news that isn't likely to bode well either for the state or for Boise. Despite what some Boiseans like to think, Skoro says "we're not independent from the rest of the state. There is no way Boise can skate through unscathed."

Grim predictions notwithstanding, Skoro gives Boise high marks on its civic report card. He thinks the Greenbelt, Morrison Center and downtown redevelopment are attractive symbols of a city with a vision.

He's leery, though, of what unplanned growth can do to the city. Boise's planning and zoning has swung like a pendulum on the fortunes of the economy, jeopardizing the lifestyle many companies—and their employees—treasure.

Boise needs to take a good, long look at itself and gain an understanding of where it wants to be in five, 10 and 50 years. "Somehow, we need to get a real sense of who we are and what's permissible," Skoro says. That way Boise can prosper yet retain the small-town quality that has proved so popular among businesses and their employees. □



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Conventions are good for the Boise economy. Conventioners spend, on the average, \$150 per day for lodging, meals, transportation and retail purchases. Each dollar turns over in the local economy several times, impacting the community in a big way.

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CLOSING IN ON OPEN SPACES

BY GLENN OAKLEY

After a decade of economic stagnation, Boise is booming. But the elation over a growing city is giving way to apprehension as street signs replace trees along the Boise River, the foothills are carved into endless terraces of view lots and survey stakes appear on favorite nature trails.

During the next 20 years Ada County's population is projected to increase from its current 211,000 people to 290,000-320,000, according to studies by the Ada Planning Association and Idaho Power Co., respectively.

Can Boise add 80,000-110,000 people without losing its wild and natural places, its trout-filled river, backdoor nature trails, wide open spaces and urban wildlife?

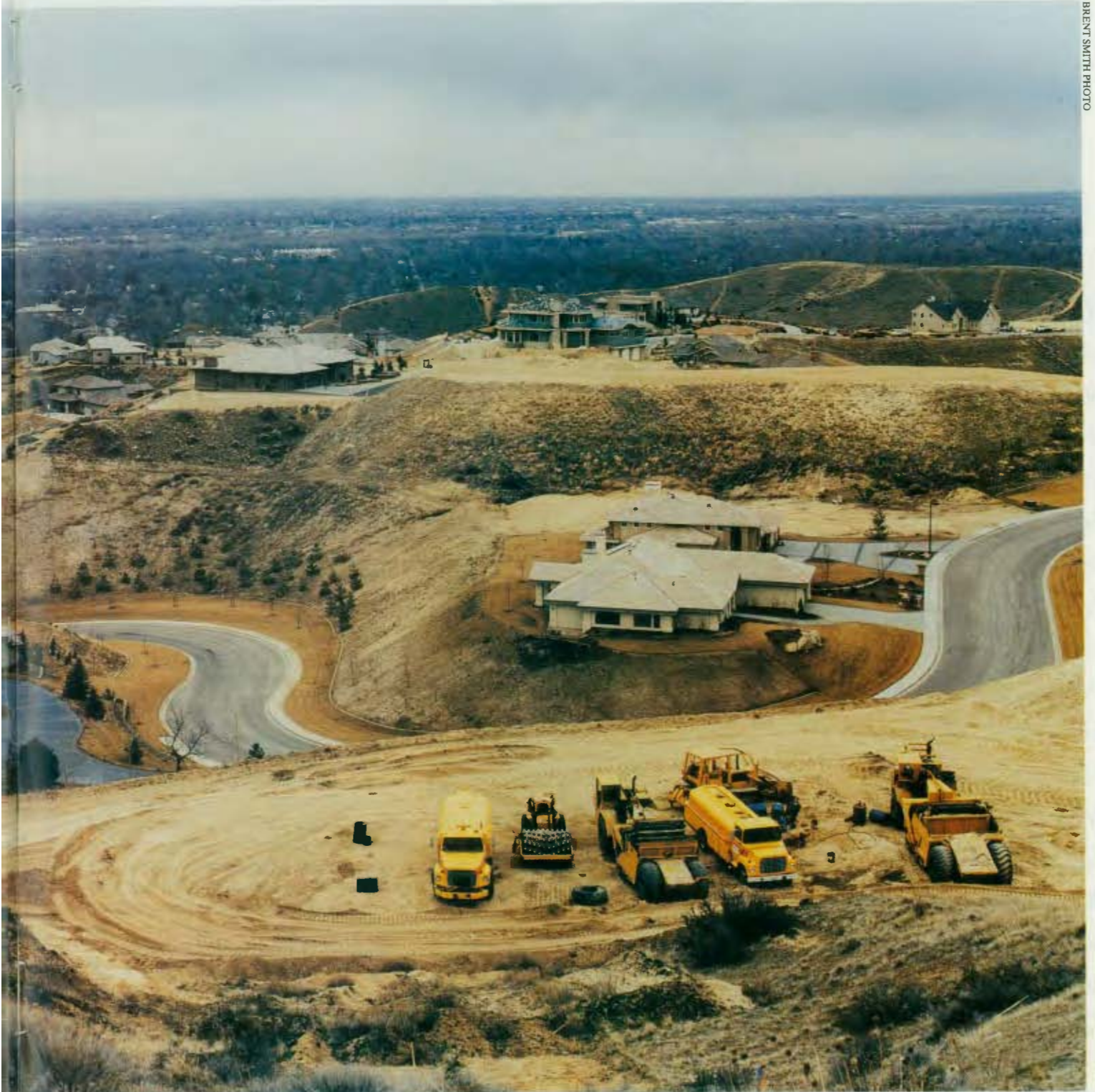
Most observers agree that growth in Boise is inevitable, but that the direction and intensity of that growth can be controlled *if* planned for sufficiently, *if* Boiseans are willing to pay more to sustain their quality of life, and *if* that action comes now.

Over and again, the Boise River and Greenbelt are cited as examples of what the city can do to simultaneously protect its natural environment and enhance economic growth. In the 1960s the Boise River was a cesspool, with five meat-packing plants dumping offal into the river, says retired wildlife biologist Hugh Harper. He recalls that while conducting a study of the river, "We were wading through pools of fat globules up to our knees. Sometimes the river ran red with blood."

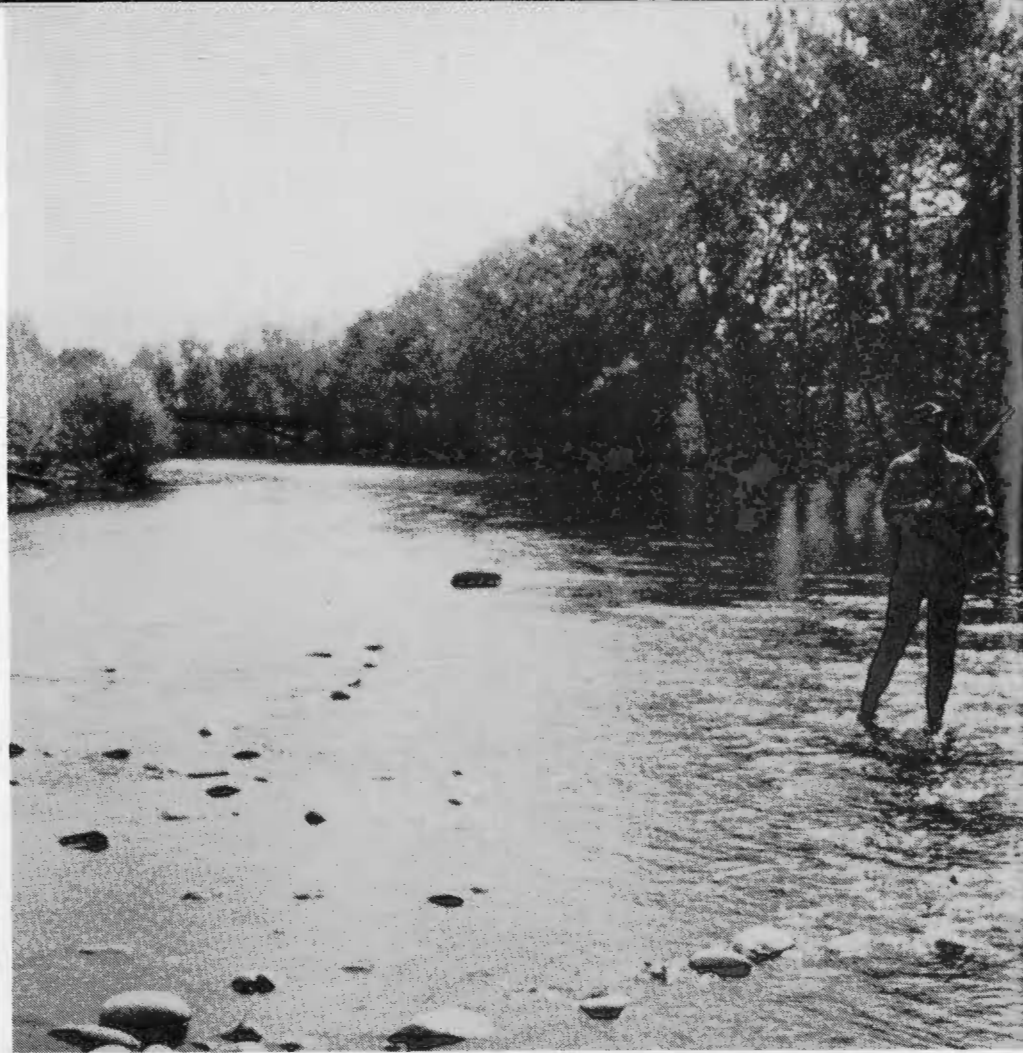
Today, after two and a half decades of often contentious battling over the Boise River Plan, mandatory 200-foot building setbacks and city acquisition of greenbelt pathways, the Boise River is universally regarded as the city's finest gem. City Council president Mike Wetherell says, "The



With view lots selling for as much as \$100,000, devel-



opers have been carving the Boise foothills into a series of terraces, leading to protests from downslope residents.



The Boise River, a popular trout fishery, is testament to the city's ability to control development

The Boise River, once a cesspool literally reeking of blood and guts, has become the city's pride and joy through environmental planning, regulations and acquisition of land. Now, some citizens are saying the same foresight and planning can be applied to the Boise foothills, creating greenways stretching from the river to the ridgetops.

Greenbelt did not just appear. There was a tremendous dispute over whether the city should acquire the property. It's still a constant battle to protect the setbacks."

Yet the ability to fish for native trout in the middle of the city and watch geese, eagles and herons fly overhead is no small part of what attracts people and businesses to Boise.

"I'm just convinced that if you build quality of life you never have to worry about economic growth," says Gary Lyman, director of Boise State's Boise Future Foundation.

Gary Richardson, a public information officer for the Public Utilities Commission and longtime environmental activist, says, "What we've learned about the river, that same kind of enlightenment is occurring in other places." Richardson envisions a series of "greenways" running from the river to the ridgetops via the gulches that cut through the foothills, "where you can walk, ride a bike, ride a horse."

The gulches and ridges of the foothills, however, happen to be the areas under some of the heaviest development pressure in Boise. Hulls Gulch and Castle Rock, place names turned battlegrounds over development vs. preservation, exemplify the key issues. Both areas are privately owned par-

cels of land long used by the public for recreation and access. And both areas are valuable as homesites to their owners.

The residents of adjacent neighborhoods object to the housing developments on a variety of grounds, ranging from loss of wetlands and public access, to increased traffic. The Castle Rock development also was opposed by the Shoshone-Bannock tribe which claims the site is a sacred burial ground.

While the Boise City Council denied developers certain portions of their development plans, Wetherell notes, "Legally, there is no way that this city council or any other that takes its oath of office seriously can deny a private property owner reasonable use of his property."

Richardson concurs with Wetherell in the Castle Rock case. "That piece of property was annexed and zoned years ago," he says. "But when it comes to further growth in new areas [not yet zoned residential] the city government can tell developers under what conditions they do get the rezoning," including provisions for public access and open space common areas. "We've got the opportunity now in each of the foothills gulches and some ridges to preserve those as open spaces and public places." The Boise Foothills Committee, comprising citizen groups,



and protect environmental quality.

developers, professional planners and city and county officials, is considering such options.

Richardson says, "I know there's a lot of nervousness among developers that this is some kind of commie plot to take their land. But everybody wins if this is done right. Developers will increase the value of their development."

Fred Kopke, whose Orida Investment Corp. is working on the Hulls Gulch development, agrees that, "Everybody can gain with cooperative negotiations." He says he generally supports a greenways concept, with the understanding that, "In most cases you're dealing with private property." However, Kopke, one of the developers on the Boise Foothills Committee, says the existing foothills ordinance has worked well. "On a technical side I think the foothills have been pretty well protected," he says.

"Economic growth is what triggers these problems," he continues. "We're responding to the market." But Kopke believes foothills development will be more limited than many fear. The cost of construction increases the higher one goes in the foothills, he notes. "There are only so many buyers for \$100,000 lots. I think the market will be self limiting."

