When Your Banker Is Also Your Neighbor, Things Have A Way Of Getting Done.
Architectural Digest stated of Idaho-born artist A. B. Teater (1901-1978) that, “Teater painted the West with a frontiersman’s eye... with a dead-shot realism.” That's high praise, but actually Archie Teater did more than that. He painted the places in the west that he loved with the eye of someone who knew them intimately and was at home with them. His paintings of the Grand Tetons earned him the nickname “Teton Teater” and his paintings of the Hagerman Valley, such as the one above, clearly show his love of the place he called home.

For Archie Teater life and art were inseparable. He painted his native-west with a loving and familiar eye, but he also travelled extensively throughout the United States and Europe and wherever he was he put his impressions of the world in his paintings.

A. B. Teater’s feelings about life and art were perhaps best expressed by his formation of the Archie B. Teater Fund for the Handicapped. This foundation was the recipient of his paintings upon his death and the proceeds from the sale of the paintings go to benefit non-profit organizations which assist persons with disabilities. It is a fitting tribute to the life and art of Mr. Teater.

For further information please write to:

Archie B. Teater Fund for Handicapped
P.O. Box 9361
Boise, Idaho 83707
or call: (208) 343-8737

The works of A. B. Teater are on permanent display at the Yates/Fritchman Gallery, 112 N. 6th Street, Boise, Idaho.
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Cloudy days won’t put a damper on the BSU tennis team’s plans thanks to a double bubble south of campus that will house the university’s new indoor tennis facilities. Funded in part by private donations, the two domes will cover three courts each. The complex will include locker rooms, training rooms and offices.
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Stop by your local First Interstate Bank for details and a complete list of participating merchants. And get the card that gives to your hometown.

*Discount not good on "Sale" priced items.
Great Women in My Life

Other than my wife, Nancy, there have been three great women in my life—all related to me, all teachers. Outstanding, strong individuals, they positively influenced thousands of young people during careers that lasted a half-century or more. They were my mother, Lorraine Fenwick Keiser, my stepmother, Lorraine McCarthy Keiser (whom my father married after my mother’s death) and my mother-in-law, Iris Williams Peterka.

My mother started teaching at age 18, my stepmother at 17 (both in Mt. Olive, Ill.), and my mother-in-law at 19, in Rock Island, Okla.—a town with a railroad station, a post office and a school building, all surrounded by farms. My mother’s teacher’s certificate states that she obtained it “By Examination in Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, United States History, Illinois History, Civics, Physiology, Pedagogy, General Science and the Principles—And Methods of the State Course of Study. Graduation from a recognized high school is required for admission to the examination.” It is dated March 14, 1925. The other two women were “alternatively certified” the same way.

They began teaching because they needed the money, “desperately,” it seemed, at the time. It took many years of hot summers and long drives to finish college degrees. They did. Money remained important, but they continued to teach because they loved young persons, they recognized they were needed and they developed a deep understanding of the importance of their profession.

Salaries? My mother-in-law began at $75 a month for seven months (the pupils were needed in the fields the other five months) in Oklahoma in 1931. She retired, after teaching French and English in high school in a university town in Illinois, at a much more reasonable rate. My mother was paid $120 a month in 1943 for teaching all eight grades in a one-room schoolhouse, with a notation on the contract that read, “Janitor work to be done by teacher.” Organized by the Teachers Union for a time, she too retired reasonably in the Illinois system. My stepmother, who spent her last 25 years as principal of Sacred Heart Elementary, an integrated Catholic school in Springfield, Ill., was making $200 a month when she retired at age 75. The school closed a year after she left—because she left—and I’ve never had the courage to ask if there was a retirement benefit.

Academic standards? I have had my grammar corrected (not that you’d notice) more than anyone in the history of the United States. I was told, and so was my high school coach, that I would play no more football unless I did better than a “C” in physics. Since he taught physics, he tutored me, and, for the same reason, my mother graded the exam. I have been urged by my mother-in-law to read all of Charles Dickens “because of the way it is written.” And I have heard, convincingly, that in a democracy, math, science, grammar, history and literature are good for everyone—not just the best and the brightest—and that tracking is for detectives or trappers, not teachers.

Discipline? It varied, but it was critical. My stepmother, the Irish principal, used a combination of respect and fear. The rules were clear. The first violation resulted in a talk in the office. Violation two resulted in a sound paddling in the hallway, outside the open classroom doors—for all to ponder.

My mother, not much over 5 feet tall, handled coal miners’ sons and daughters...and their fathers and mothers...with uncompromising courage and fairness. Together they carried over her classroom atmosphere to the kitchen table, the union hall and the neighborhood. And my mother-in-law—a beautiful lady, dignified, caring, terribly well-prepared, never sent a student to the principal—she didn’t have to because she made English and French more compelling than any distraction.

Democracy? “You’re as good as anyone, but never think that you are better.” “Grandpa Jack” Fenwick, a bare-knuckled prize fighter and coal miner and Martha Macriewski, born shortly after her parents arrived from Poland, were my mother’s parents. Strike notices came to their home in 19 languages. Who could you hate? And Lorraine McCarthy Keiser, whose brother played football for Notre Dame and whose home is an Irish shrine, “adopted” an Iranian student so he could stay in the United States, and is the lady who is visited by black students from Sacred Heart when she is ill. Iris Williams Peterka, who traces her ancestry directly to Zachary Taylor and Sam Houston, passed on the dignity and the pride of the South, none of the prejudice, to those fortunate enough to be in her classes. No wonder my mother was upset when in 1955 she, like the others, had to sign a loyalty oath swearing that she was not a person was wrong.

President, Boise State University

By John H. Keiser
With flower beds flourishing all over campus, Boise State springs to life this time of year.

But with a growing enrollment of 13,500 and new buildings and renovations sprouting out of the ground, the spring of 1991 seems to be an especially vibrant time to be a Bronco.

ONE PROJECT APPROVED, ONE VETOED

Boise State will remodel one of its junior-college-era buildings, but an expansion of the Canyon County center will have to wait another year following action by the 1991 Legislature and Gov. Cecil Andrus.

Funds were appropriated to give Boise State's 1950s vintage Math/Geology Building a $1.7 million face lift, the first phase in a plan to eventually expand the building.

But another $2.2 million authorized by the Legislature to expand the Canyon County center in Nampa was vetoed by Andrus to bring state expenditures more into balance with projected revenues.

"Canyon County has some needs that can't be ignored. Our programs for the residents there are full, and we should be doing more. The demand for a larger facility won't go away," says Tom MacGregor, interim dean of the College of Technology.

BSU had planned to build a two-story classroom and laboratory addition to the center in Nampa.

The Math/Geology Building, known for years as the Science Building, will be renovated to upgrade mechanical and electrical systems, install air conditioning, improve access for disabled students, improve lighting and redesign some office space, says campus architect Vic Hosford.

"This is the last junior-college-era building that hasn't had any major renovation," says Hosford.

Future plans call for the addition of a three-story addition in the center of the U-shaped building to house the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center, a cooperative venture organized by BSU and the Bureau of Land Management to conduct research on birds of prey.

BSU ADDS DEGREES; DOCTORATE TABLED

Boise State's catalog will be a few pages thicker next year as the university adds to its growing array of degrees.

The 1991-92 budget allocated by the State Board of Education in April includes enough money to begin offering courses in new master's degrees next fall in communication, social work and music. It also restores the bachelor's degrees in foreign languages that were eliminated during budget cuts in the 1980s.

But BSU's proposal for its first doctorate, an Ed.D. in curriculum and instruction, was postponed by the board until a committee can evaluate the statewide need for new doctorate programs in education.

"We have taken some giant strides forward this spring in program development, especially at the master's level," says BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland.

"The degrees now coming on line will serve student demands that have existed for years."

The master’s programs in communication and music were approved by the State Board of Education in 1989, but put on hold until funds were available to hire new faculty.

This summer BSU will add some of the additional professors needed to begin offering courses in those programs.

The master's in social work received a special appropriation from the 1991 Legislature. Faculty have been hired and courses will begin in the fall.

The state board also approved in April the reinstatement of a master's in accounting/taxation. The degree, suspended in 1983, will be offered once funding is available to hire additional faculty.

Another master's program that received a boost from the new budget is exercise and sports studies. Two new graduate assistants will be hired, which will free more faculty for teaching master's level courses.

By next fall BSU will establish a new department of modern languages and hire a department chair, language lab supervisor and secretary. Bachelor's degrees in German, Spanish and French will be offered for the first time since 1982.

Other new programs approved by the board in April included a minor in alcohol and drug studies, a bachelor's in health data management, and an associate of applied science in broadcast technology.

A master's of fine arts degree in visual arts is pending board approval in June.
GEOLOGY RESEARCH CENTER APPROVED

Boise State’s budding research program in geophysics received a boost from the State Board of Education last month — a $1 million grant to establish a center to study the geological formations just below the Earth’s surface.

The only thing missing now is money.

Because of a tight state appropriation, funds are not available to start the center for at least another year. But Robin Dodson, the board’s chief academic officer, says the BSU project is at the top of the waiting list for research funding.

The BSU center was selected over three other proposals submitted by the University of Idaho and Idaho State.

The selection, which was made by two out-of-state review teams, is an indication that Boise State’s research program is maturing, says Executive Vice President Larry Selland.

“Our level of research throughout the university has improved dramatically over the past five years. That is especially true in geophysics, where we have assembled a top-level team of scientists,” says Selland.

The BSU Center for the Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Subsurface will focus its research efforts on the first 500 yards of the Earth’s surface, the portion used for mining, waste disposal, groundwater supplies and the construction of roads and buildings.

Jack Pelton, director of research for BSU’s geosciences department, says there are few academic leaders in subsurface research, and that there is “good potential for the center to make substantial scientific contributions.”

The center’s research team will consist of a core of six geophysicists, a geologist, a hydrogeologist and six to eight graduate students. But since the research crosses disciplines, other experts will be used in mathematics, chemistry, physics, health science, technology and business.

STOP THE PRESSES

It never fails! Just hours before FOCUS went to press, BSU received some late-breaking news. First, the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business announced that the BSU College of Business has been re-accredited, and that the accounting program received initial accreditation. Then, BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland announced that Dr. Robert Barr, former dean of education at Oregon State, has been hired as the new dean of BSU’s College of Education.

FOCUS will provide more details in the summer issue.
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NEW SOCIAL WORK DEGREE TO BEGIN

Responding to a statewide need for more highly trained social workers, Boise State will begin a new master's in social work (MSW) degree this fall.

The new degree is funded through a $600,000 appropriation from the Idaho Legislature. It will be the only MSW program offered in Idaho.

This spring the social work department hired four new faculty to teach in the new program. Two additional faculty will be hired next year.

The degree will include 60 credit hours of courses, fieldwork and a project. Unlike BSU's other master's degree programs, most courses will be offered during the day.

There is a healthy job market for MSW graduates in Idaho, says social work chairman David Johnson, who cited a Department of Employment survey that estimated a need for 33 graduates annually.

Johnson said students were interested in the degree even before it was approved. Since December he has mailed 150 applications to prospective students. A class of 15 students will be admitted the first year, but that number will grow to 30 the next year.

Training is needed at the master's level, he says, because issues such as child protection and mental health have become so complex. And more state agencies are requiring master's degrees for supervisors.

Idaho has had to look out of state for master's-level social workers, and those in-state are limited in their opportunities for career advancement, Johnson says.

"Maybe we're losing some good people, especially women with families who can't relocate for graduate school."

LIBRARY BENEFITS FROM AUCTION 91

Boise State's library collection is expected to get a huge boost on June 8 when the Bronco Athletic Association and BSU Alumni Association hold Auction 91.