(Continued on page 25)

THE FUTURE IS YOURS TO SEE

If you had your choice, what would Ada County be like in the year 2010?

Would you slow the pace of growth by placing tighter regulations in areas like the foothills? Would you increase taxes so people could have more services? Or would you prefer life in Ada County just the way it is today?

Those are just a few of the scenarios that faced Ada County residents who participated in the latest survey sponsored by the BSU-based Boise Future Foundation.

The survey, which had 451 respondents, was designed to determine what type of "preferred future" residents want by the year 2010, says Gary Lyman, director of the Boise Future Foundation and author of the survey.

"We got to 1990 from 1970 by magic. There was no guidance, no planned purpose. Now we have opportunities and responsibilities to focus on what people desire," he says.

Questions focused on seven quality-of-life issues—land development, air quality, roads and bridges, population growth, taxes and services, community safety, education and culture.

The results, says Lyman, point to a populace that is willing to pay for additional services if positive results are shown.

"People are not totally dissatisfied with the status quo, but they do want to see adjustments. There's always been a fairly large percentage who would pay more, but government must do a better job of showing the effects of that," Lyman comments.

The survey also reveals a citizenry that is concerned about the impact growth is having on the county.

Thirty-four percent of the respondents, for example, favored a future in which government regulations prohibit development along the Boise River and on the foothills. Another 50 percent favored regulations that limit development in those areas, while only 16 percent favored moderate regulation.

There was strong agreement that Boise's air quality should not deteriorate any further, even if it meant a strictly enforced ban on wood burning during inversions. Forty-five percent said air quality should stay about the same as it is

now and another 44 percent favored improvement.

The survey also indicated that two-thirds of the respondents favored population growth that is close to the national average, which means Ada County would have 253,000 residents in 20 years.

That represents a slowdown from the current growth pace, which is well above the national average. Seventeen percent favored more growth, while 14 percent wanted no growth.

A majority (57 percent) said they favored increased taxes in return for better public services and education. Thirty-six percent said taxes should stay at their current levels, and services should remain the same.

A recent study indicated that per-pupil expenditures in the Boise schools lags 25 percent behind similar cities in the West. Fifty-six percent of survey respondents said they favored increasing expenditures to reach the average of those cities, and another 33 percent favored per-pupil expenditures above the average.

Other results of the survey indicated that:

- Respondents favored taking some action to improve the county's road and bridge system. Forty-four percent said funding for roads and bridges should be generated every year, using impact fees on development and local option taxes on sales and gasoline.

- Eighty-seven percent supported increased expenditures for programs aimed at the prevention of crime, while 10 percent favored a community that relied more on police services.

- Sixty-one percent said cultural services should be expanded to meet demand.

The survey will be a source of information to Boise Visions, a city-sponsored program that involves hundreds of citizens examining Boise's present and future.

"Eventually the committees will have to make policy recommendations that match what people prefer, tempered by some reality. This survey will provide some guidelines on those preferences," says Lyman.

"This is the beginning of a 'collective direction' that will get us where we want to be in 20 years," Lyman says. □

URBAN EAGLES

BY GLENN OAKLEY

At dawn, when the sun is just cresting the basalt cliffs above the Boise River, the eagles leave their roosts. A sudden flap of 6-foot wings in the brittle-cold morning air, and they are off.

The eagles come winging in alone or in pairs as they follow the river over concrete bridges, past the expensive new homes that have sprouted along the riverbanks, between the blockish buildings of glass and concrete that are the corporate headquarters for Morrison Knudsen, Albertson's and Ore-Ida, past Boise State University, through the heart of Idaho's capital city.

Each winter they come. In 1988-89, a particularly cold winter, there were at least 25 eagles at one time living on the edge of Boise, and as many as 50 came and went throughout the season.

That bald eagles would winter near a city of some 120,000 people can be attributed to the valley's relatively mild winters; the Boise River, which rarely freezes over and is stocked with trout; and the stretches of undeveloped and relatively wild river bottom land which remain.

But can a growing city sustain eagles in its midst?

Robin Spahr, who spent two winters following the eagles of Boise for her Boise State master's degree project in raptor biology, says the answer depends on how development along the river corridor is managed. And that, she says, "remains to be seen."

In her master's thesis she writes, "Based on my findings, development of remaining land along river corridors should be limited or at least regulated to limit impacts on eagle habitat."

Now working on threatened and endangered species projects for the U.S. Forest Service in Ogden, Utah, Spahr monitored the eagles from Lucky Peak Dam, 10 miles east of the city limits,

through town to its western edge during the winters of 1987-89.

The eagles roost overnight in an expanse of cottonwoods along the river just a few miles from the eastern edge of the city. This chunk of wildness, which will remain essentially undeveloped, is owned by the Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands.

But more developments along the river corridor are planned. Construction of a new bridge near Warm Springs Avenue is planned to connect ParkCenter Boulevard with Warm Springs Avenue. And not far from Barber Pool, where the eagles roost and seek sanctuary, another bridge has been contemplated in order to connect Interstate 84 with Highway 21.

Housing developments are also of concern. The Boise River corridor is perhaps *the* most valuable development property in the city, with the promise of bald eagles flying past one's doorstep a significant selling point.

The city of Boise has adopted the Boise River Plan, which in places prohibits construction or development within 200 feet of the river. The setback should protect most of the perching trees necessary for the eagles and helps ensure the integrity of the river itself.

But any development along the river is a compromise. The question is how much the impact of development can be mitigated.

Eagles tend to avoid developed areas, Spahr determined. And people walking along the river were, she wrote, "the most disturbing to eagles in terms of flushing frequencies."

The flushing of eagles in the winter is particularly troublesome because the birds are forced to expend energy flying during a time when they are trying to conserve energy in order to survive. Spahr recommends buffer zones of thick understory



vegetation separating perching trees and pathways.

"A buffer zone of 200 meters would protect 96 percent of the eagles along the Boise River," she concluded. "Planners should decide what proportion of a population of eagles they are willing to disturb and plan buffers accordingly."

Learning to accommodate eagles near population centers may become increasingly important, Spahr notes. "As development of bald eagle wintering habitat increases, bald eagles may be forced to winter in close contact with people."



CLOSING OPEN SPACES . . .

(Continued from page 23)

Nevertheless, others believe acquisition of land—through easements or purchase—may be necessary to ensure public access to much of the foothills. Wetherell says land acquisition is, “One of the most important and also most difficult” functions of city government. “People don’t want to spend money for something that won’t be important for another 10 or 20 years,” he says. But Wetherell says he has been pushing for a bond issue which would fund development of existing parks as well as purchase public lands for the city. He says the bond issue may go before the voters this spring.

Development in Boise and Ada County is currently governed by a tangle of special area plans, the Boise Metropolitan Plan, and planning and zoning ordinances, all of which in turn are administered by a variety of governmental bodies.

In addition, there are perhaps equally as many citizen groups, neighborhood organizations and special committees formed to fight, monitor or manage development of Boise’s natural areas.

Susan Stacy, a Boise city planner from 1979-1986 who is completing a master’s in history from BSU, calls the metropolitan plan, “very obsolete right now. It was built around a commercial center in the downtown center. We need a new way of looking at the city.”

The Boise Future Foundation’s Lyman concurs. “We don’t have a comprehensive plan,” he says. “We have a bunch of zoning regulations.” Richardson, “There is no real plan for the foothills. There’s an ordinance. It creates some rules and conditions, but there’s no overview that looks to what kind of development we want there.”

Mayor Dirk Kempthorne’s Boise Visions project, which involves some 450 citizens divided into committees, is seen by some as a means to develop a new comprehensive plan for the city.

An 11-person planning team, including Lyman, and a 26-person steering committee, including BSU President John Keiser, oversees 20 working committees that are examining such aspects of the city as land use and cultural amenities.

The committees are charged with assessing the current status of open space or museums, for example, and then suggesting what the situation might look like in 20 years under various scenarios.

Sheri Freemuth, an Ada County planner teaching a course this semester at BSU, says this sort of process, while lengthy and labo-

rious, is powerful because regulations resulting from intensive citizen participation are “armed with public consensus.”

But while the talks and studies progress, so too does development. Last summer alone, foothills housing development destroyed four populations of one of the rarest plants in Idaho, Mulford’s milkvetch.

Bob Moseley, a plant ecologist who oversees the plant portion of the Idaho Natural Heritage Program, says, “Very few people understand what’s at stake—that these are federal candidates for listing [under the Endangered Species Act]. They are part of the natural heritage of the state. This is part of global diversity. Actions right here in Boise affect global diversity.”

While protecting the environment is often viewed as a one-sided affair—people doing nature a big favor by not destroying it—there is a reciprocal aspect which might well be considered.

Harper remembers the Boise floods of 1959 when 5 inches of rain fell in a few hours. The wetlands in places like Hulls Gulch, he notes, act as sponges to absorb such cloud-bursts. “If we get a storm of the same magnitude of August of ’59, we’ll have a flow of 2,400 cubic feet per second down Hulls Gulch, and about 50 percent of that would be sand and silt,” he says.

Despite improvements in the Boise River, Harper believes Boiseans may be too complacent about the well-being of the waterway. The 200-foot building setback [for land upstream of Municipal Park] is “a bare minimum, really,” he says. Harper consulted with the developers of the Spring Meadow housing project, the first managed under the Boise River Plan. But even there he notes that residents are mowing their lawns to the edge of Loggers Creek, in violation of the plan. And, noting that levies were built between the river and Spring Meadow, Harper says, “We’ve denied the river the use of all its flood plain. That’s like putting the water in a hose through a nozzle.” Harper notes that Idaho has been in a dry weather cycle for the last several years, but when wetter seasons return, higher runoff in the river and gulches may test the man-made modifications.

Boise can avoid the shoddy and unplanned development nightmares of places like Denver and Los Angeles, says Harper.

“Boise still has the opportunity to do it, but the opportunities are closing rapidly,” he comments. “What we get saved in the next 10 years is what we’ll have to live with. After that, anything more will come very, very dearly.” □

While Boiseans can pride themselves on having a city which hosts a sizeable eagle population, the fact is the eagles are here because the majority of their wintering habitat has been overrun by people and they have few options left.

Spahr found that, compared with studies of other eagle populations, “it appears that the Boise eagle population is more tolerant of human activity. While this is an indication that bald eagles may be able to adapt, to a certain degree to humans, protection for this population is still necessary.”

As pressure increases for river corridor development, Boiseans will discover how adaptable *they* are to the needs of urban eagles. □

A SENSE OF PLACE

BY ARNOLD PANITCH

Neighborhoods are that extension of family and household that create identity. As you are what you eat, you are where you live. As you are who your parents are, you live as your neighbors live.

So, tied to the roof over your head, where you live connects you to how you live.

You can visit any Idaho town and find the original neighborhoods full of the same things, full of the same people, full of the same ways of doing things that came West with our foremothers. I like the intactness of plan and occupants in our neighborhoods. I

like to know that there are homes built in the 1890s which are still occupied by the original families. I can take you to homes that have never been sold. It is a nice thing I like about Boise and about Idaho.

Let's talk about Boise neighborhoods. If you live in the central core of Boise, probably you live in the North End, the East End, or downtown. There are lots of things happening in these neighborhoods. There are old people and old schools. There are kids, rich and poor. In older neighborhoods, people actually walk. They walk to work and they walk to go shopping. They walk to the public parks and they walk to worship. In older neighborhoods, there are kids on

skateboards, and entire families riding bikes. Mostly, one-car garages are located behind the houses. After all, that's where you used to keep the horse.

Central city neighborhoods are the most integrated in Boise. Integrated racially, ethnically, and vertically, it is in the older parts of town where rich and poor, gay and straight, singled, coupled, married, and widowed live together.



Since we have not had the influx of immigrants, racial minorities, farm laborers or the like, Boise is one of those towns that has kept itself intact. We have not had that "white flight" that saw the middle class vanish from the core of urban America.

In our older neighborhoods, there is a psychology of hating anyone who builds above you. To move up in life is to stay in the flatlands, according to North and East end chic. If you move up in elevation, it is as if you've sold out your arid roots. Living downtown means living on straight-platted meridians upon soils you are sure will stay in one place. No curved streets and retaining walls for you.

Neighborhoods beyond the central core are the proximate areas you hear about but are not really sure where they are actually. When somebody says he lives "offa" Vista or "offa" Broadway, he lives "outby" the mall or "outby" the airport, or "nearby" the



"In older neighborhoods, people actually walk."

university, I'm not sure where his neighborhood really is. The people who live with this identity have been living in their cars or their pickup trucks so much they aren't really sure where they live. I mean, they've got an address from the post office but just didn't get a neighborhood with the deal. Here, walking means that your car didn't start, you had a wreck, or your tires are flat.