Proceeds from the auction will be used to purchase a book collection to honor retired Albertson's chief executive Warren McCain. A reading room also named after McCain will house the collection, which will be part of the addition and renovation of the Library made possible by a $6 million gift from Albertson's last summer.

Books in the McCain Reading Room will focus on the American West — its history, politics, economics, business, art and literature.

More than 450 items will be sold through live and silent auctions. Tickets are $50 per person, and can be purchased at the BAA or Alumni Association offices.
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#### THE TWO THEATER PERFORMANCES
Includes: “M. Butterfly” and “Driving Miss Daisy”.

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AT&T BOOSTS BSU COMPUTER CAPACITY

Students in BSU’s College of Health Science now have the latest in health-care computer technology at their fingertips, courtesy of a $340,000 gift from AT&T.

The personal computers, printers, software and other equipment are being used to establish a new learning laboratory that is "one of the finest labs in the Northwest," says Eldon Edmundson, dean of the College of Health Science.

The lab simulates a hospital environment, giving students an opportunity to work with patient records, CAT-scans, X-rays and other computerized information. The computers also store data for the Wilderness Medicine Institute, which was established last fall by area health agencies and physicians.

BSU PROFESSORS TO VISIT FOREIGN LANDS

Several BSU professors will be visiting foreign countries this year and next. Among those with travel plans are the following:

- Greg Raymond, political science, who has been invited to present his paper, "Alliances in the Post-Cold War System: Anchors or Anachronisms" at a conference in Buenos Aires in July.
- Economist Larry Reynolds, who will be in London from Jan. 8-March 20 as part of the Northwest Interinstitutional Council on Study Abroad. He will teach two courses in BSU’s Studies Abroad program.

- Errol Jones, history, and Robert Bahruth, teacher education, who will teach in this year’s Morelia, Mexico, summer program
- Pat Bieter, teacher education, and Phoebe Lundy, history, who will participate in BSU’s Basque Studies program in San Sebastian, Spain, during the summer ’91 and spring ‘92 semesters, respectively.
- Social Sciences and Public Affairs Dean Robert C. Sims, who will travel to Moscow and Baku to attend a U.S.-Soviet Trans-Pacific conference on global interdependence.
PROGRAMS EARN NATIONAL AWARDS

Several programs at Boise State were in the spotlight as winners of national or regional awards this semester.

- The construction management program received the 1991 William A. Klinger Memorial Award, a $25,000 award presented every two years by the Associated General Contractors. BSU will use the grant and matching funds to build a construction lab on campus.
- The Idaho Centennial edition of the *cold-drill* literary magazine won 14 gold medal awards for writing, photography and design from the Columbia Scholastic Press Association, the most awards earned by a college magazine.
- *FOCUS* magazine received a bronze medal from the Northwest region of the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE). BSU's *FOCUS* and the University of Washington's publication were the only two alumni magazines to receive medals in the competition. *FOCUS* also received awards for excellence in contests sponsored by the Idaho Press Club and Idaho Advertising Federation.
- *FOCUS* writer and photographer Glenn Oakley received a CASE gold medal in photography for his photo spread on the town of Shoshone in the summer 1990 issue, and the BSU Foundation annual report received a silver medal in the on-campus publications category. News releases from writer Amy Stahl received an award from the Idaho Press Club.
- The Alternate Mobility Adventure Seekers program received the Boise mayor's "Excellence in Community Service" award for recreational services offered to individuals with physical disabilities.

INTERNAL AUDITING GROUP SELECTS BSU

Boise State has joined some elite company as one of only 10 schools nationally to be named an institution of internal auditing by the Institute of Internal Auditors Research Foundation.

The new status will allow BSU to offer an internal auditing major, an accounting specialty that is growing rapidly, especially in Boise's large corporations, according to BSU accounting professor Thomas English. "In the [Boise] area we have some major corporations with internal auditing departments," says English, who will be the lead faculty member in the program. "[The internal auditing curriculum] will help them and should give us some national recognition."

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ROLLER DANCING

An Offer Straight From The Heart

PACK A PICNIC FOR SUMMER SHOWS

From Big Band to Broadway, pops to country, music takes center stage this summer for outdoor productions by the music and theatre arts departments in the BSU Centennial Amphitheatre.

Boise’s finest professional musicians will be back for their second year at Summerfest ’91, three weeks of pops, light classics and Big Band swing concerts conducted by BSU’s Michael Samball. The outdoor musical festival will run Fridays to Sundays from June 7-23. Gates open at 7:15 p.m. for picnicking; concerts start at 8 p.m. Tickets will be available at Select-a-Seat.

Later, look for Pump Boys and Dinettes, a spirited musical revue directed by Cheryl-Ann Rossi. The toe-tapping show, to be presented June 26-29, is about two women who run a diner and team up with four gas-station jockeys to form a country-western band. After its Boise run, Pump Boys and Dinettes will go on tour to several Idaho communities in July.

LOST ‘ALADDIN’ FILM REAWAKENS

Aladdin’s Awakening had been delayed for nearly 80 years, sealed in a black wooden box in the basement of Lewiston’s Liberty Theater.

A film made in 1912, Aladdin’s Awakening had been lost and presumed gone forever. So had the 1913 silent film The Smuggler’s Daughter. Reels from both films, along with a similarly ancient cowboys and Indians reel, were discovered last fall by Ted Poe, manager of the Liberty. Poe gave the reels to BSU English professor and film sleuth Tom Trusky, who arranged to donate them to the American Film Institute in Washington, D.C.

Trusky met Poe while coordinating the repremiere of Told in the Hills, a silent film by Nell Shipman. Trusky, constantly seeking out lost films, jokingly asked Poe where the boxes of long-lost films were hidden in the theater. Poe said he had already looked in the basement of the turn-of-the-century theater for such a treasure, but had found nothing.

Later, while rummaging through the theater’s sub-basement, Poe noticed a dusty black box in the corner. Lifting the lid, the unmistakable odor of deteriorating—and potentially explosive—nitrate arose.

While none of the films are cinema classics, Aladdin’s Awakening is of historical interest. It was made by the Nestor Film Co., the first movie company to locate in Hollywood. The Smuggler’s Daughter was made by the Rex Co. and the reel from the third unknown film was made by the Bison Film Co.

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** Focus

14
There will be some pretty big shoes to fill next year with this spring's retirement of four longtime faculty members.

Stepping down from full-time positions at Boise State are Richard Hart, College of Education dean; Kenneth Hill, the college's associate dean; theatre arts professor Robert Ericson; and Norm Dahm, head of the construction management, engineering and technology department.

The four men, along with librarian David Crane, who retired in September 1990, will be honored with emeritus status during this spring's commencement ceremonies. The five have a combined 117 years of service at Boise State.

Between them, Hart and Hill have been in the teaching business for 70 years.

Hart assumed his current position at BSU in 1978, coming from Kent State, where he was associate dean in the College of Education. Hill joined BSU as a professor of teacher education in 1968. He was chairman of the department of teacher education from 1984-89 and took over as associate dean in 1989.

Hart and Hill have plenty in common: both will turn 62 this year; both hail from the Midwest—the former from Nebraska, the latter from Illinois; both served in the Army during the Korean War; both earned their degrees and began teaching in secondary education; and between them Hart and Hill have eight grandchildren, all living in Boise.

But the common thread they share most is their fondness for and belief in Boise State—specifically the people at Boise State.

"The faculty as a group is what I will remember most," says Hart. "And the two immediate supervisors I've had, [vice presidents] Dick Bullington and Larry Selland are two of the greatest human beings I've known."

"When I leave Boise State, I'm going to leave with a real good feeling," says Hill. "I feel very fortunate to be able to say that, and it's basically because of the people here."

Hart and Hill list the expansion of the campus, the growth of the teacher education program and the purchase of the Opaline School among the highlights of their careers at BSU.

"It really is different at Boise State," says Hart. "I've been at four other state universities and the cooperative atmosphere with the faculty and administration has been a constant during the 14 years I've been here."

Dahm has seen BSU undergo some profound changes in his 38 years at the university. Currently chairman of the department of construction management, engineering and technology, Dahm says there were 700 students enrolled at Boise Junior College when he was hired in 1953.

While he enjoyed the camaraderie among faculty and students on a small campus, Dahm says he's proud of the university's growth and the development of his programs. He says he's especially pleased with the success of the cooperative BSU-University of Idaho engineering program. "The arrangement with the U of I is working well and enrollments have shot up," he says. "Our relationship is really good."

An avid Bronco booster, Dahm plans to continue his duties as the athletic department's faculty representative.

Ericson, a theatre arts professor, will maintain his BSU contacts in a unique way—a newsletter he sends out five or six times a year to former students. "It's not so much a task as it is a pleasure to keep in touch with these people," he says, leaning back in his office recliner, his trademark candy dish at arm's length.

As a former department chairman, Ericson was active in creating the theatre arts program at BSU. In addition to taking an active role in the Writing Across the Curriculum program and interdisciplinary studies classes, Ericson has directed numerous shows. He also has appeared in several productions, most notably *Inherit the Wind* in 1987.

A onetime zoology and English major in college, Ericson says he has enjoyed teaching and takes special pride in having worked with outstanding students such as Michael Hoffman and Sandy Cavanaugh.

Crane spent 21 years as Boise State's head catalog librarian. One of his biggest projects was supervising the Library's switch from an index card system to the current computerized system.
Building a Support System

By Amy Stahl

It’s taken years, but slowly Phylis King is building a reputation for her one-person commercial photography business. Housed in a one-story brick building just off Vista, King’s studio is filled with lights, cameras, photographs and other tools of her trade.

Working from the ground up, King has carved out a place for herself in the small Boise market. She admits it hasn’t been easy. Landing the large lucrative accounts can be tough for a woman in a traditionally male-dominated field. And while King has found plenty of smaller “quick and dirty” shoots, she thinks her business might be overlooked when it comes to long-term jobs assigned by male executives. Men, she figures, are more comfortable hiring men than women.

Stereotypes could be another explanation. King muses, “I tend to get more food photography, I think, because men think women know more about food.”

Fourteen years ago, King decided to combat the isolation and start cultivating a business network by joining the then-fledgling New Women Council, a group that builds contacts through monthly lunchtime meetings. “There’s a real feeling of camaraderie,” King says of the meetings, which she attends to make new contacts, improve old ones and learn a thing or two from the meetings’ speakers.

Like King, hundreds of Boise women have chosen to build their own power base in the business community. Never mind the “good ol’ boy” network, in which men form friendly alliances on the golf course, in the clubhouse and behind closed corporate doors. Idaho businesswomen are joining organizations like the New Women Council, Idaho Women’s Network, National Association of Women in Construction, American Business Women’s Association and others.

‘The more contacts you have, the more helpful it is to you. But women would be foolish to limit it to women.’
These groups are growing in popularity, but are they really critical to a woman's well-being in the workplace? Do women need a network to get ahead in business?

Yes and no, say several prominent women. While many value the personal friendships and shared information of their informal networks, they say all-women's business networks aren't necessarily the ticket to success.

"Professionally I'm not really seeking or terribly involved in a network identified by gender," says Sally Thomas of the Idaho Community Foundation. Yet the former Boise State student body president says her women's support system has helped her gain more self-confidence and learn to recognize her accomplishments. When Thomas earned her doctorate, for example, she says her friends and colleagues convinced her to celebrate the moment. "They helped me see some things that were unique to me," she recalls. "I wasn't able to give myself credit and I found out through networking women often aren't able to congratulate themselves."

Alice Hennessey says women shouldn't restrict their business contacts strictly to women. Senior vice president of corporate relations at Boise Cascade Corp., Hennessey says, "The more contacts you have, the more helpful it is to you. But women would be foolish to limit it to women."

Idaho, it seems, just isn't large enough to support an exclusive gender-based networking system. In 1989, less than 50 percent of the state's labor force of 464,000 was female, according to the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. And of those 205,000 female workers, only 8.3 percent were in executive, administrative or managerial positions.