If you found happiness in the subdivisions halfway to Nevada, your kids ride the school buses or you are constantly chauffeuring them. Once in high school, the kids drive themselves to school where big parking lots have been installed. In these neighborhoods, teenagers must have a driver's license and a car plus the part-time-going-full-time two bit fast-food joint job to make ends meet.

Of course, out here approaching the outback, your car is your statement. It is also your life. There are no sidewalks, so where could you use your legs anyway?

And where do you get up a corner touch football game or play pickup basketball? There are no parks. And where can you



They walk to work and to go shopping," says the author, who checks out one of the North End's famous landmarks—the Hollywood Market.

swim laps if you're a simple soul? The YMCA is downtown. The mall is your recreation and you even have to drive to buy a bottle of milk or get a hamburger.

Now switch to Ultimate Boise. Here, we've got a collection of neighborhoods which are designed to exclude others. There are some elements in Lakewood, Somerset Ridge, River Run, Hulls Grove, Riverside Village and the like, that communicate another message. Again, where you live defines who you are.

It pains me to see their signs of exclusion. Boise is just too simple and too egalitarian for all of this pomposity.

These are the neighbors who live on private streets, maintained by their neighborhood associations. These are the little hamlets with electronic keycard gates guarding them.

These are the neighborhoods with those self-serving clubhouses, private parks with locks on the tennis courts, and even locks on the basketball hoops. As neighbors, the message is posted: Keep Out.

Restrictive covenants are also coming back into our neighborhoods. These once meant no dogs or Jews. In the 1950s in some neighborhoods in Boise, you had to promise not to resell to people of color. Those days are gone, but we've replaced them with other references to "neighborhood integrity."

When you get to Ultimate Boise, you sign away your right to determine freely what color to repaint the exterior of your home. They've a committee for that. You cannot install an outside television antenna. You cannot park a recreational vehicle on your property. Sorry, you cannot install a basketball hoop in your driveway. They have a tree committee to tell you where to plant which kind of tree. Here, old cars are definitely not patio furniture.

It doesn't matter whether high or low ground, they tailor their land to fit their lifestyles. Now think about living next to a vacant foothill and then having some developer put a flattop on it and plunking down a 7,500 square-foot palace on its top without reference to any of the natural ecology. Then,

top it off by driving a couple of matching foreign sports sedans into that castle through those automatic electronic gates and through those automatic garage door openers.

I'm sorry, folks, but that seems like a long way away from Boise to me. This is not living in a neighborhood with people and skateboards, and kids laughing on their way to the corner market. This just isn't the way folks live in neighborhoods where people look out for the older woman whose husband has Parkinson's or make sure the old man next door takes in his mail.

Boise is a special place because of its villagesque neighborhoods. We came to Boise to get away from freeway-exit America and to avoid living the suburban life-style.

Leave me out of that one; I can watch that part of it on cable. But, now that I think of it, can't we attract just one big-city transplant to fix me a decent pastrami on rye? □

Arnold Panitch, a "North Ender," is a professor of social work at BSU and served as a commissioner with the Boise City/Ada County Housing Authority.



SCHOOLS

GRAPPLE WITH

GROWTH

BY BOB EVANCHO

Prosperity has its price. Just ask the Boise School District as it struggles with a swelling enrollment and cramped classrooms. “Growth,” says Boise land-planning consultant Chris Korte, “is a double-edged sword. On one side it provides a tremendous increase in the economy. But growth causes impacts, and [school] overcrowding is one of them.”

But are some Boise classrooms so jam-packed that the quality of education suffers? The answer may depend on what part of town you’re in and what grade level you’re talking about. One thing, however, is certain: Boise’s steady population growth has forced some of its schools to cram too many students into too little space.

“Boise schools are full,” allows Ed Davis, assistant superintendent, “and in the case of elementary schools, they are overcrowded.”

According to Wayne Gibbs, Boise planning director, the city’s population has grown from 101,000 in 1980 to 123,000 in 1990. “And the southeast area [south of the Boise River and east of Broadway Avenue] and the west bench [north of the regional mall and out to the Hewlett-Packard area] have consistently been the highest growth areas,” he says. “You get some growth in the foothills, but not as much as the other two.”

And the trend is expected to continue. Studies conducted by the Ada Planning Association (APA) and Idaho Power estimate a population increase between 80,000 and 110,000 over the next 20 years. In addition, Boise’s current and projected rates of population growth are about twice the national average.

The reason for Boise’s expanding population is twofold, observes





The overcrowding problem at Liberty Elementary, above, is alleviated somewhat by portable classrooms behind the building, lower left.

Dale Rosebrock, a demographics analyst. "First," he says, "there has been an in-migration of people here, and they're bringing their kids and impacting the school system. The second reason is what is being referred to as the 'baby boomlet' ... The baby boomers are having kids.

"With new people coming into the community and many people starting to have families, the school system has been hit with a double whammy. That has made the school district's job very difficult."

And in the context of education issues, few topics are likely to elicit a more emotional response than school overcrowding. The reason? The dilemma deals with two things that people hold most dear: their kids and their money.

Rosebrock, who teaches an urban planning course in Boise State's public affairs program, notes that Boiseans, like citizens anywhere else, have a vested interest in their local school system because it involves their children and their tax dollars. And if classroom overcrowding fuels an already sensitive subject, as it has in parts of Boise, the situation, he says, may turn into a "very emotional, political, almost nasty issue." Korte agrees, calling the overcrowding problem "super volatile."

The obvious solution is to provide more space—whether it's building new schools, expanding existing facilities, or both—through a bond election, which is exactly what the Boise School District plans to do in May. But Boise's overcrowding woes are not districtwide, and therein lies part of the problem. There are plenty of people who 1) live in parts of Boise not beset by overcrowding, 2) oppose more taxes, and/or 3) don't have kids in school and might not be sympathetic to the district's plight. "It's always tough for the school district to get money because it has to go to the voters to pay for anything," says Rosebrock.

Although the Boise School District has the data to back its request—including an APA study that projects enrollment to increase by 5,300 students in grades one through 12 in the next decade—passing a school bond issue in Idaho is anything but a done deal. "The bottom line is that [passage] means a property tax and people aren't excited about that," Davis says, "and [Idaho's] two-thirds [voter approval] requirement is one of only four in the nation. We consider that totally unfair. We have very little question that we could get majority support, but when you ask for a two-to-one vote, it's almost unbelievable."

And a change in Idaho code to make school bond election passage easier won't occur soon. Switching the requisite two-thirds approval rate to a simple majority or 60 percent—both of which were proposed during the last session of the Legislature—requires action by Idaho's lawmakers. "So we're looking a few years down the road at the earliest for that to happen," Davis says.

Meanwhile, Boise educators, politicians, and developers are striving to accommodate the city's growing school enrollment with adequate educational facilities. "Growth is a very interesting beast," Korte remarks, "and it's typically cyclical. Five years ago people were not fat and happy in this town and they wanted growth and development, and a set of officials were elected based upon that premise. Now we have a tremendous amount of growth. And now those people who are fat and happy don't want extra kids in their school district and they don't want overcrowded schools; yet will they want to pass a bond issue to build new schools?"

Lawmakers and educators have mentioned other methods to help derive the funding necessary to ease school overcrowding. They include pooling state lottery proceeds in a statewide fund to leverage bond issues and leveling impact fees on new developments.

Impact fees would force developers to carry the bulk of the financial burden initially, but the cost eventually would be passed on to the consumer.

Says Korte: "How do you best pay for education? The development community should pay its share, but it seems everybody wants to hit developers with the largest amount. It ends up affecting us all. Whether it's through a bond issue or through increased costs on your house, and whether your house is old or new, you're going to pay for it."

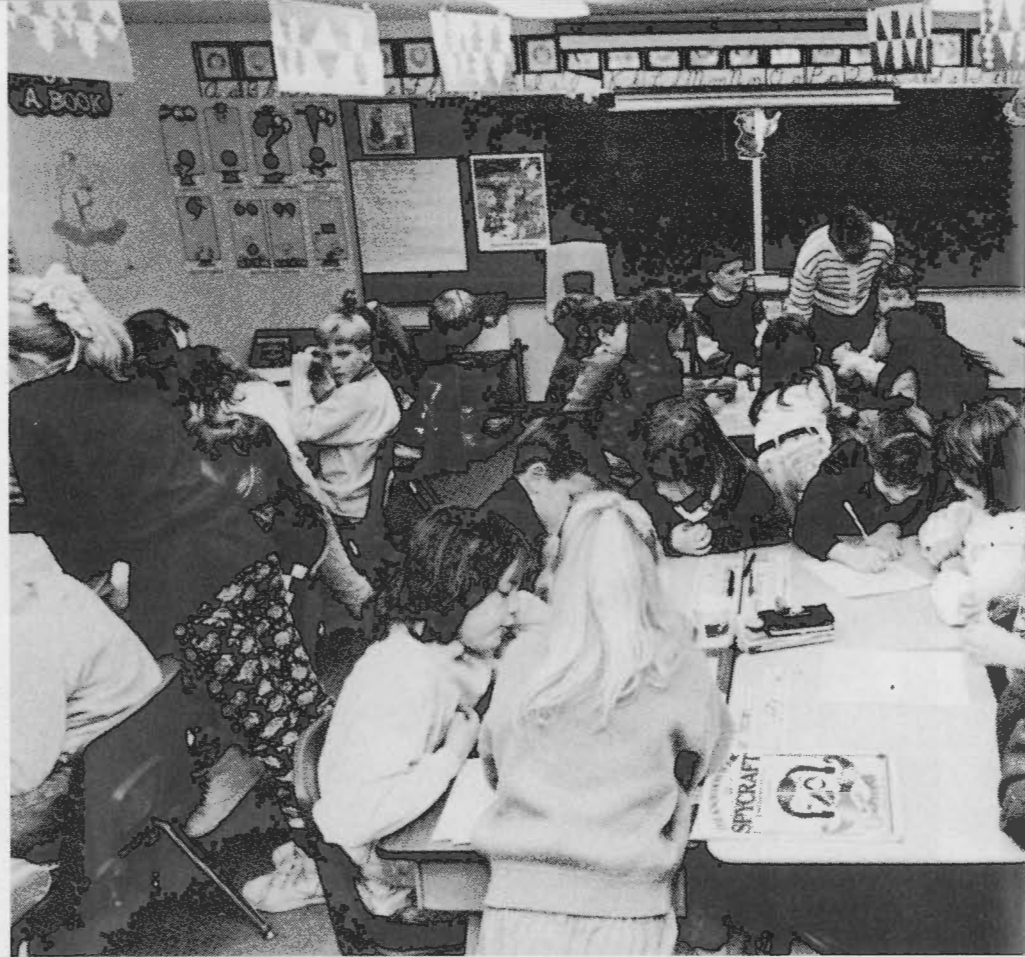
Before the economic instability of the early 1980s, Boise schools stayed ahead of the game and had a much easier time obtaining land for new sites. The school district had an unwritten agreement with the city that it could go into undeveloped areas and buy land from developers in anticipation of new subdivisions and other pockets of growth.

"That all worked well until the late 1970s and early '80s when things got tough in the development world," says Davis. "So all of a sudden when we were trying to get land ahead of time in east Boise ... the developers essentially wouldn't sell us the land. It's a complex issue, but basically we knew that if we made them sell us the land at that time, they probably would have gone broke in a couple of instances. So we made an exception or two of not stopping development [by informing the city a school wasn't planned for] before a site was procured."

The "exceptions" to which Davis refers led to some of the Boise School District's current overcrowding woes. Under normal circumstances, schools are an essential ingredient to residential development for two reasons. First, the Boise City Council is empowered to delay or deny a rezoning application until a school site is made available. Second, a residential area's "school situation" is often a key selling point. Thus, notes Korte, it behooves the developer to include a school site in his plans.

"Schools are a key component to any form of development and exceedingly important to the development community," he says. "They form the nucleus of any form of a neighborhood or community, so it's in the developer's best interest to assure that adequate school facilities are available."

Currently, the level of the need corresponds with the level of the grade. Interestingly, Boise's secondary enrollment has dropped 1.4 percent from 1985 to 1990. But it's a different story at the elementary level. Boise's elementary school enrollment numbers have risen from 11,778 in 1985 to 13,485 in 1990—what would seem to be a manageable 14 percent. But those numbers are not spread evenly throughout the district. "If we could congregate the kids in one spot, there's no question we would build [more] schools," says Davis. "But they come 100 here and 50 there, and you just can't build a school for



Overcrowding is evident as first- and third-graders at Liberty Elementary share a portable class-

600 kids when they're all over the city."

And given the near certainty of Boise's continued growth and the fact that the district's elementary schoolchildren of today are tomorrow's secondary students, it would appear the Boise schools' predicament will become worse before it gets better—at least in certain parts of the city.