The numbers may not be there, but inroads are being made. Hennessey is among a growing number of Idaho women leaders that includes state Court of Appeals judge Cathy Silak, Betty Richardson of the Industrial Commission, state Treasurer Lydia Justice Edwards and Linda Stalley, BSU associate executive vice president.

Women also are breaking new ground in all-male social domains. In 1990, Sharon Allen of Deloitte and Touche joined the Arid Club, a previously all-male Boise institution that has boasted the state's elite among its members.

Until the club opened its doors to women members, Allen says she was at "somewhat of a disadvantage" by missing opportunities to make contact with important clients at business lunches and other gatherings.

Yet she took advantage of other opportunities. Until recent years, Allen says, "women had to choose other options than the traditional ones because a lot of the options—the Rotary Club, Arid Club and country clubs—were closed to women." As a result, Allen got involved in organizations that were available to her and fulfilled her sense of social responsibility. Long active in the YWCA, she'll be president of the group next year. She also has served in several capacities with the local Chamber of Commerce.

Ultimately, Allen says networking is a matter of choosing the best contacts based not on their sex, but their qualifications. "It's more important to network with the right individuals — some are women and some are not," she says.

While personal networks are important to individual growth, others — like the Idaho Women's Network — represent women collectively on political and social issues. A
coalition of 22 groups that includes the National Organization of Women, Church Women United and Planned Parenthood, IWN "aims to improve the quality and opportunity of women's lives in Idaho through political action," says director Betsy Dunklin. Among the issues IWN has tackled are domestic violence and human rights issues, with future efforts expected to focus on gender freedom, insurance, sex education and health care. "Things we're working on are things most women can agree on," Dunklin says.

While IWN represents a wide cross-section of Idahoans, Dunklin says she is especially concerned about the needs of rural women who live in remote areas without the social and business interaction urban women sometimes take for granted. "It's hard to speak up in those communities," she says. "I'm hoping we're creating an atmosphere of support."

Dunklin knows that can take time. The group needs to start with the basics, she says. "There's not a very high level of awareness among women about the political process, which leaves us feeling powerless."

Other groups also are working to combat the isolation some women feel. HERSwest, an organization of BSU faculty and professional staff, has been pushing for women's rights for years. "We see ourselves as a social conscience — or devil's advocate," says Jane Buser, a HERSwest member and Boise State's director of human resources.

For years, HERSwest has fought for women's issues on campus, including equal opportunity hiring and sexual harassment policies. The group also has been agitating for funds to open a women's center, providing a gathering place for the thousands of female BSU networking from women in her family whose liberated views on education were ahead of their time.

Taking a cue from her grandmother, Katsilometes' mother ignored popular wisdom and sent all her children, including her daughters, to college. As more mothers encourage their daughters to get an education and begin a career, more women will have a chance to succeed in business. Those women will then plant the seed of opportunity and the network will grow, Katsilometes says.

"The networking has started and I think it's really going to snowball," she says. "It's important. We have to do it because otherwise we're not going to be included."


**SETTING SIGHTS ON NEW CAREERS**

By Amy Stahl

Last summer, Jenni Lee packed up her house and small children and moved from Arizona to Boise. A full-time homemaker for 10 years, she found herself divorced, unemployed and uncertain. "I needed a support network and some help getting my focus," says the 36-year-old mother of two. She has found it with the help of several programs offered by the Southwest Center for New Directions at BSU.

Operated through the School of Vocational Technical Education's Adult Learning Center, the Southwest Center provides a variety of services for single parents and displaced homemakers, including widowed and divorced women and men.

A college graduate with a bachelor's degree in biology, Lee says the warm, comfortable environment and shared experiences she found at the center were important for her to realize her strengths and begin charting a future. After receiving some personal counseling at the Southwest Center, she enrolled in a self-esteem workshop that was so successful, the group talked the leader into another six-week series.

Later, Lee participated in a career workshop. In the program, she says, "You look at skills you have that you're good at as a homemaker and see how they would pertain to the work force."

While BSU's CND program is relatively small, with just two full-time and three part-time staff members, it provides dozens of workshops, seminars and support groups year-round in Ada County, Nampa, Emmett and Mountain Home. Coordinator Myrna McDaniel says the center served 692 people in 1990, a total she expects to climb to 800 this year.

The program's goal is to help guide single parents and displaced homemakers from unpaid work and dependency to paid work and financial independence, McDaniel says. For many CND participants, this means starting with personal issues like assertiveness, anger and intimacy.

Counselors further work together with the Adult Learning Center and BSU's academic and vocational programs by outlining opportunities available such as GED classes, skills training and other courses. "We try to make as complete a package as we can for our clients," McDaniel says.

To reach its goal and help women become financially independent, the center has encouraged some clients to consider careers in welding, office machine repair, wastewater treatment and other non-traditional but high-paying occupations. "Our long-term goal is to help them be self-sufficient, and traditional women's jobs pay less than non-traditional women's jobs," says CND vocational equity counselor Nancy Kobe.

For many women, working is not a luxury — it's a necessity, Kobe says. As a result, it's a matter of survival for some women that they pursue careers that pay well enough to support their families. But barriers exist. At the center, "we're trying to open more options and diminish sex stereotyping in the workplace," says Kobe, who conducts seminars and leads a regular support group for female BSU students in non-traditional programs.

Some women are more fortunate. Lee hopes to launch a career in reclamation, mining or landfills. After 15 years away from school she's just finishing her first college class in applied microbiology and working part time as an interior landscaper.

While her life's been hectic, Lee says it feels good to be a positive role model for her children and working toward a career. "I feel like I can move forward on my own now," she says.

**SOUTHWEST CENTER OFFERS EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES**

The Southwest Center for New Directions is one of several programs that provide individual and group educational opportunities through Boise State's Adult Learning Center. A national award winner in 1988, the center served more than 8,000 people last year. Some of the programs include:

- **ADULT BASIC EDUCATION.** Started as an evening program in 1968, ABE helps students improve their basic skills in reading, writing and mathematics. "We're trying to upgrade people's skills so that they can take a larger role in the community," says learning center director Elaine Simmons, who calls ABE the "backbone" of her programs. Volunteers supplement the professional staff, serving 5,000 people each year.

- **GED.** The Adult Learning Centers in Boise and at BSU's Canyon County Center are licensed to administer the six tests needed for a high school equivalency degree. About 500-800 people from throughout BSU's 10-county service region complete five of the tests annually.

- **JTPA.** The Job Training Partnership Act offers training opportunities and job placement assistance for income-eligible men and women.

- **OPPORTUNITY EXPRESS BUS.** The bus, which is outfitted with computer equipment, provides portable career planning and placement services in the 10-county area. Included onboard is information on BSU programs, personality and career surveys and the Idaho Career Information System, a computer job opportunities program.

- **OPTIONS.** An open entry/open exit program for income-eligible individuals who are serious about finding — and retaining — a job. Participants are encouraged to participate in self-esteem, employability, parenting and other workshops.

Also provided are English as a Second Language, computer literacy, career counseling, workshops and other programs. The Adult Learning Center is located in the Vocational Education Center in Boise and the Canyon County Center in Nampa.
Child Care: the Big Gamble

By Bob Evancho

Next to my wife and my mother, Wanda Waybright is probably the most important woman in my life. I met Wanda only a year and a half ago. But I know her well enough to leave my children with her nine to 10 hours a day, five days a week, 50 weeks a year. Thanks to Wanda, I can approach my workaday world unworried about my kids' well-being. I know my 3-year-old son and 2-year-old daughter are in capable, loving hands when my wife and I are not there for them. I know Wanda stimulates their impressionable young minds. I know her values correspond with ours. I know her home is comfortable and safe. And I know we are damn lucky that she is our day-care provider.

I think I've always appreciated Wanda's importance to my family, but it was never clearer than when my wife and I considered buying a house on the other side of town. As we weighed the pros and cons of moving, I remarked that it was too bad the house we had our eye on was located so far from Wanda's. "It doesn't matter," my wife replied. "I would drag the kids across the county to get them to her."

My comment was meant as a casual observation; my wife's emphatic response was not. The mere hint of sending our children elsewhere triggered her protective instincts. In human nature, nothing is more basic than safeguarding one's child. And whether it's right or not, the task of finding child care—and coping with the guilt and uncertainty that goes with it—usually falls upon the mother.

"We work hard to make it a parents' issue, not a women's issue," says Mary Lou Kinney of Child Care Connections, a Boise-based child-care referral and training agency. Nevertheless, Kinney notes that Child Care Connections fields "1,600 [referral] calls annually, and 92 percent of them are made by the mother."

Kinney's statistics indicate that if child care isn't the major issue among mothers today, it's near the top. "I think it's one of the biggest problems this nation faces," says Debi Alvord, Boise State assistant director of human resources and mother of three. "It is one of the toughest things a parent has to do. ... There are so many issues attached to day care. Who takes care of a child when the child becomes sick? If you don't have the money, how do you pay for quality care? And of course you're concerned about the kind of people who are watching your kids."

Fortunately for some Boise parents, their employers are helping them address those concerns. St. Luke's and St. Alphonsus regional medical centers both have on-site child-care facilities for their staff members and Morrison Knudsen chief executive officer William Agee recently announced corporate plans to establish an early-child development center near MK's headquarters.

In addition, several Boise employers offer "enhanced resource referral" services in which they contract with Child Care Connections to help their workers find quality child care. Boise businesses that offer their employees this service include US West, KTVB, IBM, Allstate Insurance, J.R. Simplot Co., the Social Security Administration, Touche Ross, Boise Cascade, Pitney Bowes and Hewlett-Packard.
These and other businesses offer child-care assistance in several forms. They include flexible working hours and leave-of-absence policies, part-time employment, corporate-paid subsidies for day care, and payroll deduction plans that allow payment of child-care costs in pretax dollars.

With child care in America becoming a vast social experiment, companies such as H-P have recognized that such policies can create feelings of loyalty among parents who believe they are working for a company that is sensitive to its workers' outside needs.

"We don't have a standard policy on child care, we just engulf it in our overall objective to help balance work and outside-of-work obligations," says Denise Capella, compensation and benefits manager at H-P's Boise complex. "Everybody has to balance outside obligations, and anything we can do to help keep those things more in balance is going to make people more productive here."

Boise State also offers limited on-campus day care for students with 10 percent of the spots earmarked for university employees. "But because we have about 55 children who only allows us to take approximately six children for faculty and staff," says Judy Failor, director of BSU's Child Care Center, "and we have about 40 names on our waiting list."

Regrettably, not all parents are fortunate enough to work for a large corporation or able to get their kids into a facility such as Boise State's. And nothing, says Alvord, is more disturbing to a parent than the thought of dashing off to work in the morning and leaving a child in a dubious day-care situation—whether it's with a care giver who comes to the parents' home, a large center with many kids, or a private home with a few children.

Unfortunately for many parents, finding just the "right" child-care arrangement is often a roll of the dice. And the stakes can be frightfully high.

"Probably the greatest fear that mothers have," says Susanna Yunker, BSU registrar, "is that they are entrusting someone they value most highly with someone they know least well."
Not all parents are able to get their children into facilities such as Boise State University's Child Care Center.

"I drove 10 miles [one way] each day for a year and a half to get the child care I wanted," says Alvord. "I think it's one of the most frightening things you go through as a parent because when you entrust your child to someone else's care, you don't know what goes on during the day."

So how can parents ensure their child's well-being while they're at work? Unless they take the child to a relative or a close friend, they really can't. Agencies such as Child Care Connections can help mothers locate day-care providers, but those are referrals only, not recommendations.

"You have to do all your own background checks and you have to ask the right kinds of questions when you're interviewing a potential employee," says Yunker.

Yunker, Alvord, and other mothers say they can check prospective day-care facilities for proper space, heat, light, cleanliness, and ventilation, but with the intangibles—individual attention, emotional care, intellectual stimulation, etc.—they pretty much take potluck.

Despite her efforts to screen potential care givers for their daughter, Yunker and her husband, BSU social work professor Doug Yunker, learned the hard way on two occasions. "At times I wanted to wish the first three years of my daughter's life away," says Yunker. "It was basically a nightmare until I got her into a preschool. All the [day-care] situations up until that point were unacceptable."

After she hired a woman to come into her home to watch her daughter, Yunker began to have misgivings. "I was devoting very little time to work," she recalls. "I was home peering in windows instead. You have a child who can't communicate in a verbal sense, so you don't know what's happening during the day. ... [As it turned out] the woman we hired was not mentally stable. That situation didn't last very long, but who knows what kind of impact it had on our daughter."

And simply meeting a child's physical needs does not a good care giver make, adds Yunker. "Our most reliable child-care employee did not share any of our political or social values," she continues.

Alvord recalls the time she showed up unannounced one warm afternoon at her son's day-care center. "All the kids were supposed to be resting in this room," she says. "The room was very small, and there were about 20 kids in it. There were no windows open and no air circulating. All the kids were so lethargic that none of them could even look up. It was terrible."

According to the Idaho Department of Commerce, 19,365 children—from newborns to 9-year-olds—needed child care in Ada County in 1989. By and large, day care is available in the Boise area. But parents on limited budgets and tight schedules—especially single moms—are often hard-pressed to find a day-care facility with which they're totally comfortable.

"I have a number of single parents in my office and when one of them has a sick child who can't be in day care, it creates a major problem for that person," says Yunker. "I'm not a single parent, but having had a child in day care has made me more understanding as an employer toward single parents."

Karin Woodworth of the BSU Alumni Association is a single mom with a young son and knows the difficulty of finding quality day care. "I visited a facility that had a wonderful reputation," she recalls, "but it wasn't so wonderful. In one room were 10 children watching TV while sitting on a sofa..."
with springs sticking out of it. The whole complex was painted brown; the room was dark and smelled of urine. ... And this place was considered top of the line."

Woodworth recalls visiting another child-care facility where two or three care givers were in a break room smoking cigarettes. "When the door opened, this huge cloud of smoke came out and poured into a room full of infants," she says. "It made me sick."

It's no wonder the search for quality child care can impair job performance and create absenteeism among parents. "It's amazing all the comments we hear about those concerns," says Kinney. "The way parents feel about their child-care situation impacts their whole day. ... When you talk about child care you first think about the externals—cost, flexibility in hours, etc. But what we're hearing more of is their deep, deep concern about the interaction between the day-care provider and their child."

That's why parents are becoming "very astute consumers," adds Kinney. "The questions parents are asking [prospective day-care providers] are different these days," she comments. "Cost and location are still important, but it seems the parents are becoming more perceptive. They're interested in interaction between the provider and the child, the training and skill of the provider, health and safety issues."

According to BSU's Failor, parents also want consistency from their child-care providers. What kind of bonding, she asks, takes place when a child is passed from one paid caretaker to another? "They don't want different people with their children each time," Failor says. "I think parents are demanding more. They're not just taking what's offered anymore."

Idaho's lawmakers are also viewing many day-care issues with more scrutiny. During the 1991 legislative session, four bills and one Senate resolution were introduced. Although none of the efforts were successful, child-care measures that dealt with lower child-staff ratios, transportation, first aid and CPR certification, and insurance against child abuse and negligence were debated and received considerable publicity.

But from the standpoint of many parents, the steps to assure affordable, high-quality day care have been inadequate. Part of the problem seems to be this: There is no denying that the low pay and even lower prestige afforded day-care providers leave much to be desired (see "Day Care: Not Child's Play," FOCUS, Fall 1988). And yes, there are good, qualified people out there in the child-care business. But those care givers who are exceptional, those who provide their clients with peace of mind, are rare commodities.

My wife and I got lucky. Thanks, Wanda.

With the remarkable political changes in our society in the last few years, there is no longer any doubt that the role of women in state legislatures is on the increase. In 1969, only about 4 percent of all state legislators were female. Today, more than 17 percent are women. In other words, the number of women state legislators quadrupled (from 301 to 1,270) in two decades.

These figures are even more impressive in the West—24 percent of all state legislators in the 13 western states are women. Of the 10 states with the highest proportion of female state legislators, five are western states—Arizona, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho and Washington.

Idaho's development in this regard is impressive. In 1980, only 9.5 percent of Idaho legislators were women. Today—a decade later—the figure stands at 27 percent, or 35 legislators out of 126. But the most impressive statistic belongs to our neighboring state of Washington. Forty-five percent of all members of the Washington House of Representatives are women. This is the highest percentage in the nation.

Not only are women increasingly competing for and winning legislative seats, but they are moving into leadership positions within the chamber. For example, Vera Katz was Speaker of the House in the Oregon Legislature during the late 1980s. In Idaho, Joyce McRoberts (Republican) and Marguerite McLaughlin (Democrat) are presently the assistant floor leaders in the Senate.

Mary Hartung is now the Republican Senate caucus chair, and Leanna Lasuen is the Democratic House caucus chair.

Seven of the 14 committees in the house are chaired by women (but no Senate committees had female chairs in the most recent session—although two women chaired Senate committees in the 1990 Legislature).

State legislative seats are often springboards to other political offices. As more and more women serve in state legislatures, we can expect to see an increase in the number of women who serve in state-wide or national positions. More women presently serve in Congress, for example, than ever before (although the percentage is still very low—about 6 percent). More women were elected governor in the last decade than ever before (including Barbara Roberts, the governor of Oregon).

There are still serious imbalances in the proportion of women elected relative to the number of women in society. However, the increase over the last two decades is substantial; the ascent of women into elected office is one of the most remarkable political changes in our society in the last few years.

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The Gulf War ignited the debate on women in combat

Technically, Pamela Magee shouldn’t have been aiming her M-16 at the 17 Iraqi soldiers marching across the sand toward her. Women are barred from combat.

Her official job as an army reservist in Operation Desert Storm was working on a computer, ordering and tracking ammunition, fuel, food and water for the assault troops who were just 20 miles ahead, racing deeper into Iraq. But all 108 members of the 159th Support Group, including the 10 women reservists, took turns pulling guard duty. Magee, a former BSU student, was on roving patrol with another female reservist from Boise, Josie Ortivez, when the Iraqi soldiers appeared on the horizon. “I told Josie I was going to have to approach them and asked her if she knew how to use that rifle,” recalls Magee.

“But they were mostly looking for food,” she says. “They were really hungry.” She searched the soldiers, had them lay down their rifles and grenades, and marched them back to camp.

“I don’t think people realize how close the women were to the fighting,” says Magee.

Currently, women are barred from combat in the Navy and Air Force by congressional statute, and kept from combat in the Marines and Army as a matter of policy. But experience from the Gulf War has challenged these prohibitions and the very concept of what constitutes combat.

Technically, women are limited to serving in “combat support” roles—flying medevac helicopters, but not Apache attack helicopters; repairing tanks, but not driving them; and so on.

Magee, a mother of three who works as a substitute teacher in Boise, was attached to a support unit from Helena, Mont. “It used to be the support groups were in the
Magee says some of the arguments against women in combat are valid. The primary reasons given for excluding women from combat are:

- Women cannot handle the physical demands of combat.
- Women are not psychologically adapted for the violence of war.
- The presence of women will inhibit the male bonding which holds troops together in times of war.
- Some men may not take orders from women.
- Men will be overly protective of female soldiers, potentially endangering themselves in the process.
- Women POWs are especially vulnerable to such things as pregnancy by rape.

"A lot of the women could carry their own weight," says Magee, "but the ones who were whining gave everybody else a bad name. There was one woman who wouldn't load her weapon. ... Some of them would cry, some would get real defensive about everything. I think the women fought more than the men would go punch it out and get over it.

"We ran across men who didn't want to take orders from women," she says. And some of the older reservists, often Vietnam War veterans, "would come out and say we shouldn't be there.

"There are some things we can't do," says Magee. "But there are other areas where we balance out." The women spent more time reinforcing their bunkers and tents, says Magee. Consequently, "Our tent was one of the ones that didn't blow away" in a heavy dust storm.

Despite the differences, Magee says war produces a surprising and disturbing effect: "You lose all your identity. You weren't male or female; you were a soldier."

Before 1974 women were segregated into separate units. The Army had its WACS, the Navy its WAVES, the Coast Guard its SPARS.

Sexual segregation was officially abolished in 1974, and women rapidly entered the new desegregated military. Today, women comprise some 11 percent of the armed forces. Thus, when the Gulf War exploded, television crews were zooming in on young mothers leaving their newborns behind as they strapped on helmets and boarded Saudi-bound planes. Six percent (33,000) of the American troops sent to the Middle East were women. American women were killed in the war with Iraq and one of the POWs was a woman.

Magee's experience was hardly atypical for women sent to the Persian Gulf. Col. Jerry Laws of the 75th Field Artillery Brigade told the national media that in the Gulf War, "Our female soldiers were right smack dab in the middle of it. Our females were just as close to the fire as many of our male soldiers."

Two major changes in society have brought women closer to the front lines. The most obvious is the changing nature of war. With long-range missiles and other high-tech weapons, the location of a "front line" becomes difficult to define. Women soldiers in support units behind the front line are still
she notes that women frequently are interested in jobs prohibited to women, such as flying jet fighters. "We run into them all the time," she says. "All we can do is tell them what the regulations state."

And while Bell must inform new female recruits they cannot fly fighter jets or pursue combat careers, she is obligated to tell them, "No matter what career field you choose there's always a chance you'll be put in [a combat] position."

Major Charlene Ripke, a commander with the Air National Guard at Gowen Field, says an increasing number of women have joined the military in the 10 years she has been with the Guard. Ripke, who earned her BS and MBA from Boise State, says, "The military is in many ways a very fair place. The pay system is objective: You get paid based on your rank and your years. And I think women are treated fairly."

Kim Scheffer served three years with the U.S. Army as a medic in Turkey, Italy and Ft. Knox, Tenn., and is now a graduate student in public affairs at Boise State. She entered the ROTC program in 1989. "It's a good way to gain experience in the field that I want," says Scheffer, who is aiming at a career in hospital administration. "I've always enjoyed it. You're part of a military environment. I like the camaraderie, part of being a team."

Scheffer joined the Army after high school because she "wasn't motivated. I didn't have a sense of direction." The army helped her mature, she says.

Already a veteran of boot camp, Scheffer goes through ROTC combat training, simulating battles and ambushes. "You go through a lot of this tactical stuff, but the whole formulation of ROTC is to teach you leadership skills," she explains.

And while Scheffer notes that she is the only female in her upper level ROTC course, she says, "I'm not treated differently. I'm good enough at what I do that I'm able to lead."

Women are apparently ready, trained and able to go to war. And war, with its push-button, high-tech weaponry, is apparently ready for women.

But Betty Hecker, director of Affirmative Action at BSU, says, "It's part of the culture that young men are supposed to be willing to give their lives. It's a fundamental cultural value. It's OK for young men to die in large numbers. But it's not OK for young women to die in large numbers."

Women and children, she observes, are typically seen as the innocent. Men are not. A poll of the Idaho congressional delegation revealed a general acceptance of women in war and a realization that "combat" is an increasingly vague notion if one is within reach of a ballistic missile.

- Congressman Richard Stallings: "I do not believe any woman should be kept from doing any job that she, as an individual, is demonstrably capable of doing. This includes jobs in our armed Forces."