"The fact is, there are pockets of growth in some of Boise's younger communities and those areas that have a lot of kids," says Phyllis Edmundson, a BSU teacher education professor and former Boise school board member, "and then there are other schools that are in neighborhoods that are aging and don't have as many kids. Unfortunately, this has led to busing and school boundary changes; both are very unpopular."

Overcrowding also takes its toll on the teachers and students, Edmundson adds. "Having more kids in a class decreases the time a teacher has with individuals" she says.

The problem to which Edmundson refers is most apparent at schools such as Liberty Elementary. "Teachers can get around [to a large number of students] only so much," says Arvin Spofford, principal of the southeast Boise school. "Last year we had several classes that had 36 students. I couldn't ask for a more hard-working staff, but there comes a point where year after year of 36 kids to a classroom kind of grinds you down."

Much of the stress placed on Liberty was

alleviated this fall when nearby White Pine Elementary opened its doors for the first time. The new school was built not a moment too soon. Liberty, which was designed to hold about 650 students, has added 60-100 pupils each year since 1985; its 1989-90 enrollment was 1,055.

Despite the relief provided by White Pine, Liberty still has the third-highest enrollment (760) this year among Boise's 30 elementary schools. And the construction of White Pine appears to be only a temporary solution as the enrollment numbers in southeast Boise continue to climb.

"We're much better off now than we were because we have White Pine," says Spofford. "We have one class with 28 students and nothing larger. But I think the numbers here are going to continue to build, and we're still experiencing overcrowding to the point where we have one [portable] classroom each for grades K-3. In addition, we're taking some overflow children from White Pine in kindergarten now."

Such overcrowding problems are not unique to Liberty. White Pine and the west bench's Cynthia Mann Elementary, which also opened this fall, have already installed portable classrooms to meet a legislative directive to lower class size to a 20-to-1 ratio in kindergarten through third grade—a mandate that recently forced the Boise School District to add 30 portable class-



GLENN OAKLEY PHOTO

room during a reading session.

rooms at a cost of \$2.2 million.

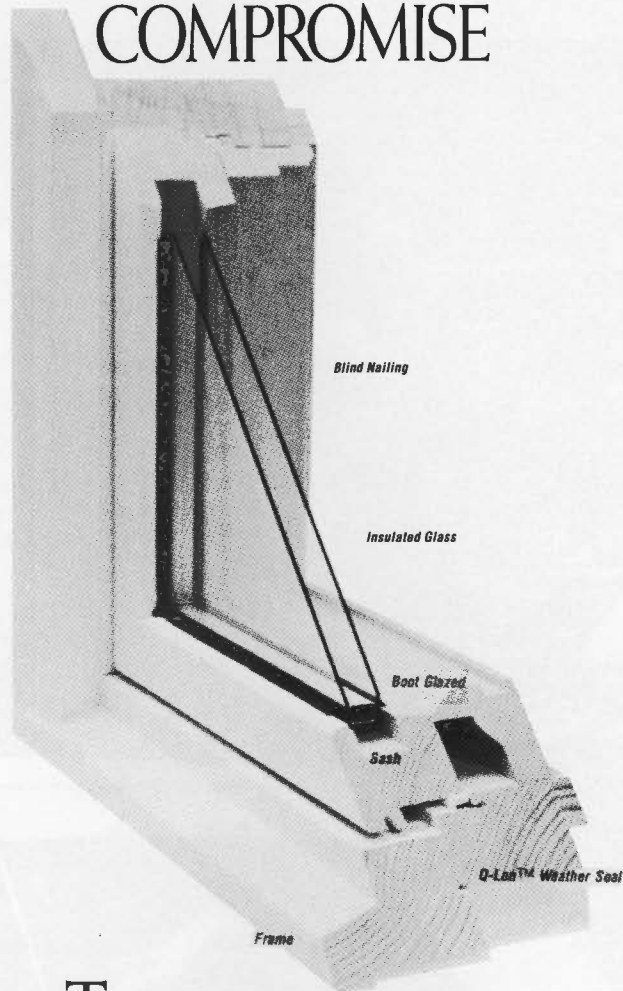
Given the tight spot some Boise schools are already in, the 20-to-1 criteria only exacerbates the situation. "Before the Legislature told us that we're not going to have more than a 20-to-1 pupil-teacher ratio we were full ... now we're overcrowded," says Davis. "At this point we have 120 [portable] classrooms in Boise schools, and frankly, next year I'd be amazed if we don't need more until we build another school or additions [to existing buildings]."

Fortunately for schools in the established parts of town like the North End and east Boise, the problem isn't as extensive. "We've experienced some growth," says Chris Olson, principal of the North End's Longfellow Elementary and a graduate student at BSU, "but subdivisions aren't springing up and people aren't moving into this area like they are in other parts of town. Not all the people in this area have kids and many of them tend to be older couples in older homes."

By and large, Korte says, the Boise School District has done a "good job in trying to plan for future growth." But the 20-to-1 student-teacher ratio and other factors have forced the district to put the squeeze on many of its elementary school classrooms.

It's a very difficult balancing act," says Korte. "I guess the question is, just how big can Boise be and still provide quality education at a reasonable cost?" □

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A new color laser copier has allowed Mary Stieglitz Witte to expand the scope of her work.

NEW COPIER COLORS WITTE'S WORK

By Amy Stahl

Unlimited potential. That's what artist Mary Stieglitz Witte sees when she looks at the full-color laser copier sitting in a small room next to her office.

Witte, a photographer and chair of the Boise State art department, has been testing the limits of the Canon Color Laser Copier 200 since fall when she received a \$30,000 research grant from the State Board of Education (SBOE). And she still marvels at the machine's capabilities.

In addition to producing remarkably vivid four-color copies, the machine can reverse, stretch, repeat, resize and scan images, print from color slides and negatives, magnify, shift margins and produce overhead projector transparencies from artwork. And more.

"It's incredible," says Witte, crediting the SBOE grant with allowing her to explore the machine in ways that even the manufacturer never considered. "Most owners or users of this technology are not stretching it like we are."

Awarded in late summer, the one-year grant enabled Witte to purchase the machine for the art department, as well as supplies and service for the grant period. The grant also supports a graduate assistant to work on various aspects of the project.

Witte is orchestrating all this, overseeing the 23 faculty members and 440 majors in BSU's art department, and producing her own art, too.

Long fascinated with the aesthetic characteristics of water, she has been working on a series of pieces focusing on Idaho's dams, rivers and hot springs. A native of Alaska, Witte lived by a river as a child, near Lake Michigan as a teen-ager and now spends time at a cabin near the water's edge at Cascade Reservoir.

Well-represented in galleries and collections around the world, Witte's work is rich with organic images, natural color and patterns. Some include images mirrored or repeated, others are more straightforward, simpler. Last spring Witte started a series of Cascade dam collages in which she has been exploring the interrelationship of man-made and natural forms.

"Those subjects are very attractive to me and they're also special to Idaho. It's a way of discovering Idaho," says Witte, who moved

to the Gem State in 1989. Previously she was head of design at the University of Minnesota-Twin Cities, and had been an art professor at the University of Wisconsin-Madison and Indiana University. Further, she has edited art texts, presented dozens of papers, juried numerous exhibitions and traveled extensively. Each of these experiences contributes to the artist's rich vision.

Witte has been experimenting with color copiers since the early 1970s, when she was doing chromatic photo translations and trying heat-transfer techniques. She moved into four-color digital technology in 1988 when the new laser copiers went on the market, and she had a grant giving her access to a demonstration machine

While there is an International Society of Copier Artists based in New York, there still is a "modest community" of artists who work with color-laser copiers. Witte is anxious to spread the word about the technology. As part of her grant, she is writing an artist's handbook expected to be available by late summer, and will conduct a one-week hands-on workshop in June at Boise State.

She also plans to use the machine in "Alternative Photographic Processes: Low Tech to High Tech," an advanced photo class to be offered at BSU again next fall.

Also in the fall, the university will host a juried invitational national digital color laser copier art show Sept. 27-Oct. 23 in the BSU Gallery of Art. Later the exhibit will travel to the Sun Valley Center for the Arts.

She also hopes to make the copier accessible for other projects such as a full-color faculty art show poster and perhaps limited edition books, as well as one-of-a-kind art forms.

Witte expects to continue exploring the new color-laser copier and eagerly anticipates what is yet around the corner creatively. In fact, keeping up with the technology is a challenge that she welcomes. "I don't see it ending because I have so much to learn and at every turn new technology is emerging," Witte says. "I'd expect to see artists and designers using these new tools in unique ways in the very near future." □

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RESEARCH BRIEFS . . .

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Teacher education professor **NORMA SADLER'S** short story "Confession" was published in the fall issue of *St. Andrews Review*, a literary journal from Laurinberg, N.C.

Sadler's short story for young adults, "My Summer Vacation," was recently accepted for publication by *Teen Magazine*.

Research from the health, physical education and recreation department includes the following:

Professor **LINDA PETLICHKOFF** was part of a team that wrote "Evaluating the Effectiveness of a Psychological Skills Educational Workshop" for *The Sport Psychologist*.

Petlichkoff also presented two papers at regional meetings. They were titled "Facilitation of Physical and Psychological Recovery from Athletic Injury" and "Building a Working Relationship: Sports Psychology and Interscholastic Sports." Petlichkoff also made presentations to the USA Wrestling National Coaches Education Program.

Department chairman **GLENN POTTER** presented "Legal Liability—An Update" at the Idaho Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance convention.

"Using Questioning to Correct Errors," authored by professor **BILL KOZAR**, appeared in *The Sports Performance Report*.

COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY

Construction management professor **CHARLES GAINS** presented his paper, "The Boise River Observatory (Project Management and Construction)" at the 29th annual meeting of the Association of Conservation Engineers.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

MICHAEL BIXBY of the management department recently received word that his article "Workplace Homicide: Trends, Issues and Policy" has been accepted for publication by the University of Oregon *Law Review*.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Art professor **JOHN KILLMASTER** presented his research paper "In Pursuit of Spontaneity—Drawing and Painting Methods and Media" at the 1990 Pacific Enameling Symposium held at Highline Community College near Seattle.

"A Conversation with S.I. Hayakawa" by English professor **ROY FOX** will be published in a special issue of *English Journal* devoted to Hayakawa and his work. The issue focuses on the 50th publication anniversary of Hayakawa's classic book *Language in Thought and Action*.

Music professor **MICHON ROZMAJZL** was invited to submit a paper titled "Planning for the Music Class: More Than Tricks for the Trade" to the *Music Educators Journal*.

The article will be part of the new collegiate exchange program, designed to provide material for discussion at student chapter meetings. Responses to questions based on the article will be published in the *Journal*.

From the chemistry department comes the following news:

CLIFF LEMASTER is co-author of two papers: "Pressure-Dependent Gas-Phase ¹H NMR studies of Conformational Kinetics in an Homologous Series of Alkyl Nitrites" and "Proton NMR Studies of Symmetrically-substituted N,N-Dialkyltrifluoroacetamides: Medium Effects." Both papers have been accepted for publication in the *Journal of Physical Chemistry*.

"Characterization of Polymers by Thermal Field-Flow Fractionation," a paper written by **MARTIN SCHIMPF**, was recently published in the *Journal of Chromatography*.

GARY MERCER'S paper, "A Low-Cost, Portable, and Safe Apparatus for Lecture Hall Conductivity Demonstration," was accepted for publication in the *Journal of Chemical Education*. Last fall, Mercer presented the paper in Atlanta at the 11th Biennial Conference on Chemical Education.

Geology professor **MARTIN DOUGHERTY** has received research grants totalling \$214,000 from the Office of Naval Research. A \$77,000 renewal grant from the acoustics branch will fund work on "Seismo/Acoustic Propagation" problems. The second grant of \$137,000 from the geology/geophysics branch will focus on seafloor noise problems.

In addition, Dougherty presented papers dealing with oceanic research at the fall meetings of the American Geophysical Union and Acoustical Society of America. A paper authored by Dougherty and colleagues at the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts was recently published in *Geophysical Research Letters*.

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

Criminal justice administration chairman **ROBERT MARSH'S** article "Jail Overcrowding: Who Makes Policy?" appeared in a recent issue of *Journal of Contemporary Criminal Justice*. The article was co-authored by Dana Marsh.

The following research papers were delivered by political science faculty at the annual convention of the Pacific Northwest Political Science Association:

"NATO, EC92, and the New Europe," **GREGORY A. RAYMOND**; "The Politics of Abortion in Idaho," **GARY MONCRIEF** and **STEPHANIE WITT**; "Comparative Tax Burdens and Economic Decisions in the States," **DAVID PATTON**; and "A Comparison of Infrastructure Funding and Governance Structure in the Urban West," **JIM WEATHERBY** and **Witt**. □

FOUNDATION RAISES \$2.5 MILLION

The Boise State University Foundation's fund-raising efforts resulted in a successful 1990 fiscal year, according to Robert Fritsch, foundation executive director.

The foundation raised \$2.5 million in private contributions from 3,402 donors. During the past five years, the number of donors to the foundation has doubled. Total assets for the Boise State University Foundation are now \$17.1 million.

"We are extremely pleased and grateful for the outstanding support provided by BSU's alumni, friends, corporations, businesses and foundations," Fritsch says. □

NEW OFFICERS LEAD BSU FOUNDATION

The BSU Foundation recently elected new officers for the 1991 fiscal year. They are J. Charles Blanton, an attorney with Hall, Farley, Oberrecht & Blanton, president; Peter L. Hirschburg, president of Fletcher Oil, vice president; Samuel H. Crossland, attorney, secretary; and Asa Ruyle, BSU vice president for finance and administration, treasurer.

Appointed as new directors for the foundation are Joseph L. Parkinson, chairman and chief executive officer of Micron Technology, and Ronald C. Yanke, president of Yanke Machine Shop. Luella Glasgow Hendryx was appointed as a new trustee. □

DUNKLEY MUSIC DONATES PIANO

BSU students who have been practicing on aging pianos for years are playing a new tune thanks to a donation by Dunkley Music. The store gave the university an \$11,000 Steinway upright professional piano to be used in practice rooms in the music department wing of the Morrison Center.

Mark Dunkley of Dunkley Music says he hopes the new piano will help students enhance their performance skills. "This gives those who are majoring in piano an opportunity to play on the finest instrument available." Dunkley says.

The university is grateful for the donation of "such a high-quality instrument," says Wilber Elliott, BSU music department chairman. The donation is the continuation of generous ongoing support shown by Dunkley Music to the music department. □

TRUEBLOOD SCHOLAR WILD ON WOLVES

By Shannon Dexter

Boise State student Suzanne Morris literally sang the praises of the wolf to a group of Boise kindergartners recently, and they provided the chorus—of howls.

For more than two years Morris has made the rounds at Idaho schools teaching children about one of the most misunderstood and endangered of North American predators, the wolf. Morris' educational efforts are part of her role as president of the Wolf Recovery Foundation and as communication specialist for the Central Idaho Wolf Recovery Steering Committee.

A 29-year-old senior communication/biology major at BSU, Morris is also the recipient of the first Ted Trueblood Scholarship for environmental writing. The scholarship, established in memory of the late Idaho outdoor writer Ted Trueblood, is awarded to students who emphasize the conservation of natural resources in their writing. A prominent advocate of wildlife and wilderness areas in his books and articles, Trueblood wrote for major national magazines for 50 years.

Morris' education has been bolstered considerably by receiving the scholarship, which not only enabled her to continue her schooling, but gave her the chance to meet Ted Trueblood's son Jack, who works for the Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

A native of Houston, Morris is dedicated to the re-establishment of a viable

wolf population in Idaho and has acquired her knowledge about wolves from a wide variety of sources and experiences. She's done much of her own research and has attended countless seminars and training programs. "I've been able to meet wolf experts from across the country, which has been invaluable to me," Morris says.

The Wolf Recovery Foundation, which is about 5 years old, is comprised of volunteers like Morris. One of the best ways in which the public can aid these efforts is by simply being aware, says Morris. "The most important thing for us to know right now is where the remaining wolves in Idaho are living and how many there may be," she says. □



CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

DONOR NOTES

- Maj. Dale A. Angers contributed \$5,000 for the establishment of the Van Vacter endowed scholarship in construction management.
- An anonymous donor contributed \$5,000 to establish the Alice Hatton endowed history scholarship in her name.
- Steve Ahrens and Pam Bengson Ahrens contributed \$5,000 to establish the Annette Jeanine Ahrens Memorial Scholarship.
- The John F. Nagel Foundation Inc. donated \$5,400 to the scholarship in its name.
- The J.L. McCarthy Charitable Trust donated \$3,306 to the Helen K. McCarthy Memorial History Scholarship.
- Gary and Meryle Michael donated \$5,000 to the Warren McCain Reading Room.
- Phyllis Reddig donated \$2,000 to the Martha S. Reese Music Scholarship.
- Robert C. Sims donated \$3,187 to the College of Social Science and Public Affairs. □

'90 TEAM BROUGHT THE BRONCOS BACK

By Bob Evancho

Erratic and unimpressive, the 1990 Boise State Broncos looked like a football team going nowhere fast on Sept. 29.

In a season that was expected to recapture the glory days of a decade earlier, coach Skip Hall's club sputtered to a 3-2 start instead. The low point came on that Saturday afternoon following a 21-20 loss to a decidedly average Long Beach State team.

The other defeat occurred two weeks earlier, a 16-10 setback at the hands of Eastern Washington—another opponent that was considered all but an automatic "W" on the Broncos' schedule.

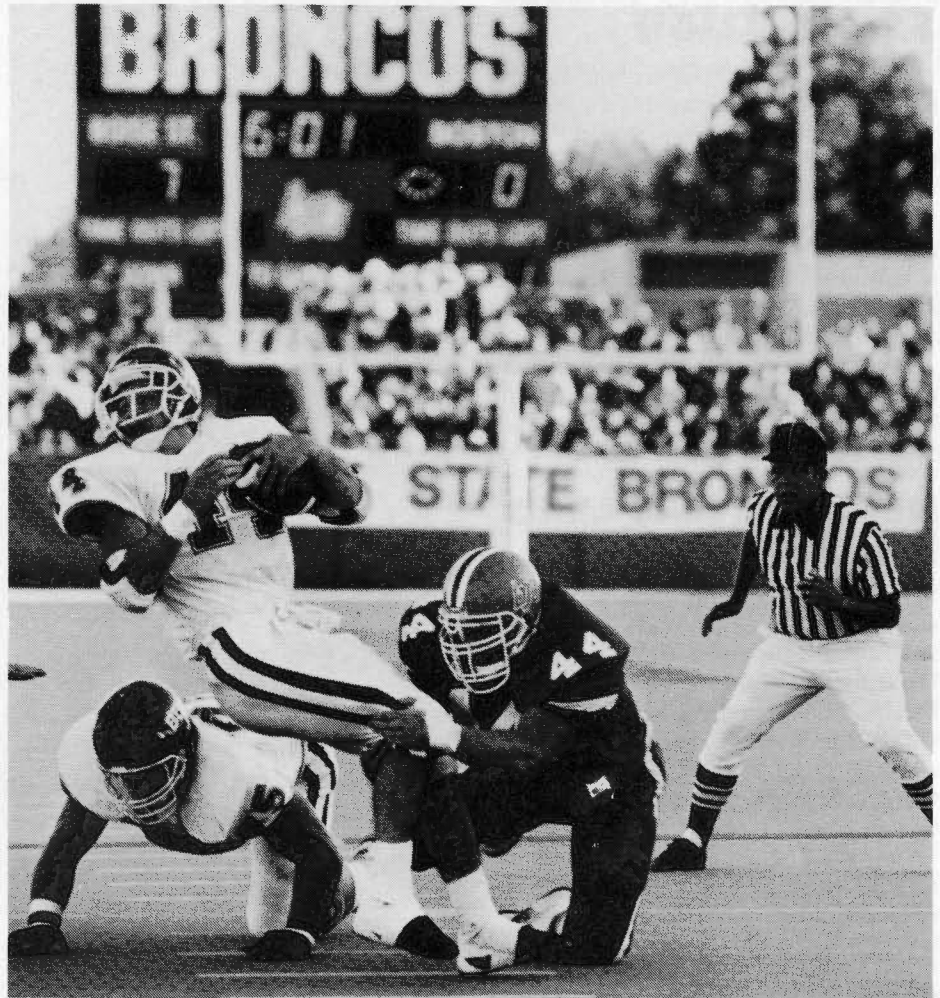
When he was hired before the 1987 season, Hall said he would need four years to recruit the right players, install his program, and make Boise State a contender. Although in Hall's second year, 1988, the Broncos posted an 8-4 record and qualified for the NCAA I-AA playoffs, unspectacular 6-5 seasons preceded and followed. Loaded with talent and experience, the '90 Broncos were finally expected to contend for Big Sky and national prominence as Hall entered his fourth season at Boise State.

But after the loss to Long Beach, a repeat performance of BSU's disappointing 6-5 1989 season—or worse—seemed a distinct possibility. Big Sky contenders Montana, Nevada and Idaho remained on the schedule and so did three consecutive road games. The Broncos seemed to lack direction and things looked bleak.

But in the end, 1990 was the furthest thing from a lost season. The Broncos rallied around the enormous spirit of their seniors to complete the most memorable football campaign since the national championship year of 1980. True, they didn't win the league title and they lost for the ninth straight time to archrival Idaho. But seniors such as linebacker Scott Russell supplied the resolve that carried the Broncos to 10 victories and within a missed field goal of the NCAA Division I-AA national championship game.

The turnaround started, says Russell, in the somber Bronco locker room after the Long Beach State loss.

"We had a lot of seniors, and we had been saying since spring that we wanted a [championship] ring when we left here," Russell recalls. "After the Long Beach game



JOHN KELLY PHOTO

Russell, 44, and the Broncos tackled their mid-season troubles and finished 10-4.

we said we didn't want to end up 6-5 or worse. After that we tightened our chin straps and got focused."

A spirited week of practice followed the Long Beach loss as the Broncos prepared for their Oct. 6 Homecoming game with Montana. It was apparent, recalls Russell, that the Broncos had finally awakened from their sleepy start. "It was kind of fitting that the Montana was the next game," says Russell. "We still remembered the 48-13 demolition [a loss in Missoula] from the year before."

Montana, the Big Sky preseason favorite and ranked second in the nation earlier in the season, incurred Boise State's wrath, 41-3. Ironically, the Montana game also featured a reunion of BSU's 1980 team. In front of a sellout crowd and 39 members of the national championship squad, the Broncos hammered the Grizzlies and turned the season around.

"The 1980 team was one of our models," says Russell, who earned All-Big Sky second-team honors. "We thought we were the same as, if not better than, the 1980 team. It was kind of a shocker that it was 10 years later."

The Broncos then reeled off three straight road wins, including an amazing 31-27 victory over Montana State in which they scored 11 points in the final three minutes, and ran their winning streak to five with a 30-14 thumping of second-ranked Nevada at home.

Their 21-14 loss to Idaho in the regular-season finale temporarily put a damper on the year, but the Broncos earned a national playoff berth and beat Northern Iowa, 20-3 and No. 1 Middle Tennessee State 20-13, setting the stage for a rematch with Nevada in the semifinals—and what some are calling the greatest football game in Big Sky history.

In a game that featured heroic performances by players on both sides, Boise State lost 59-52 in triple overtime to the Wolf Pack. In the first extra period, the Broncos had the chance to win, but kicker Mike Black's 37-yard field goal attempt missed the mark and Nevada eventually triumphed and advanced to the championship game.

"It was really a feeling that it was unfair, that somebody slammed a door in our face," says Russell, trying to recapture his emotions after the loss. "It was probably the greatest game we ever played in during our collegiate career, and it was such an emotional roller coaster to come that close to our goal. Losing gave us a feeling of complete unfairness. ... Going back to the locker room was probably the longest walk after a game I've ever taken."

The disappointment remains, but Russell views the '90 football season with satisfaction. "We won 10 games and only [a few] teams have done that in Bronco history," he says. "I'm grateful that I was part of the senior class that accomplished that." In addition, Russell finished his career as the Broncos' all-time leading tackler with 415.

True to his word, Hall provided Boise with a national contender within four years—and he was rewarded by the university with a pay raise and contract extension offer.

It's obvious the Broncos' success in 1990 was predicated on Hall's first group of recruits, which included Russell. "The seniors didn't reach their goal of a league or national championship," wrote Phil Smith of the *Idaho Statesman*, "but they'll be remembered as the group that brought the Broncos back."

And the memories linger for Russell and those who concluded their careers in Reno.

"After the [Nevada] game it took some of us a long time to accept the fact that we had lost and it was over. That's because there was such a bond with that group," says Russell. "We were there for coach Hall's first year and we became a close-knit group. It was like family, everybody was a brother.

"It was something special." □

BRONCOS WIN 23

After graduating three all-conference seniors, the 1990 Bronco volleyball team was expected to be lucky to break even.

Instead, the team went 23-12, registered its fifth consecutive 20-win year and for the second consecutive year was invited to the Women's Invitational Volleyball Championships, considered the NIT of volleyball.

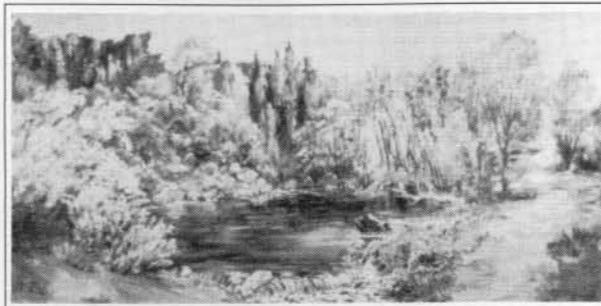
The Broncos entered the invitational seeded 16 out of a field of 20, but tied for fifth with Loyola-Marymount and upset three teams in the process.