- Sen. Larry Craig: "It is inevitable that women will play a role in combat. The real issue is not whether, but how... in an age of high-tech weaponry in which more fighting is done over the trenches than in them, the concept of what constitutes 'combat' may have to be reevaluated."

- Sen. Steve Symms: "For all practical purposes, there should be no difference in the jobs assigned to men and women, with the exception of the legislatively mandated restrictions on women in combat roles. With the advent of high-tech weapons, the battle lines are not as defined as in past wars...[M]ilitary assignments of our personnel have proven to put both women and men in harm's way despite their status as 'combat support.'"

- Congressman Larry LaRocco: "Given the increasing automation of weapons systems, I suspect that brains and not gender will be what the military seeks in the future."

It seems likely that this last exclusion to women in the workforce will crumble. But as Stallings says, "I must admit to an underlying uneasiness about the proposition that getting women into combat represents progress in any meaningful sense. I continue to hope for a day when the need for any soldiers in combat subsides."
Cycling at top speeds up and over Galena Summit is proving to be easier for women riders than convincing international cycling officials that the athletes are capable of such a strenuous feat.

Despite a successful seven-year track record, the Ore-Ida Women’s Challenge, the toughest women’s bike race in the world, has been refused international sanctioning by the Federation Internationale Amateur Cycling because the race is “too excessive” for women athletes. The federation ruled the Women’s Challenge had too many stages (days of racing), the distances were too long, the climbing in elevation was excessive, and there were not enough rest days between stages. For example, both the Lowman to Stanley and Stanley to Ketchum races would have to be cut by 10 miles each to meet the international regulations.

Without international sanctioning, the Women’s Challenge will not attract top European cycling teams, considered the best in the world, although race director Jim Rabdau is expecting racers from Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand and Canada in this year’s race.

Rabdau has refused to cut back on the race to meet international regulations. “We can’t go back to where they are,” he says. “Those are archaic ideas. Those are arbitrary regulations. The men don’t have those kind of restrictions.”

Sheila Boester, a 1981 BSU graduate who raced in the 1990 Women’s Challenge — the longest and most grueling of the races to date — says, “I don’t think it’s too excessive at all. It’s a hard race, but most of the women can handle it.”

Boester notes that the Women’s Challenge is unique in offering long-distance stage races for women. Women’s races throughout America, says Boester, “are always cut in half compared to the distances raced by men. And we know we can do it because..."
most of us train with men.”

Boise State University sports physiologist Ron Pfeiffer agrees the regulations limiting women cyclists are arbitrary. “There isn’t any physiological reason the women can’t do it,” says Pfeiffer. “It’s based on stereotype, tradition and machismo.” Last year Pfeiffer and a team of graduate students conducted tests on 12 Women’s Challenge cyclists during the two-week race.

“We found them to be extraordinarily fit,” says Pfeiffer. “Their recoveries [from the daily races] appeared equal to any of the men we’ve seen in the research literature. We even had some who got more fit as the race went on. As far as the wear and tear of the actual riding, they appeared to be just fine.”

In fact, says Pfeiffer, “The biggest complaint I got from women in the race is they thought the stages were too short. The athletes have become so good the organizations [controlling racing regulations] have lost touch with what kind of animal they’re dealing with. These are not average human beings. They’re on a whole different level. Their bodies are able to do these things.”

Mark Hodges, assistant executive director for the U.S. Cycling Federation, says his organization will present the international cycling governing body with less restrictive regulations for women this August.

But Rabdau says the USCF’s proposal would still fall short of the Women’s Challenge race for distances and elevation. “It’s probably the best they can weasel out of these guys [international cycling officials],” he says. “But I think that’s stupid. I think there shouldn’t be any restrictions. Distance is the endurance part of the race. If you don’t have the distance you have half a sport.”

Hodges defends the USCF’s proposals by saying, “If we proposed releasing restrictions completely, the regulations wouldn’t stand a chance of passing,” he explains. “We’re dealing with a very conservative group that considers women’s racing entirely secondary to men’s.

Pfeiffer, himself a mountain bike and road bike racer, says “you have to look at the roots of cycling” to understand the resistance to tough women’s races. “On the European continent cycling is what tackle football is to America,” he explains. “It’s typically been a male-dominated sport. Many of the people in the European cycling community are threatened by women’s races. They don’t want to endorse those kinds of races [like the Women’s Challenge] because it shows that women can do the same things as the men.”

Six years of “excessive” racing in the Women’s Challenge has proven that women can indeed handle the rigors of the race, and as Rabdau says, “They’re going to have to reckon with us sooner or later.”
Divorce by Degrees

By Larry Burke

Lynn knew her return to college wouldn't be easy. The mother of two and wife of a busy Boise executive, she was prepared for the hectic schedule — the hurried dinners, the late-night cleaning, the weekends studying.

What she least expected was a broken marriage.

But Lynn and hundreds of other "non-traditional" female students have one thing in common — they returned to Boise State for a degree and left with a divorce.

"I have three friends who are getting divorces — all of them related to school," says Joyce, another student who is working as hard to preserve her marriage as she is to earn college credits.

Counselors, psychologists, professors and students alike agree that troubled marriages and divorce are common occupational hazards for many of the 2,200 non-traditional female students at BSU.

Why? Boise counselor Jim Reed and BSU psychology professor Wylla Barsness provide some explanations.

When women become students and assume new obligations outside the home, their established role of wife and mother is changed. Suddenly, the context of the marriage is different — her time, especially in the evenings, is now spent attending class and studying. And she is becoming more independent as she learns more about herself and the world around her.

That can throw a marriage out of balance if a husband can't adjust to the changes taking place in the relationship, says Reed.

Problems are most common in traditional marriages where for years, even decades, the husband has been the provider and the wife has been the homemaker, he explains.

"Suddenly her focus is outside the home. There is a real restructuring of the logistics of the relationship ... there may be a drop in the quantity and quality of her work in the home."

"He doesn't perceive the rewards of her education. 'What good will this do me ... why are you doing this?' are questions he might ask," says Reed. "The questioning of what has been accepted as a given in the marriage can be very threatening."

Barsness says in some marriages there is an unwritten and unspoken contract. "You marry young, have children, the wife takes care of the children and the husband provides. But when the wife returns to school there's a new contract, and it's never been negotiated. The husband gets angry because it's not what he bargained for."

"Marriage is often an institution for 1 1/2 people. When she decides to be a full person, he feels like something is taken away," she says.

Lynn and Joyce, like most non-traditional students, were looking for that missing half of their lives when they came to Boise State. Both married young and had two children. Lynn was a partner in her husband's business and an active community volunteer; Joyce helped her husband through graduate school and worked as a corporate secretary.

But something was missing.

"There was a strong intuitive voice saying my brain was atrophying. I had conceded a lot of my own person over to who he was," Lynn says.

Their husbands were supportive at first. But the more the two women developed new interests, made their own friends and became engrossed in school, the more threatening it was to their husbands.

"The longer I was in school, the more resistance there was. I don't think he ex-
expected me to have the success that I've had," says Joyce.

"He patronized," adds Lynn. "He patted me on the head, but didn't show any real interest."

Then came the accusations: Both were told they were ignoring the family and that school had become more important than their husbands and children.

But the process of self-discovery was irreversible. At no time during the turmoil did either woman think about dropping out of school.

"As I started discovering who I was, it helped my self-esteem. The more that happened, the more I moved away from what was happening in my marriage," says Lynn.

"The better I did in school, the more excited I got about a career and being valuable outside the home," adds Joyce.

For Joyce and Lynn, school changed belief systems they had held since childhood.

"I came from a family where women just didn't go to college. We could be important, but important in our roles as wives and mothers," says Joyce. "He was my whole life ... before school my world revolved around him and the kids."

"I was comfortable in my role ... the woman stays at home and the husband provides. I was in la-la land. But there was a void inside, and I didn't know what it was until I went to school," says Lynn.

Those acts of self-discovery were met by bewildered husbands unfamiliar with the new emotional territory their wives were exploring.

"I've changed so fast, he's not sure what's safe, what to confront, what I need," says Joyce. "He wants my value to still be from being his wife; he doesn't know how to walk beside me," she explains.

Why do some men resent their wives' return to school?

The reasons are complex, for they deal with attitudes that have been ingrained for years. And every relationship is different, say Reed and Barsness.

The husband may feel his role as provider is threatened by his wife's new-found independence and potential for economic self-sufficiency. He may resent the time it takes to study and attend class, which causes him to pick up more of the child-rearing and household duties. He may feel insecure because of the new friends she has made outside the marriage. He may feel inadequate if he has not been to college. He may feel like the financial payback won't be worth the money spent on college. Or, if she worked previously, he may miss the extra income and sees her getting nothing of value in return.

Reed and Barsness caution that many marriages are already on shaky ground before the wife's return to college. In those cases, school is a catalyst but not necessarily the reason for a divorce that would have occurred eventually.

"There are many factors that work together — it is hard to pull them apart. Some of the women are back in school because their marriage isn't satisfying in the first place," says Barsness.

In this age of raised consciousness and liberation, a husband's insecurity over a wife's return to college is "myopic," according to BSU social work professor Arnold Panitch.

"These men don't value the growth of human potential. Their whole trip is here and now — that their wife should have supper on the table and take care of the kids.

"Let's not forget that there has been a women's movement in this country for 20 years now. Many sexist limitations placed on women in a previous generation are gone from industry, commerce and government," he says.

"Some men should be encouraged to adjust to their own culture."
SAHNI TRANSCENDS LITERATURE, CULTURE

By Glenn Oakley

By birth, Chaman Sahni is a Kshatriya — a warrior — but he has made his life one of a Brahman — a scholar.

The BSU English professor has transcended his caste, becoming an internationally recognized scholar in the study of Indian literature. Notably, his area of expertise has centered on the meeting — and transcending — of Eastern and Western literature. The author of numerous books and papers, Sahni is best known for his 1981 book, Forster’s A Passage to India: The Religious Dimension.

Forster’s A Passage to India, made into a critically acclaimed movie, first attracted Sahni’s attention in 1955 when he was a graduate student in English at Lucknow University, India.

“I did not understand the complexity of the novel at that time, but somehow instinctively recognized that here was an English writer who knew about India and its people from the inside,” he recalls. “I had read [Rudyard] Kipling, who tried to create a very different impression of India,” as if, says Sahni, the country were little more than bamboo and snakes with an occasional Gunga Din running through it.

Writers like Kipling, says Sahni, “are feeding on the preconceived stereotypical notions of India. Forster avoided that. He felt particularly attracted toward Hinduism because of its quenchless thirst for the inconceivable and its ultimate goal of self-realization,” Sahni says.

Hinduism in India, says Sahni, is pervasive, greatly influencing the literature, which is “very closely tied to religion and myth and legend. Even the contemporary writers somehow replay those Indian myths.”

The ancient myths and literature of India had a profound effect on English and American writers, says Sahni. “India has provided romantic themes to British literature,” he says. “The Bhagavad Gita [the epic Sanskrit poem] influenced Yeats, T.S. Eliot, Emerson, Thoreau. The transcendental movement in the United States was influenced by Indian literature. Aldous Huxley was greatly influenced by Vedanta, the philosophy of Hinduism.”

Forster’s A Passage to India reexamined the religion and culture of India in the 20th century and is now considered the classic of British-Indian literature, says Sahni. But, he adds, “The irony is that when the book first appeared it did not please the Britishers; it did not please the Indians.” Britishers ship-bound for their south Asian colony were often given the book to acquaint themselves with the culture. And not infrequently, he says, “They would tear it up and toss it overboard in disgust.”

Sahni did his own re-examination of A Passage to India after coming across a 1924 letter written by Thomas Edward Lawrence (Lawrence of Arabia) in which he wrote: “I agree Forster doesn’t know his Hindu. And India to him is just negative: because he doesn’t go down to the root to meet it.”

Sahni says his subsequent research, culminating in his book on the subject, “has convinced me beyond doubt that Forster had a remarkable knowledge and understanding of Indian religions, history and archaeology, and an extraordinary insight into India’s cultural problems, particularly the problem of Hindu-Muslim relations.”

While much of Sahni’s work has concentrated on Forster and Indian writers such as Rabindranath Tagore, he has researched and written extensively on a surprisingly diverse range of writers and philosophers: Plato, Horace, Chaucer, Wordsworth, T.S. Eliot, Milton and Jane Austen to name a few.
Sahni has authored, co-authored or contributed to 27 books, and has written articles and essays for such professional publications as Advanced Literary Essays and Contemporary Authors. A member of the South Asian Literary Association’s executive committee, Sahni makes regular trips to India to conduct research.

He is listed in the Directory of American Scholars and Contemporary Authors. Early this year, Sahni was presented the Creative Activity Award in the Arts and Humanities Division by the BSU College of Arts and Sciences.

The editor of South Asian Review, Satya Pachori, wrote: “Sahni’s long list of publications ranges from critical analyses of significant British and Indian authors, to discussions of the complex relationship between literature, religion and culture — from Gandhi and Tagore to E.M. Forster and Herman Hesse. His recent article on Hesse’s Steppenwolf, published in South Asian Review, interprets the novel from the standpoint of Indian thought. No other scholar has made this kind of unique interpretation of the novel before.”

**FOUNDATION FUNDS FACULTY PROJECTS**

The Boise State University Foundation’s Special Projects Fund has allocated a total of $20,000 to nine members of the Boise State faculty for academic-related projects. The faculty members, amount of funding, and projects are as follows:

- **ELDON EDMUNDS**, College of Health Science dean, “Pre-College Orientation for New BSU Native American Freshman Students,” $1,100.
- **TOM TRUSKY**, English, “Writing and Book Arts Opportunities at BSU,” (to produce a series of television programs about Book Arts, and a video on the history of the book), $1,300.
- **MIKE SAMBALL**, music, “Modern Music and Dance in Idaho,” $5,000.
RESEARCH BRIEFS...

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

Physics professor DEWEY DYKSTRA presented his paper “Modeling Understanding to Study Conceptual Change in Learning Physics” at the International Workshop on Research in Physics Learning at the University of Bremen in Germany. Dykstra’s paper was based on his work with a four-man team that included mathematics professor DANIEL LAMET.

Art professor GEORGE ROBERTS has had his work included in two national shows—the Kansas 16th National Small Painting, Drawing and Print Exhibition and the 1991 National Printmaking Exhibit in New Jersey.

Work by ceramist JOHN TAKEHARA has been exhibited at Linfield College’s Renshaw Gallery in McMinnville, Ore. One of Takehara’s pieces was selected for West One Bancorp’s Spirit of the West exhibit.

English professor CHARLES DAVIS presented his paper “From Experience to Discipline: Yet Another View of a Core Curriculum” at the College of Idaho International Humanities Conference.

CHUCK GUILFORD’S article “Creating a Learning Flow for Exploratory Writing,” was recently published in College Composition and Communication. Last fall he presented his paper “The Ends of Poetry: Teaching Beyond the Stars,” at the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association’s annual convention in Salt Lake City.

Guilford has poems forthcoming in Kansas Quarterly, Weber Studies and Crab Creek Review. His Poem “Life on Earth” will be featured in the 1992 Northwest Poets and Artists Calendar.

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

The Science of Love: Understanding Love and its Effects on Mind and Body, a book by criminal justice professor TONY WALSH, was published by Prometheus Books.


Social work professor DOUG YUNKER has been invited to make three presentations—“HIV/AIDS: Interventions and Teaching Strategies,” at the University of Texas; “An Interdisciplinary Approach to AIDS Education: A Model for Success” at the National Association for Social Workers regional symposium in Spokane; and “Human Behavior in the Social Environment Exploration of the Emotional Underworld of Men: The Mythopoetic Movement” at the American Board of Examiners in Clinical Social Work’s fall symposium in Washington, D.C.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

“The Letter,” a poem by teacher education professor NORMA SADLER, has been published in the March 1991 issue of the English Journal.

Psychology professor GARVIN CHASTAIN has been invited to present a paper at the Recent Advances in the Analysis of Attention conference, to be held at the University of California, Davis, in June.

Physical education professor TERRY-ANN GIBSON presented her paper “Longfellow’s Whales Tales” at the Idaho Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance (IAHPERD) conference in Pocatello.

At the IAHPERD meeting, CONNIE THORNGREN participated in the presentations “Talking About Date Rape: Creating an Emotional Balance for Both Sexes in the Classroom” and “Equal Opportunity in Sport.”

Thorgren also wrote the article “The Female Coach—The Pressure Is On,” for the National Association of Girls and Women’s Sport monograph and made the presentation “Where Have all the Women Gone?” at a conference in Olympia, Wash.

BILL KOZAR took part in writing the article “Perceptions of Basketball Coaches” in the fall 1990 edition of Basketball Bulletin.

WERNER HOEGE’s article “A Comparison Between the Sit and Reach and the Modified Sit and Reach in the Measurement of Flexibility of Males” appeared in the Journal of Applied Sports Science Research. His videotape Physical Fitness Assessment has been produced by Morton Publishing.

LINDA PETLICKOFF wrote a chapter in the book Sports Science International—Psychosocial Problems in Elite Sports. Her chapter was titled “Dropout in Youth Sports.”

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

From the department of management comes the following news:

JOHN BIGELOW’S book Managerial Skills: Explorations in Practical Knowledge will soon be published.


GUNDARS KAUPINS had a paper published in the Journal of Management Development. His paper was titled “Humor in University and Corporate Training: A Comparison of Trainer Perceptions.”

MIKE BIXBY’S paper “Synthesis and Originality in Computer Screen Displays and User Interfaces: The Look and Feel Cases” was published in the Willamette Law Review.
LEGISLATOR DONATES PAY INCREASE

One state legislator refuses to spend her recent pay increase. But she will give it away.

Rep. Molly Lazechko (D-Boise) has established a $5,000 endowed scholarship for freshmen or sophomore students attending BSU.

This session, lawmakers accepted the recommendations of a special committee to increase their legislative salaries from approximately $7,000 to $12,000 per year.

“Most constituents felt that was much too large an increase at one time. An 82 percent increase sounded unbelievable to them,” says Lazechko, who voted against the pay hike.

Since legislators couldn’t refuse their increase or return it to the state, Lazechko said the next best thing was to use it to benefit students.

“Education is what we need to break the cycle of poverty … the best way is to help people help themselves,” she says.

Lazechko’s donation will be invested by the Boise State University Foundation, with the interest dedicated toward a scholarship for either an education or nursing student.

DONOR NOTES

- Contributions totalling $127,900 have been received for the Warren McCain Reading Room in Boise State's new Albertsons Library. As of April, donors to the fund were Albertson’s Inc., $15,900; John and Joan Carley, $5,000; Curly Ross, $5,000; Dale Nagy, $1,000; Terry and Bev Stubbs, $1,000; and an anonymous donor, $100,000.
- Joel W. Klingensmith contributed $10,650 to the Norman Webber Bronco Fund.
- Key Bank donated $10,000 to the Hemingway Library Fund.
- The BSU electronics program received more than $45,500 worth of new equipment. Electronic test equipment donated by Hewlett-Packard is valued at more than $33,000, and a new spectrum analyzer unit given by Tektronix Corp. is valued at more than $12,500.
- Beavers Charitable Trust donated $5,000 to the construction management scholarship in its name.
- Frances Wassler donated $10,000 to the Wassler Memorial Scholarship.
- Marjorie Gibb donated $1,000 to the Bob Gibb Memorial Scholarship.
- First Interstate Bank gave $2,000 to the general scholarship fund.
- Women of BSU donated $2,000 to the Women of BSU/Pat Bullington Scholarship.

RADIOLOGISTS DONATE FUNDS TO BSU

Boise State’s department of radiologic sciences has received a big financial boost from the St. Alphonsus Radiology Group.

Under the guidelines of the James F. Mack Radiological Technology Memorial Scholarship, the group intends to provide four scholarships to BSU students in the radiologic sciences field and an endowment of $50,000.

The late Dr. Mack served as medical director and accreditation adviser to Boise State’s radiologic sciences program.

According to Tom Kraker, radiologic sciences department chair, the James F. Mack Memorial Scholarship was created by the radiology group to “emphasize high quality in the profession of radiologic sciences.”

The scholarship also was intended for “[Boise State] students who not only have a financial need, but who also have the potential for excellence in the health-care field,” says Kraker.
COMPASSION RULES IN PEARSON’S COURT

By Glenn Oakley

The odds were not good for Mary Pearson. Fired from her job as a legal secretary, the single mother of four was working three nights a week as a barmaid when she got a job with the state. She started school at BSU in 1977, working half days. By fall she gave up her job, went on welfare, and entered college full time.

“I’m aware of the feeling of not being able to get out of poverty,” she says. That compassion borne of struggle is expressed in the sentences and rulings she hands down today as one of three judges for the Northwest Intertribal Court System, based in Edmonds, Wash.

With an eye toward law school, Pearson graduated from BSU with a bachelor of business administration degree in two years, at one point carrying 21 credit hours and challenging another 10. At Boise State she was active in the Indian club, worked as a volunteer in the state prison, and once organized a group to picket the governor’s mansion to protest proposed cuts in welfare payments.

Accepted at five of seven law schools to which she applied, Pearson received her law degree from Willamette University at Salem, Ore., in 1976. She was vice president of the student bar association and worked during law school as a clerk in the U.S. Attorney’s Office, the Oregon Indian Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse and the Urban Indian Program.

Pearson, who says she is descended from the Georgia Creek tribe, is currently assigned to four small tribes in the Pacific Northwest, traveling the circuit to rule on civil and criminal trials. Each tribe has its own law and order code and courthouse. “Each tribe is in a different state of development,” she says. “Some only have hunting and fishing laws, others cover all areas.

“You must become familiar with each tribal code and each community,” she says. Some tribes don’t want their people to go to jail at all. Others have mandatory jail for some crimes. You really have to understand what the community wants.”

It is the role of community that sets Pearson’s role as a tribal judge apart from her counterparts in the mainstream world of jurisprudence. “I go to pow-wows here and I’m just a member of the community.”

The tribal courts, she adds, are, “much more involved. We take the time to spend with each case and with each individual. Judges aren’t supposed to be activists. What I’m doing could be considered social engineering that is usually not done by judges. I don’t just impose sentences; I take the time to talk to people. Some people need incentive; they need someone to care about them. I try to give them that incentive.”

With a 60 percent unemployment rate on the reservations, Pearson recognizes, “It’s hard to maintain an upbeat outlook. How can you feel good about yourself if you can’t get a job?” The frustration too frequently vents itself through chronic alcoholism.

“I don’t like to send people to jail if they’ve got an alcohol problem,” she says. “Many times I will fashion a penalty different from what the prosecutor recommends. I order things like treatment for alcohol, drug problems.” In any case involving alcohol, Pearson says she requires the defendant to undergo evaluation by a professional counselor.

This ability to blend activism with law leads Pearson to state, “I will never go back to private practice. I feel that I can have a bigger impact on people’s lives where I am.”

And in contrast to what she perceived as discrimination as a woman and Indian in private practice in Lewiston, Pearson says, “People accept me here, respect me and look up to me.” Part of this respect and acceptance is cultural, says Pearson. “In the northwest Indian community the women have larger roles. The men were out fishing and the women were running things. The women are what keep it together and the men respect that.”
ASSOCIATION TELLS THOMSON HE’S #1

By Larry Burke

Physical education teacher John Thomson got a rave review from one of his students last month.