Four of the players were named to the all-conference team and Kristen Dutto was named Big Sky freshman of the year. □

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FORNEY FORGES POLITICAL CAREER

By Bob Evancho

Don't tell Paula Forney about being "too busy." She's got most people beat in that department.

Whether it's as wife, mother, political aide, volunteer or entrepreneur, Forney has juggled a full schedule since her days as a secondary education student at Boise State. And since she's never been one to idly sit by, you can add a new job to the list: Boise City Council member.

Forney's interest in politics began at BSU when she completed a student internship with the state Legislature. Her formal introduction began the day after she graduated in 1977 when she left for Washington, D.C., to work for U.S. Sen. Jim McClure. A few months later Forney returned to Idaho and worked for McClure's Boise office, where she was eventually promoted to assistant to the chief of staff.

After leaving McClure's office in 1984 to spend more time with her two young children, Forney re-entered the political arena this past summer when Mayor Dirk Kempthorne appointed her to replace the ailing Karmen Larson on the city council.

The period between political positions, however, was hardly inactive. "I still did volunteer activities and other community things," says Forney, "and later I started my own business with a partner (see "Making money from making merry," *FOCUS*, Fall 1987). But the business was taking too much time away from our families and I was pregnant with my third child, so we eventually ended it."

When the position on the city council opened, Forney decided to apply. "I thought I had a pretty good background for the position and I've always been interested in government," she says.

In July, Kempthorne appointed Forney to replace Larson, who died of cancer in October.

"It's been wild ever since," Forney says. "It keeps me real busy. ... We've been dealing with Castle Rock and other developments. I'd say the city's development has been our main focus. ... I'm enjoying it very much. It's exciting, and local government work is so much more responsive.

"The federal government can be responsive, but it takes so much longer because there are so many layers. At the local level



CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

As a Boise City Council member, Forney hopes to be a link between city and school.

it's exciting to see that we are making decisions that are directly affecting people's lives."

As a six-year member of the BSU Alumni Association board of directors and the organization's current secretary, Forney believes she can be an effective link between city hall and college campus.

"The job of the Alumni Association board is to promote Boise State," she says, "and as a member of the city council and the board, I think I can do a lot to enhance the relation-

ship between Boise and the university."

If Forney wants to retain her seat on the city council, she will have to face the rigors of a political campaign in November when her term expires.

"I haven't decided if I'll run," she says, "but I'm leaning toward it. My kids [now 8, 6 and 2] and husband are real supportive even though I'm putting in extra hours to become acquainted with the job."

Whatever becomes of Forney's political career, no doubt she'll find plenty to do. □

ATKINS COOKS UP . . .

By Amy Stahl

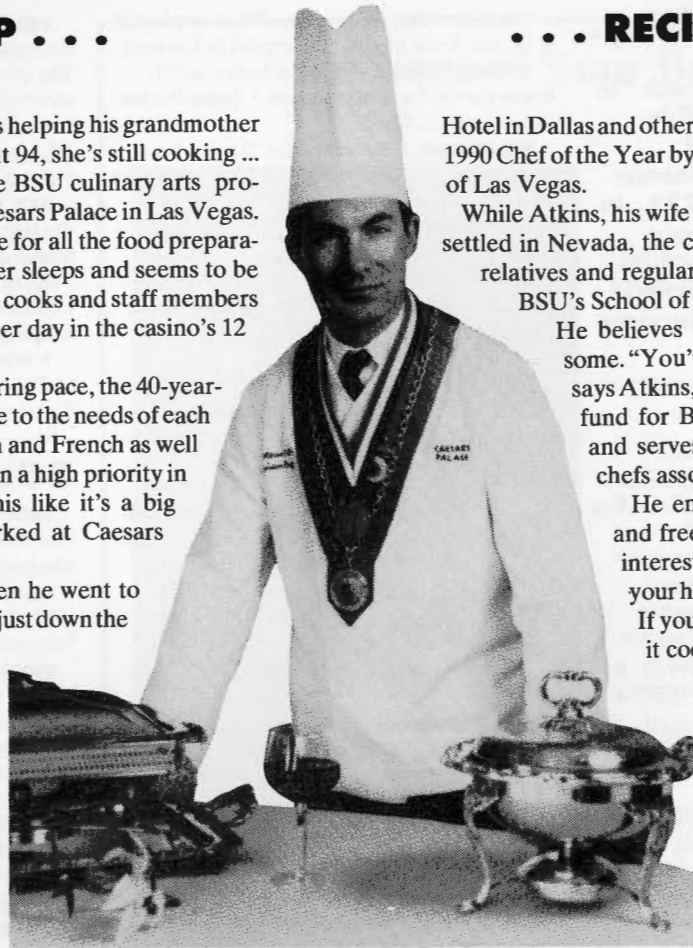
As a child, Van Atkins remembers helping his grandmother make pan gravy for her pot roast. At 94, she's still cooking ... and so is he. A 1973 graduate of the BSU culinary arts program, Atkins is executive chef of Caesars Palace in Las Vegas.

At the resort, Atkins is responsible for all the food preparation; no small feat in a city that never sleeps and seems to be constantly eating. He supervises 360 cooks and staff members who serve more than 10,000 meals per day in the casino's 12 restaurants.

Despite a huge staff and the blistering pace, the 40-year-old executive chef tries to be sensitive to the needs of each of his employees. He speaks Spanish and French as well as English and makes communication a high priority in his kitchens. "I kind of manage this like it's a big family," says Atkins, who has worked at Caesars since 1987.

Atkins got his start at age 13 when he went to work at The Western, a restaurant just down the way from his parents' bar in Boise. After a stint in the service, he labored as a kitchen worker at the Downtowner, then started in BSU's culinary arts program. After graduation, he showed such promise that he was sent to the Culinary Institute of America in Hyde Park, N.Y.

Since then, he has been employed at the Westin St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco, Loews Anatole



Hotel in Dallas and other world-class hotels. He was elected 1990 Chef of the Year by the Fraternity of Executive Chefs of Las Vegas.

While Atkins, his wife and two daughters are pretty well settled in Nevada, the chef keeps tabs on Idaho through relatives and regular contact with his many friends at BSU's School of Vocational Technical Education.

He believes in paying his debts — and then some. "You've got to give back what you take," says Atkins, who has established a scholarship fund for Boise State culinary arts students and serves on several boards of his local chefs association.

He enjoys working with young people and freely offers advice to those with an interest in the food industry: "Don't limit your horizons. There's so much out there. If you want to see the world you can do it cooking."

But he warns that the field "isn't for the meek." It requires long hours, particularly during holidays, and constant attention to detail. Yet it's a fascinating profession and it's an industry with virtually unlimited potential.

After all, Atkins reasons, "Everybody has to eat. □

PHOTO COURTESY CAESARS PALACE

TEACHER GIVES MEANING TO THE WORD 'SPECIAL' EDUCATION

By Julie Fanselow

When learning-disabled children feel the pain of being laughed at for their differences, they find an ally in teacher Kay Lynne Miley.

"Mostly, you just listen to how hurt they feel when they get made fun of," Miley says. "I tell them to get tough and ignore it. I tell them I had to do the same thing, too."

When Miley was born, she didn't breathe for 20 minutes. Lack of oxygen to the brain caused cerebral palsy. The condition hinders her stride, distorts her facial expressions and frustrates her fingers.

Miley, 32, is in her seventh year of teaching learning-disabled students at Jerome's Central Elementary School.

Some work slowly. But Miley knows what that is like. As a child, she often couldn't write fast enough to complete her assignments on time. She was in the ninth grade before she tied her own shoes.

Miley, one of an estimated 3,300 Idahoans with cerebral palsy, says she decided to become a teacher after an 11th-grade aptitude test showed she had a special talent for working with people.

She attended Ricks College, then Boise State University, where, in addition to earning her learning disabilities degree in

1982, she studied education of people with severe mental retardation.

Barbara O'Rourke, director of special services for the Jerome schools, says Miley is a role model for children with physical or mental disabilities.

The essence of special education, she adds, is helping children overcome challenges and become fully functioning in the community. "Kay Lynne represents that," O'Rourke says.

But Miley is modest about her impact on her students. A good teacher, she maintains, is one who will go out of her way to help kids achieve whatever they can. "In that way, I feel like I inspire them," she adds.

"She doesn't see herself as having many limitations," O'Rourke says. "I don't think the rest of us do either. She expects the best from children because that's what she expects from herself." □

Reprinted from the Twin Falls Times News.



MIKE SALSBUURY /TIMES NEWS PHOTO

ALUMNI 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 "Alumnnotes" section, contact the office of News Services at the same address.

40s

CLARIBEL BENSON, AA, general arts and sciences, '42, is a volunteer for the American Diabetes Association, and a member of the Ada County Board.

WILLIAM LEAVERTON, AA, general arts and sciences, '46, recently celebrated his 41st wedding anniversary. Leaverton has been in business for 35 years in Orange County, Calif.

H. CURTIS FINCH, AA, general arts and sciences, '48, is an architect in Lake Oswego, Ore.

50s

DIANE DeCHAMBEAU, AA, Spanish, '52, is an administrative assistant for the Speaker of the House in the Idaho Legislature.

VIRGINIA JOHNSON, AA, general arts and sciences, '54, has been chosen 1990 teacher of the year by the Minidoka County School District. Johnson is a teacher at West Minico Junior High School.

EDWARD O. GROFF, AA, general arts and sciences, '54, has been elected Zone IV vice president of the American Society of Civil Engineers board of directors. Groff is employed by Idaho Power Co. in Boise.

TONY TURLOTTE, AA, business administration, '57, is a consultant in management services for the California State Department of Education.

DARRELL MERRILL, AA, general arts and sciences, '58, is an international captain flying for Trans World Airlines out of New York.

60s

R. GAIL HEIST, diploma, general arts and sciences, '60, is director of Pioneer Real Estate School in Boise.

NOEL RUHTER, AS, education, '63, is a counselor and librarian at Castleford High School.

ROBERT CECIL, BA, elementary education, '66, has received his master's degree in education from Western Kentucky University.

KARIN WALKER, AS, nursing, '67, has earned a bachelor of science degree from Pacific Western University.

DAVID RUNNER, BA, music, '69, recently played a memorial organ recital at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Washington, D.C.

70s

HOWARD HARTMAN, BA, elementary education, '70, retired after teaching in Idaho schools for 42 years and now lives in Payette.

DONALD SHUTZ, AS, nursing, '70, is employed at Walter Knox Memorial Hospital in Emmett.

THOMAS GANO, BA, general business, '71, works for the Federal Aviation Administration in Sacramento, Calif.

PHILLIP IOSET, BA, economics, '71, has been named vice president and manager of West One Trust Co.'s Oregon division.

LIZ MOWREY, BA, art, '71, is a language arts teacher at Weiser Junior High.

MARY OMBERG, BS, biology/secondary education, '71, has received an award from the Milken Family Foundation of Los Angeles for her contributions to education.

MICHAEL RAWLS, BA, general business, '71, was promoted to general manager-financial reporting for Morrison Knudsen's construction group.

JOHN H. THOMSON, BS, physical education/secondary education, '71, was named outstanding elementary teacher of the year by the Idaho Association for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance. Thomson has taught in Nampa schools for nearly 20 years and served as state coordinator for Jump Rope for Heart.

VERN BUCHTA, AAS, electronics technology, '72, works for US West Communications in Boise.

WILLIAM GREGERSEN, BA, history/secondary education, '72, is the owner of Koppel's Browzeville in Twin Falls.

JIM SCHMIDT, BA, guidance and counseling, '72, is supervisor of guidance and counseling for the Boise School District.

STEVEN WESTERGARD, BBA, marketing, '72, is owner of Mr. Carpet in Idaho Falls.

MARSHA LAMBERT, BM, music, '73, is a missionary in Africa.

JANICE SULLIVAN, BA, social work, '73, teaches literacy classes as an adjunct faculty member at BSU.

DIANNE CLARK, BS, elementary education, '74, is a business education teacher at Castleford Junior-Senior High School.

JOHN EICHMANN, BA, theatre arts, '74, was selected 1990 mid-manager of the year by Boise Mayor Dirk Kempthorne. Eichmann is supervisor of the Central Services Division for the city of Boise.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, BA, theatre arts/secondary education, '74, is an assistant professor of theatre arts at Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.

KEVIN ZAUHA, BA, communication, '74, is a data processing manager for the Idaho Industrial Commission.

SUE NICHOLS-MOONEY, BA, music/secondary education, '75, is head teacher and program manager at the Canyon Alternative Education Center in Caldwell.

WAYNE KETCHUM, CC, practical nursing, '76, is director of nursing services at Shoshone Living Center.