"You’re the best in the whole world," said fourth-grader Jennifer Portenier of Nampa’s Greenhurst Elementary.

Thomson’s professional organization wasn’t quite so generous. It just named him the best elementary school physical education teacher in the United States.

Thomson, who graduated from BSC in 1971, received the award from the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance after a rigorous series of applications and interviews at the state, regional and national levels.

"I’m excited, nervous, humbled … it’s a very intimidating situation," he says.

With the award comes a year packed with speaking engagements and workshop presentations throughout the country. One of the first will be in May when he speaks at the President’s Summit on Physical Education and Fitness in Washington, D.C.

"Professionally I’ll rub shoulders with the best in the business. The kids here [at Greenhurst] will benefit; we’ll get better and better.’

Thomson’s successful teaching method is simple: involve every student all the time and care about them as individuals.

“We sell fun and fitness … we dispense a little magic here," he says. "We want the kids to feel good about themselves, no matter what level they are at. They aren’t being compared with anybody else; they are graded against their own improvement."

Greenhurst principal Byron Yankey says there are dozens of reasons why Thomson could have been selected for the award.

"John has a sign in his office—’Every day in every way we get better.’ Lots of people say that, but he really lives it," says Yankey.

"He’s involved in every aspect of our school, not just P.E. He always tries to promote the best interest of kids."

That explains why Thomson is a leader in the Greenhurst Classic, a fun run for elementary school students that drew 700 participants last year … or the Jump Rope for Heart competition, in which Greenhurst was the state leader in donations last year … or the integrated music/P.E. class that involves all of Greenhurst’s students each Friday.

"He sees 600 students twice a week. Those could be faceless kids running through the program. It’s not like that for him. He has goals and expectations for each one of them," adds Yankey.

Thomson was honored by cheering Greenhurst students at a surprise assembly in April. The gym was lined with homemade congratulations cards, and adoring students crowded around him after it was over.

Later, he reflected on what it means to be a teacher.

"You have to think of what kind of role model you are … what a tremendous responsibility you have.

"I don’t have any children … but every year I have 600 kids. These are my kids.

"Do I ever have a bad day? You might come to school tired or down. But you walk in the room and get a hug from one of them — every day is a good day."

HE’S PROUD TO ‘PAINT’ WITH PLANTS

By LaVelle Gardner

Mike Garcia is an artist whose “canvas” consists of the state’s 26-acre downtown complex. As grounds supervisor, the 1977 graduate of Boise State’s horticulture program paints a new picture each year that is seen by thousands of visitors.

Last year, Garcia and his crew of six were honored for their efforts with the 1990 grand prize for Best Maintained Government Building or Complex from the U.S. Grounds Management Society. "It stunned me, considering the competition," Garcia says. "We thought we might have a slight chance to win some kind of an honor award. I think the reason we won was mainly because of the Centennial celebration."

Working from a colorful palette of pink, rose, burgundy and violet, Garcia believes this year’s display will surpass last year’s and “turn a lot more heads” — despite a small crew and limited budget.

Garcia’s crew typically includes at least one intern from BSU’s horticulture program. Dawn Palluz and Brian Ervin, both interns last year, have returned for a second year. The other crew members are Bruce Csernai, Jenny Angel, Mike Campbell and Willy Wood.

Before he was named grounds supervisor in 1984, Garcia worked several years for Daly Production Corp. in Boise. He says what he appreciates most about his present job is feedback from the public. “The neat thing about working at the Capitol is the high visibility,” he says. “Visitors’ impressions of the Capitol reflect what they think the entire state is like.”

Thanks to Garcia’s award-winning “gallery” Idahoans can be proud of what they see. □
PROF, POLITICIANS HONORED BY BSU

Two of Idaho's most recognized political names and a longtime Boise State professor are the latest winners of the Distinguished Alumni Award.

Sponsored by the BSU Alumni Association, the awards were presented at the annual Top Ten Scholars banquet in April. Thirteen alumni have been honored since the first awards were presented in 1988.

The 1991 recipients are:


During his 34 years at Boise State, Fritchman taught courses from genetics and embryology to anatomy and bacteriology. Nearly all of the premedical students who began their educations at BSU either were advised or taught by Fritchman.

He has received numerous awards for teaching excellence and is a charter member of the Idaho Academy of Science.

KATHLEEN "KITTY" GURNSEY received a business degree in 1976, returning to school after raising three children. She has served nine terms in the Idaho House of Representatives since she was first elected in 1974. A specialist in the state budget, she has been chair of the Appropriations Committee for 12 years. She also is a member of the Environmental Affairs Committee.

Gurnsey is a civic activist, with an extensive list of community and charitable activities to her credit. She is currently a trustee for the BSU Foundation.

FOUR INDUCTED INTO HALL OF FAME

KIPP BEDARD, CARL KEEVER, NACHO LARROCOECHA and BILL OTEY are the newest members of the BSU Athletic Hall of Fame. The four were inducted in February.

Bedard, a former athletic and academic All-American, played wide receiver for the Bronco football team from 1979-81. His top season came in 1981 when he made 60 receptions for 1,101 yards, still a Boise State single-season record. The Boise native earned first team All-Big Sky Conference honors all three seasons at Boise State and was twice named an academic All-American.

Keever was a linebacker for the Broncos from 1982-84. He is second in career tackles with 397. Three times Keever received first team All-American awards. He also received three straight first team All-Big Sky Conference honors and was named the league's newcomer of the year in 1982.

Larrocoechea is the first tennis player at BSU to be inducted into the Hall of Fame. Playing for the Broncos in 1973 and 1974,

Stars of yesteryear were named to the Athletic Hall of Fame in February. Pictured are Nacho Larrocoechea, tennis; Carl Keever and Kipp Bedard, football; and Bill Otey, basketball.

Larrocoechea won three Big Sky Conference championships. He led the Broncos to their only league team championship.

The final inductee is former basketball player Otey, who played from 1968-70. Otey holds Boise State records for rebounds in a single game at 22; rebounds in a season with 467; rebounds in a career with 805; and career rebound average at 15.2 per game.

At the national level, she is on the fiscal affairs committee for the National Conference of State Legislators.

LARRY JACKSON, honored posthumously, was an athlete, businessman and politician. He died of cancer last August.

A star running back on BJC's 1950-51 football teams, Jackson went on to become one of major league baseball's top pitchers with the St. Louis Cardinals, Chicago Cubs and Philadelphia Phillies. After 10 years in the majors, he retired in 1968 to return to Boise. He worked for Boise Cascade before establishing his own insurance business.

In 1970 he was elected to the Idaho Legislature, serving on the Appropriations Committee for eight years, four of those as chairman. Jackson was a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1978.

He was appointed to the Idaho Industrial Commission by Gov. Cecil Andrus in 1989, and was also a member of the Idaho Centennial Commission.
This spring, the BSU Alumni Association honored retired BSU professor Harry Fritchman with a Distinguished Alumni Award for his professional accomplishments, and for his years of service to students and the university.

In his acceptance speech, he reminisced about his early teachers, the growth of the university and what it represents.

By Harry K. Fritchman II

I want to thank the Alumni Association for honoring me with this award. Longevity must have been considered in the selection since it came as quite a shock to me to realize that it will have been a half-century this coming September since I, and a sizeable percentage of the Boise High School class of 1941, came to enroll at Boise Junior College.

It was a very different time and institution from what prevails today. The only academic building was the Administration Building and we were only the second class to occupy it. Until the Student Union Building (now the Communication Building) was completed the following spring there was no place to eat, so brown-bag lunches were the rule for students and faculty alike. It was not until 1951, a decade later, that Morrison and Driscoll halls were constructed. Consequently, BJC was a commuter college in the truest sense of the word. Everyone lived at home and came to the campus for classes.

We weren't disadvantaged in the modern sense of the word, but we were poor financially. The Great Depression lingered on and a young man might earn $15 for a 40-hour work week, and here I speak from experience. Gasoline was 25 cents a gallon and if your tank held 10 gallons you could expect to work most of a day to fill it. Consequently, car pooling was the rule and I seldom went anywhere in my 1928 Model A roadster without two paying passengers at a time when three in the front seat was both uncomfortable and generally regarded as illegal. BJC fees were about $35 a quarter; for $100 one could attend classes for a year.

In spite of our small size and rather humble plant we had a remarkably good faculty and I want to pay my respects to four of my professors who figured prominently in my education.

Roy Schwartz was one of three English instructors and was the first Phi Beta Kappa whom most of us had encountered. During the first quarter of the freshman English course Roy taught us the mechanics of the language. During the second quarter he taught us composition and how to use the language; during the third he introduced us to some of the great literature of the Western world. He was wonderfully erudite and was held in high regard by both the faculty and the students.

Dr. Robert de Neufville had come to the United States from Alsace-Lorraine and consequently was equally fluent in both French and German. At that time most science majors and all pre-med students routinely took two years of German from Dr. de Neufville. He was a man of great enthusiasm for his subject and possessed unlimited patience — attributes which made him an outstanding instructor.

Dr. Elsie McFarlane Buck was the mathematician and one of the original faculty in 1932. Her reputation was such that it was said by many and believed by most that there was no student so dense as could not learn mathematics from Dr. Buck. She was the faculty’s poet laureate and whenever a faculty event required a poem for its celebration, Dr. Buck would be called upon to produce one suitable to the occasion. In recognition of her long service and many contributions to the college, the class of 1957 dedicated its yearbook to her.

In 1941 Dr. Joseph Spulnik arrived fresh from graduate school at Oregon State College to teach chemistry and it immediately became evident that he taught as one having authority. His skill as a lecturer became legendary and he rapidly became in many students’ minds the ideal college professor. When we became a four-year school it was only logical that he become the first dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

As I look back over those 50 years, the aspects of this institution which impress me the most are two in number. The first is the quality of instruction. While not every professor has been as gifted as the four I have mentioned, most were competent and when we went on to four-year colleges and universities or to graduate and professional schools, we usually discovered that our training had been as good or better than that received by those students who had attended more prestigious institutions.

The second is the idea of service. I have often wondered how many hundreds, perhaps thousands of students would never have obtained a higher education had this institution with its accessibility and low cost not been available. Many private institutions provide quality education but at such astronomically high tuitions that they become inaccessible to many students. And many universities are accessible financially, but the pressures on the faculty for scholarship and research relegate instruction to a secondary consideration.

If I were asked to provide a motto for this institution I believe that I would include in it these two attributes: service and quality. After all, if an institution possesses these, what more is really necessary?

Again, I thank the Alumni Association for this award and the opportunity of sharing this pleasant occasion with you.
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 “Alumnus” section, contact the Office of News Services at the same address.

40s

WILLIAM QUONG, A.A., general arts and sciences, ’49, and his wife, Lorice, have served for 18 months as chapter leaders for the Greater Boise chapter of The Compassionate Friends, a self-help, support group for grieving parents and families. The Quongs also have been asked to serve as regional coordinators for the Rocky Mountain area chapters of the organization.

JAMES YOST, B.A., history, ’71, is a public affairs director with the Idaho Farm Bureau.

GARY KERSHAW, B.B.A., accounting, ’72, has joined the Pocatello accounting firm Dance, Collins, & Co.

EVELYN KILE, B.A., general business, ’72, is a financial services consultant for the Idaho Department of Education.

RUTH WIEGERS, B.S., psychology, ’72, works with the parents of gifted and talented children at the Parent Education Center in Boise.

JIM WATKINSON, B.M., music, ’73, is the new vicar at Emmanuel Episcopal Church in Hailey.

CHARLES HERVEY, M.A., finance, ’75, is a commercial banking office responsible for developing loan opportunities in the Boise area for the Commercial Banking Center.

JEANNIE JOHNSON-MOODT, A.S., nursing, ’75, is a utilization review and discharge planning registered nurse at General Hospital in Eureka, Calif.