DAVID McCLURE, BS, geology, '76, was promoted to chief mine geologist of the Bullfrog gold mine in Beatty, Nev.

STEVE PITKIN, BS, biology, '76, supervises the Cathodic Protection System, which monitors all subsea and land-based gas and oil product lines in the Los Angeles Harbor area.

RUSSELL PACKER, BS, physical education, '76, works for the U.S. Postal Service in Mesa, Ariz.

DALIS THOMAS, BS, physical education, '76, received an award for aid and support of the Alaska Fire Service.

KELLY BUCKLAND, BA, social work, '78, has received a 1990 Idaho State Victory Award.

The award recognizes individuals for their accomplishments in overcoming handicaps.

CANDACE ATKINS, BA, elementary education, '79, is a music instructor at Buhl middle and high schools.

RICK JUST, BA, communication/English, '79, is the author of *Idaho Snapshots*. Just also received a Take Pride in Idaho Award and a Take Pride in America Award for his Idaho Centennial radio series, also titled "Idaho Snapshots."

T. DONALD REYNOLDS, MBA, '79, is co-author of *The Handbook for Idaho Nonprofit Corporations*.

80s

SUSAN ROOD, BA, elementary education, '80, completed her master's degree in school administration at California State University.

CINDY SCHROEDER, AS, general business, '80, is 1990-91 president of a Professional Secretaries International chapter near Seattle.

DAVID SOWER, BA, music education, '80, teaches general music and band classes in Cambridge.

DONALD BARCLAY, BA, English, '81, received an MLIS degree from the University of California, Berkeley. Barclay is now a librarian at New Mexico State University.

C. GAYE BENNETT, MBA, '81, works for U.S. Sen. Steve Symms in Washington, D.C.

GAY ANN HEIN, BA, elementary education, '81, is teaching extended day kindergarten in the Dayton, Ohio, public schools.

CHRISTINE LOSEY, BA, elementary education, '81, is a second-grade teacher in Vacaville, Calif.

SUSAN SELLERS, BS, physical education, '81, was elected vice president of the Washington Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance.

KENNETH STARK, BBA, finance, '81, was promoted to advisory marketing representative for IBM's Boise office.

BEE BIGGS-JARRELL, MPA, '82, and her husband, Kenneth Jarrell, are heading a two-year child survival project in Malawi, Africa. The project is supported by US AID, International and the Adventist Development and Relief Agency and is directed toward reducing infant mortality.

MARTIN HEROLD, CC, small engine repair, '82, works for Sonbyrd Industries in Emmett.

KAY LYNNE MILEY, BA, elementary education, '82, teaches learning disabled fourth and fifth graders at Central Elementary School in Jerome. (See story page 39.)

JOHN PACE, AS, nursing, '82, is an attorney with the Utah Legal Clinic.

PATRICK RUSSELL, BA, communication/English, '82, is a Catholic priest serving at St. Mark's Church in Boise. Russell was listed in the 1990 edition of *Who's Who In Poetry*.

GARY CORDES, BBA, accounting, '83, is city clerk/treasurer in Fallon, Nev.

MARY KRIZICH, BA, communication, '83, has achieved certified travel consultant designation. Krizich is a travel agent at Travel Inc. in Boise.

JOHN McCATHEON, BA, elementary education, '84, is a fourth-grade teacher and head coach at Cynthia Mann Elementary School in Boise.

FAITH YOUNG PETERSON, MPA, '84, received a master of science degree in nursing from the University of Utah.

STANI POTTS, BA, English, '84, teaches English at Richfield High School.

CURT TEJCKA, BBA, quantitative management, '84, is the franchise owner of a TCBY yogurt store in Medford, Ore.

MICHELLE CAVES, BBA, finance, '85, has been promoted to assistant vice president/retail credit manager of dealer banking administration with West One Bank.

KRISTIN COWART, BS, biology/secondary education, '85, is a seventh-grade science teacher at Los Osos Junior High in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

LYN MARSHALL, BA, psychology, '85, is studying linguistics at the University of Utah.

LAURIE MURACH, AS, marketing/mid-management, '85, is manager of a Nutri System diet center in Staten Island, N.Y.

CLYDE SEEGER, BBA, management/industrial relations, '85, is chief financial officer for I.S. International in Dallas.

ROBERT KLOER, BA, English/writing emphasis, '86, teaches high school Spanish in Manchester, N.H.

ALAN POFF, BA, political science, '86, works for U.S. Sen. Pete Wilson in Washington, D.C.

VICKIE RUTLEDGE SHIELDS, BA, communication, '86, is working on a doctorate at Ohio State University, where she is employed as a graduate administrative fellow.

JAMES ADAMS, BBA, marketing, '87, is owner of The Nature Co., a Boise landscape/nursery business.

NANCY BUTLER, BA, English/communication, '87, is working for *The Clearwater Tribune* in Orofino.

TIM CHAPMAN, BS, physical education, '87, is the science teacher and head football coach at Shoshone Junior-Senior High School.

JESUS de LEON, MA, elementary education, '87, is completing an administrative certificate at the College of Idaho.

CATHERINE DICKINSON-HAYS, BA, communication, '87, is a prior learning adviser and is establishing an experiential/prior learning program at BSU.

BRENDA HOLLINGSWORTH, BBA, accounting, '87, works in the financial reporting department at Boise Cascade.

BETH NORTON, BBA, computer information systems, '87, has been promoted to resource center supervisor for Aldus Corp. in Seattle.

SCOTT PETERSEN, BBA, marketing, '87, is an agent with ERA City Realty in Boise.

VERA SCHUMAKER, BBA, management/human resource, '87, is site administrator for General Electric, Aerospace at Mountain Home A.F.B.

STEVEN WADSEN, BA, finance, '87, is employed by Tandy and Wood's in Rexburg.

RICK ZIELINSKI, AA, child services management, '87, is a teacher/family educator with the Head Start Program in Boise.

ANNE DES AULNIERS, BA, elementary education, '88, is a second-grade teacher at Adams School in Boise.

ROSS DINKELSPIEL, BA, communication, '88, is an account executive for KBCK radio in Salt Lake City.

RICARDO GLORIA, BA, political science, '88, is a sergeant with the Oregon National Guard, based in Ontario.

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TAMI HARMON, BA, social science, '88, is a vocational consultant with Crawford Health and Rehabilitation in Boise.

LINDA HITT, BBA, accounting, '88, is a certified public accountant in charge of the Buhl branch office of Miracle & Associates.

KELLY ISHAM, BBA, administrative services, '88, has been promoted to administrative specialist for the health and safety department at Rockwell-INEL in Idaho Falls.

SCOTT NORTON, BS, physical education, '88, is service manager for a chain of fitness centers in the Seattle area.

MICHAEL SESSIONS, MA, education, '88, is the new principal at Tetonia and Victor elementary schools.

HEIDI COPELAND, BA, elementary education/bilingual multicultural, '89, teaches sixth grade at Lincoln Elementary in Shoshone.

SHERI CULVER, BA, elementary education, '89, is a second-grade teacher at McMillan Elementary School in Boise.

GARY CUSTIS, BAS, '89, recently graduated from The Basic School, Marine Corps Combat Development Command, Quantico, Va.

TOM HARRISON, BA, communication, '89, is a claims adjuster for Liberty Northwest Insurance in Boise.

NEWTON HILL, BA, political science, '89, is attending Gonzaga University's School of Law.

FRANCES JONES, BA, social work, '89, received a master of science degree in social work from the University of Wisconsin-Madison, and now works as a therapist at the Christian Counseling Center in Boise.

KEVIN PETERSEN, BA, history, '89, is a manager-in-training at Domino's Pizza in Utah.

ROSEMARY RAMSEY, AS, nursing, '89, is a staff nurse with Star-Med, a traveling nurses agency.

WENDY TAYLOR, BFA, advertising design, '89, is a graphic artist for *The East County Chronicle* in Kimberly.

CAROL WOOD, BA, elementary education, '89, is teaching pre-schoolers at the Head Start Program in Vancouver, Wash.

90s

PETER ARASHIRO, BA, music/business, '90, is a graduate assistant at BSU.

SARA BICKNESE, CC, respiratory therapy technician, '90, is working for St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center's respiratory therapy department.

BRIAN BROWN, BA, history/social science, '90, teaches U.S. history, government and economics at Buhl High School and is the assistant junior varsity football coach.

JEFFREY BRAY, MA, curriculum and instruction, '90, is an assistant athletic trainer at Illinois State University.

GAYLE BUHRER, BS, chemistry, '90, an engineer with Micron Technology in Boise, recently completed a 4,000-mile tandem bicycle trip across the United States.

VERGIE ANSON-CLAWSON, BBA, accounting, '90, works for Selkirk Metalbestos in Nampa.

BOBBIE CUNNINGHAM, BA, English/writing emphasis, '90, is the owner of All the Write Words, a desktop publishing business in Boise.

JUDEE DONAHUE, MA, art, '90, is a free-lance illustrator in New Hampshire.

MARIE EBBERS, BA, elementary education, '90, is teaching second grade at Parma Elementary.

SUSAN GABEL, BA, social science, '90, works for Ada County Juvenile Court Services.

JANIS GOODHEIM, BIS, interdisciplinary studies, '90, is a commercial photographer in Boise.

WES HUNT, BA, education, '90, teaches fourth grade at Lincoln Elementary in Twin Falls.

MAHMOUD ITANI, CC, diesel mechanics, '90, works for the physical plant at BSU.

ERIC LAMOTT, MS, exercise and sport studies, '90, is pursuing a doctorate in kinesiology at the University of Minnesota.

LINDA KARNOSH, AS, medical record technician, '90, is an accredited record technician, and now works as a tumor registrar for Idaho Central Tumor Registry.

MARI KNUXTON, MA, education, '90, is teaching second grade at Notus Elementary.

KATHLEEN MARIE, BBA, management, '90, is attending law school at University of the Pacific, Stockton, Calif.

DONNA McCURDY, BA, elementary education, '90, is a third-grade teacher at Arco Elementary.

PATTI PATTERSON, BA, elementary education, '90, is teaching fourth grade at Hollister Elementary School near Twin Falls.

SHELLEY PLATT, BA, applied sociology, '90, is an ordained priest for the Episcopal Church. Platt serves as rector at St. Andrew's in McCall.

ANGELA RAYBORN, AS, radiologic technology, '90, is working for Moritz Community Hospital in Ketchum.

KATIE RANSTROM, CC, business and office education, '90, is a financial service representative with First Security Bank in Burley.

JEFFREY RILEY, BS, political science, '90, is the recipient of a Pepsico scholarship. Riley is working toward an MBA at Arizona State and a master's in international management at the American Graduate School of International Management.

LINDA SCHMIDT, MA, music education, '90, is teaching choral and music classes at Capital High School in Boise.

JULIE SCHOEN, BS, physical education, '90, is a physical education teacher at Jerome Junior High.

TINA SMITH, BS, physical education, '90, is an assistant gymnastics coach at BSU.

BETH TRAVIS, BA, elementary education, '90, is a public relations representative with Morrison Knudsen's western aircraft division.

ANITA TURNER, AS, marketing/mid-management, '90, is an office administrator for US West Communications in Boise.

DAVID WILLIAMS, MS, exercise science, '90, is pursuing a doctorate in kinesiology at Texas A&M University, where he is employed as an assistant lecturer.

WEDDINGS

BEE BIGGS and Kenneth L. Jarrell, Feb. 14

TOM HARRISON and Marci Tooman, (Boise) April 21

Ron Elmore and **TERRY ALLEN**, (Boise) May 26
Douglas Lamb and **PAULA DANIEL**, (Allentown, Pa.) May 27

Guy Gilbert and **RACHEL RUPPRECHT**, (Buhl) June 2

Mark Saunders and **LISA CLOUD**, (Boise) June 9

Brian Blaser and **CAROL COON**, (Boise) June 23

Jonathan Farrar and **KATHERINE CULLEN**, (Winchester, Mass.) June 23

STEVEN COX and **JENNIFER PARK**, (Boise) June 29

TABB COMPTON and **JODI HORTON**, (Boise) July 7

TROY DAVIES and Randi Relka, (Weiser) July 21

Jess Asla and **ANA BIDABURU**, (Boise) July 24

BOB McLAUCHLIN and **DENA GROTH**, (Boise) July 28

Scott Muir and **KATHLEEN WAGNER**, (Buhl) July 28

Jason Cahill and **JANET EWING**, (Boise) Aug. 4

Gregory Casey and **JULIA LAKY**, (Boise) Aug. 4

MARLON CARSON and Kristi Sanderson, (Boise) Aug. 5

GLENN AGUIAR and Nancy Reed, (Boise) Aug. 11

Charles Gambill and **NATALIE OLSEN**, (Boise) Aug. 11

Chip Halpin and **PENNY POWELL**, (San Diego) Aug. 11

PAUL HOYER and Valerie Stark, (Boise) Aug. 11

J. MICHAEL KULCHAK and Christine Olney, (Denver) Aug. 11

JOHN NAGEL and Staci Scruggs, (Boise) Aug. 11

Patrick Shippy and **MICHELLE McKEE**, (Boise) Aug. 11

DOUGLAS WARD and **LAURA THUMMEL**, (Boise) Aug. 11

Jeff Ward and **LESLIE GRIFFIN**, (Boise) Aug. 11

Shane Zimmerly and **LAURA SCOTT**, (Caldwell) Aug. 11

TIMOTHY FOSTER and Laura Forsyth, (Boise) Aug. 18

JOSEPH HON and Carmen Bowman, (Boise) Aug. 18

ROBERT LAIBLE JR. and Nancy Bolf, (Boise) Aug. 18

Kevin Iwersen and **SARA BEAN**, (Nampa) Aug. 24

LENNY FRINGS and **AMY GILBERT**, (Boise) Aug. 25

MICHAEL HARTWELL and Deborah Penrod, (Lowman) Aug. 25

ROBERT STINSON and **SHAWNE McCRAE**, (Boise) Aug. 25

Steve Clohessy and **ANNE BOYLAN**, (McCall) Aug. 31

James Pierce and **JULIE VALA**, (Seattle) Sept. 1

Ronald Anthony and **ANA LARRANETA**, (Boise) Sept. 8

Dave Brown and **CINDY BENGAL**, (Boise) Sept. 8

ROBERT BRUCE and Eileen Cavanaugh, (McCall) Sept. 8

Don Clawson and **VERGIE ANSON**, (Nampa) Sept. 8

HARRY ZANKS and Dena Ioannides, (Boise) Sept. 8

WILLIAM ANCELL II and Lynn Sheridan, (Boise) Sept. 15

SHAWN HAMMOND and Patti Ady, (Nampa) Sept. 15

Terry Weil and **SUSAN PHILLIPS**, (Hightstown, N.J.) Sept. 15

Daniel Collins and **KERRI ANDERSON**, (Boise) Sept. 22

MICHAEL SHAW and Diana Webb, (Boise) Sept. 22

Ron Walker and **SUSAN GABEL**, (Boise) Sept. 22
SCOTT DOUGLASS and Romy Buhler, (Boise) Sept. 28
 Robert Murach and **LAURIE CLAWSON**, (Idaho Falls) Sept. 28
GREG PAYNE and Pamela Wagner, (Caldwell) Sept. 28
DARRIN ROKOVITZ and Marlene Stevens, (Middleton) Oct. 13
 Michael Lindberg and **CHRISTINE WILKINSON**, (Boise) Oct. 14

DEATHS

ROBERT LATIMORE, dean of men at Boise Junior College from 1942-45, died Oct. 15 in New Mexico at age 73. Latimore headed BJC's forestry program, established in 1938.

MARGARET ROSENHEIM NELSON, AA, general arts and sciences, '39, died Sept. 9 at age 70. Nelson worked for the USDA Crop Reporting Service and upon her retirement received an administrator's special merit award of management support.

ROBERT "BOB" LOUGHREY, AA, general arts and sciences, '49, died Nov. 30 at age 61. Loughrey worked for Bogus Basin Ski Resort for 26 years and also served as executive director of the Boise Redevelopment Agency.

MARY ANN SCHOLES, AA, elementary education, '54, died Oct. 10 at age 59. Scholes taught math at BSU for 17 years.

VALEEN JARDINE BLACKBURN, BA, elementary education, '80, died Nov. 24 at age 37. Blackburn had taught in local, national and international schools.

CAROL STUART, AS, medical records, '80, died Nov. 23 at age 30. Stuart had been employed at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise at the time of her death.

LUIS CASTILLO, BA, history, '85, died Sept. 10 at age 33. Castillo served in the U.S. Army and spent a year in Korea.

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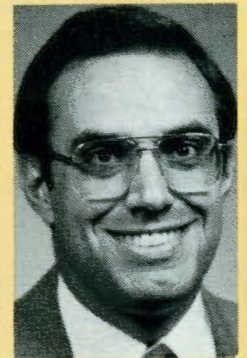
The following alumni have been lost from our records. Please write or call if you have information about any of them.

Eugene Claude Frazier, '40
 Robert Hynes, '43
 Yvonne M. Martin, '45
 Richard D. Clark, '47
 Marjorie J. Spalding, '49 □

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Mark Literas, President BSU Alumni Association

Attending a college or university is about learning. It is about people caring for other people — the professors caring for students, and the students developing a rapport and affinity with their instructors as they progress in their maturity and learning careers. This learning takes place in the classroom, and it also takes place in the social agenda associated with an institution of higher learning.



Sooner or later, this search for growth and learning causes each and every one of us as college students to enter and use the resources of the library. Herein is contained the collective knowledge and wisdom which each student at the university is attempting to partake of and translate for his or her own use.

The Boise State University library is about to undergo a \$10 million physical expansion—\$4 million appropriated by the state of Idaho, and \$6 million from a generous and gracious gift from Albertson's Inc., led by Warren McCain. This \$10 million will go solely into the physical plant, the bricks, mortar, the furnishings and shelves. It will not be used to stock the shelves with the books and other literature necessary for the pursuit of higher education. The fact is, without these materials, the library is only a shell. Warren McCain, personally, and through the endeavors of Albertson's, has been a major supporter of education. In recognition of his efforts toward this goal at Boise State, the university has undertaken to raise \$500,000 to purchase books for the Warren E. McCain Reading Room, which will be part of the \$10 million library expansion. The literature housed in this reading room will focus on the Western United States; its authors, business and politics.

While BSU will do its part from funds available through state appropriations, it is not enough to properly equip a library of this dimension and scope. So that the current and future Boise State Broncos can avail themselves of a first-class library—the library is the heart and soul of every university—supporters of Boise State from far and wide are being asked to contribute to this fund-raising effort. An official appeal will be coming to you in the near future, but know that a worthwhile effort is being undertaken—it has a specific goal and it will be achieved only if you and every other alum and supporter of Boise State participates. The proceeds from the biennial Alumni/BAA auction will be donated to this goal. It is worthwhile and it is necessary for Boise State to continue its growth and service. □

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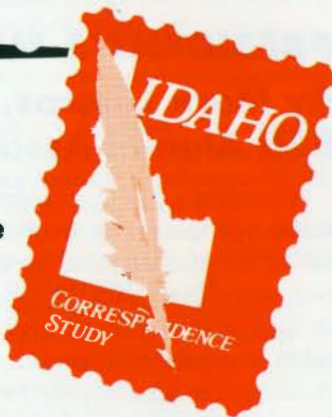
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ALUMNI SCHEDULES SPRING EVENTS

The Boise Junior College class of 1941 will be honored at a reunion during commencement on Sunday, May 12.

The class of 1941 was the first to graduate from the "New Campus" nearly 50 years ago. Before moving across the river to the former Boise airport site, the college was located near St. Luke's Hospital at St. Margaret's Hall.

Graduates from the class interested in more information are urged to contact the Alumni Office at (208) 385-1959.

RECEPTIONS SET FOR APRIL

Receptions for alumni residing in both the Portland and Seattle areas are planned for early April. Further information will be mailed to alums in those areas.

NOMINATIONS ACCEPTED

Those wishing to nominate an alum for the 1991 Distinguished Alumni Award are asked to contact the Alumni Office as soon as possible.

Criteria to be considered in nominating an individual are an alumnus who "has achieved distinction, honor or excellence in scholarship, leadership, achievement or service." Those receiving awards will be honored at the Distinguished Alumni & Top Ten Scholars Banquet on April 5.

ALUMNI URGED TO PAY DUES

Membership dues for Boise State alumni are now payable for the coming calendar year. Dues are \$25 per alumni household and membership offers a variety of valuable benefits to alumni.

For more information, call (208) 385-1959 or write: Boise State University Alumni Office, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725.

FIRST BJC STUDENT PRESIDENT DIES

Kenneth Robertson, the first student body president of Boise Junior College, died Oct. 29, 1990, in Tacoma, Wash.

Robertson was one of the Boise High School students who urged Bishop Middleton Barnwell to make BJC coeducational before it opened in 1932.

During his tenure, BJC students wrote their constitution, picked school colors and a mascot and wrote the fight song. Robertson was also captain of the football team.

He was a career military officer, serving in WWII and at other posts throughout the world. After more than 30 years in the military, he retired as a colonel in 1967.

He is survived by his wife, Lucile Nelson Robertson, BJC class of '34. □

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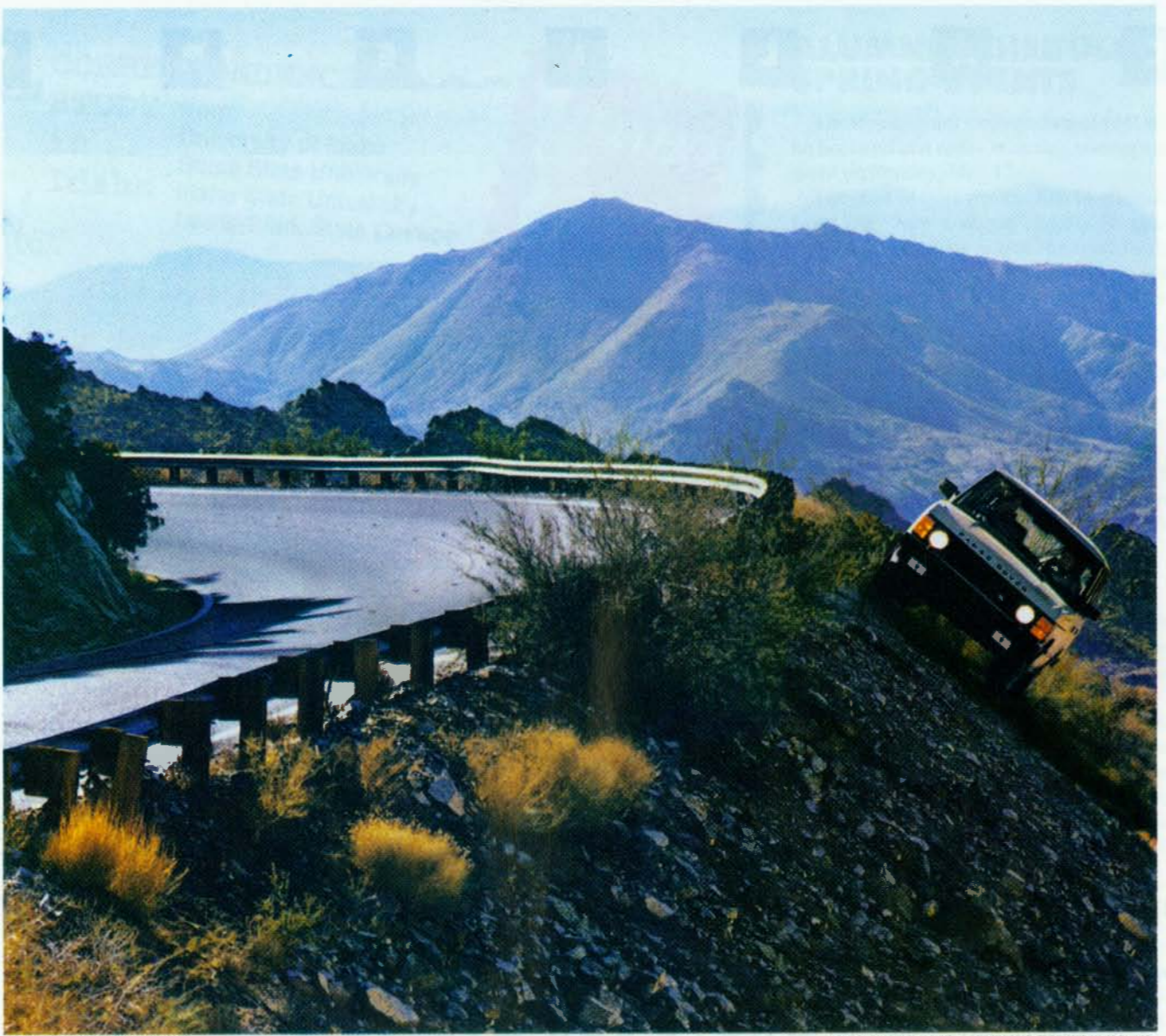
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NORTH END WINTER

Serigraph by Robert Addison
from the Key Bank Collection

Robert Addison attended Boise Junior College in 1946 and '47. Later schooled at the Art Institute of Chicago, he was a successful commercial artist and illustrator. At the same time, however, he continued to develop as a fine artist. Addison's work, in a variety of media and subject matter, grew in popularity until his death in 1988. His work is in several permanent collections, including those of the Illinois State Museum and the Art Institute of Chicago. Last fall Boiseans were able to enjoy the work of this "hometown" artist at a retrospective exhibition staged at the BSU Gallery of Art.



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