WALT BITNER, B.B.A., business, ’76, has been named an assistant vice president for First Interstate Bank of Idaho.

CHRISTY HOLTZMAN, B.A., elementary education, ’76, is a teacher for White Salmon School District in Washington, and last spring traveled to the Soviet Union on a teacher exchange program. Holtzman is affiliated with a group planning to bring 19 Soviet teachers to the state of Washington.


MOLLY LAZECHKO, B.A., elementary education, ’76, recently completed a term in the Idaho House of Representatives.

CLARENCE POND, B.B.A., industrial business, ’76, is the manager of commercial construction for Baumgart Construction Inc.

BARBARA SMITH, B.S., English, ’76, is a pharmaceutical sales representative for Parke-Davis.

RON BOWEN, B.B.A., accounting, ’77, has opened an accounting office in Nampa.

D. ALLEN DALTON, B.A., economics, ’77, has been hired as director of the Caldwell-based Center for the Study of Market Alternatives.

GARY PETERSON, B.S., geology, ’77, is a vice-president on the board of directors for Squire Associates.

LESLIE TAYLOR, B.S., physical education, ’77, has been promoted to senior deputy with the U.S. Marshal’s office in Los Angeles County, Calif.

DAREL CHRISTENSEN, B.A., elementary education, ’78, has been named bishop of the Caldwell 4th Ward, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. Christensen is a teacher at Notus Elementary School.

RODNEY DAUGHERTY, B.M., music, ’78, has been promoted to manager of merchandising systems for Payless Drug Inc. Daugherthy is based in Oregon.

CATHY RANET, M.A., history/secondary education, ’78, is employed at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise, and teaches smoking cessation and stress management classes.

SALLY SNODGRASS, B.A., psychology, ’78, recently completed her first term in the Idaho Legislature as a senator representing Dist. 15.

MARION SUMMERS, B.A., elementary education, ’78, is a counselor at Lake Hazel Middle School in Boise.

GENEVIEVE BOUSLAWSKI, B.B.A., administrative services, ’79, is a chief warrant officer in the Alaska Army National Guard.

MARGARET DODSON, M.D., ’79, has been selected as a teacher/scholar and has received a 1991 National Endowment from the Humanities/Reader’s Digest award.

DOUG CREEGAN, B.B.A., marketing, ’79, has been named outstanding United States salesperson by Porter Cable Tool Manufacturing Co.

80s

MICHAEL DOLTON, B.A., criminal justice administration, ’80, is the new coordinator/executive director of the Washington County Economic Development Commission.

PAULA FALCIKNER, A.A.S., business machine repair, ’80, has started a retraining course in court reporting in Las Vegas.

STEVIE DUNN, M.B.A., ’81, is a Ph.D. candidate in logistics and operations management at the Pennsylvania State University’s Smeal College of Business.

KIRK HAWKINS, B.B.A., management, ’81, has been promoted to assistant manager of the Building Materials Center for BMC West Corp. in Boise.

DAVID HEIDER, M.B.A., ‘81, is vice president of marketing at AUSTRUT University.

TERRI BILLS, B.B.A., marketing, ’82, has graduated from the Army’s Combined Arms and Services Staff School.

STEVE HALL, B.B.A, business administration, ’82, is president of BDQ Inc./Treasure Valley Dairy Queen Stores.

BRYAN DAUGHERTY, B.A., elementary education, ’82, has been appointed general manager of Idaho Computer in Twin Falls.

BARBARA WEBB, B.A., elementary education, ’82, has been named executive director of the Boise Area YMCA.

RICHARD EBORN, B.A., German, ’82, has graduated from the Army’s Combined Arms and Services Staff School.

SCOTT DENNEY, B.B.A., business administration, ’82, has been named executive director of the Boise Area YMCA.

PATTERSON RUSSELL, B.A., communication/English, ’82, has earned the 1991 Silver Poet’s Award for publication of five poems.

WENDY ANDERSON, B.S., sociology, ’83, is working on a dance/movement program and hopes to land a recording contract.

DENNIS CHRISTIANSEN, B.S., environmental health, ’83, is a preventive medicine officer with the Naval Reserves and is serving for one year in Saudi Arabia.

MATT EAMES, B.A., political science, ’83, has been named senior vice president for the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry.
JULIE HALL, BS, nursing, '83, is the director of home and community health services at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise. KATHRYN KEITH, BA, bilingual elementary education, '83, spent four years in Japan as a teacher. Keith is now attending the University of Arizona, majoring in archaeology. She was awarded a Patricia Roberts Harris fellowship.

DIANE LANG, BBA, marketing, '83, is director of periodical circulation at Pacific Press Publishing in Nampa.

CAROL ANDERSON-TODD, AS, nursing, '83, has been included in the 1990-1991 edition of Who's Who in Nursing.

DEBRA VIS, BBA, accounting, '83, and JEDD STANWOOD, BBA, accounting, '85, are new partners with the accounting firm of Christensen and Jackson in Caldwell.

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

ROGER BARGA, BS, mathematics/computer science, '85, is a research scientist for Battelle Memorial Institute in Washington and an adjunct professor at Washington State University.

JEANNE O'HARA, BS, respiratory therapy, '85, is the director of cardiopulmonary services for West Valley Medical Center in Caldwell.

CLINTON RITCHIE, MA, education/curriculum and instruction, '85, has been selected as a mentor teacher for the San Juan Unified School District in suburban Sacramento, Calif.

CONNIE SKOGRAND, BS, physical education, '85, teaches and coaches at Borah High School in Boise.

DENNIS WALLER, MA, education, '85, has received his doctoral in education from Seattle University. Waller is a professor at Northwest Nazarene College in Nampa.

MANDY DENNEY, BA, elementary education, '86, is teaching kindergarten at McKinley School in Bakersfield, Calif.

MARY DEPEW, BBA, marketing, '86, is marketing director at Computer Care Inc. in Minneapolis.

ANN HUFFMAN, BBA, accounting, '86, has been named assistant vice president in the income property finance department of First Security Bank in Nampa.

LINDA YORDY, BM, music, '86, has been named assistant director of BSU's Center for Management Development.

LYNN WAHOF, BA, communication, '86, has been promoted to vice president/sales and products manager for Key Bank of Idaho.

PAULA WILLIAMS, BBA, accounting, '86, is an accountant employed with Morrison-Knudsen.

KEVIN WILSON, BA, English/writing emphasis, '86, is the owner of Boise-based Words & More.

SCOTT FLORENCE, BBA, information systems, '87, works as a programer analyst at Micron Technology in Boise, and is the lead programer for Micron's human resources department.

BOB WILLIAMSON, BBA, accounting, '87, is employed as a senior cost analyst with Moore Business Forms, Lake Forest, Ill., and is pursuing a master's degree in business-administration at Lake Forest College Graduate School.

DERRICK FOX, BA, communication, '88, is a sales account executive with Equifax Inc. in Atlanta. Fox has also been inducted into the company's Winners' Club.

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GEORGE JOCUMAS, BS, pre-architecture, '88, is a microcomputer specialist with Albertson's in Boise.

WADE MILLER, BA, communication, '88, is a staff writer for a television series and recently earned advanced certification as a screenwriter.

MARY ROHLFING, BA, communication, '88, recently presented her paper "Communicating Long-Distance Friendship" to the Speech Communication Association Conference in Chicago.

BETHANN SKAMSER, BAS, '88, has been hired as a Ketchum city planner.

L. MICHAEL WAYMEN'T, BA, elementary education, '88, lives in Kimberly and works at an adolescent day treatment center.

JAYNE GRACE, BA, elementary education, '89, is teaching a second/third grade combination class for the Palm Springs Unified School District in California.

SCOTT PENTZER, BFA, advertising design, '89, is a designer/illustrator for Sperling, Guy & Associates in Boise.

90s

PAT COLE, BA, elementary education, '90, is teaching fifth grade at Boise elementary school in Wilder.

MARK GOODMAN, BS, social science, '90, is owner/partner of Workman Outfitters, a Boise apparel store.

H. KOZETTE HOLLEY, BBA, marketing, '90, is a customer service representative for Winston Woods, Inc.

BRETT JOH, BA, science/biology, '90, is employed at Micron Technology in Boise.

WENDY KOCHAVER, BA, English/communication, '90, is serving in the Army as an executive assistant, based in Seoul, South Korea.

JONI LLOYD, BA, social work, '90, is a juvenile probation officer for Ada County Court Services.

JON RUSCHKA, BS, math/secondary education, '90, has received the 1990 assistant coach of the year award for Idaho District III. Ruschka is a teacher and assistant coach at Centennial High School in Meridian.

KAREN SCHEFFER, BS, political science, '90, is a legislative assistant for Idaho Senator Cliff Trow.

SHERRI SHULTIS, BBA, accounting, '90, is a revenue agent with the IRS in Boise.

KRISTI STEPHENS, BS, physical education/communication, '90, is a park ranger at Ponderosa State Park in McCall.

WEDDINGS

PAUL HOOVER and Kathleen Taylor, (Boise), May 19
Bruce Riger and CARLA TRANSUE, (Boise), July 15
Michael Knauss and SHARI THOMAS, (Emmett), Aug. 4
James Nettleton and ERIN FLURRY, (Caldwell), Aug. 4
DAVID TERNES and Karen Tatam, Aug. 4
BARRY HOPE and Norma Herbranson, (Boise), Aug. 11
JOSEPH HON and Carmen Bowman, (Boise), Aug. 18
SCOTT PENTZER and Sandy Grovenburg, (Boise), Aug. 18
TIM WALTER and Caryn Keith, (Boise), Aug. 18
Theodore Furlipa and JEANINE YOUKER, (Boise), Sept. 1
Timothy Loughney and SHAUN HENDER, (Boise), Sept. 8
John Depew and MARY KREITZER, (Minneapolis), Sept. 22
CHARLES SAWYER and Theresa Staley, (Durango, Colo.), Sept. 22
MICHAEL GIARNINI and KATHLEEN KELLY, (Boise), Sept. 23
ERIC CHASTAIN and Tamara Henry, (Boise), Sept. 29
MICHAEL EISENBEIS JR. and Laurie Gillis, (Boise) Sept. 29
SCOTT JACKSON and ANGIE CRAMER, (Boise), Sept. 29
R. KIRK REILLY and SHERYL HESS, (Boise), Sept. 29
BING CROSBY and Regina Liesche, (Spokane), Oct.
ANDREW SACKETT and Kim Maravilla, (Boise), Oct. 6
DAN P. SMITH and BARBARA KREJCI, (Boise), Oct. 10
TODD GOODING and LISA ODELL, (Boise), Oct. 13
JON WATERMAN and GABRIELA MASON, (Fort Worth, Texas), Oct. 16
MICHAE BERARD and Michelle Bradford, (Boise), Oct. 20
Hoytsen Hagens and MOLLY NICELY, (Boise), Oct. 20
Rick Johnson and NANCY LEONARD, (Boise), Oct. 20
BRIAN HIATT and SANDEE CHRISTON, (British Virgin Islands), Oct. 23
CORT CIEMINSKI and Karen Olson, (Mooreton, N.D.) Nov. 3
Jason Dilworth and JANICE FAULKNER, (Boise), Nov. 10
ERIK MOODY and Karmen Randall, (Boise), Nov. 10
William Drenker and TERESA DRISCOLL WOOD, (Boise) Nov. 15
ARNIE THARP and Leta Storey, (Lewiston), Nov. 17
EVERETT SWANDER and KATHRYN SMITH, (Boise), Nov. 17
Gregory Marsters and LoDawn Schouten, (Boise), Nov. 18
Nathan Wood and NICOLE CHANEY, (Boise), Nov. 21
Mark Franck and ALISON HUDGINS, (Nampa), Nov. 24
JIM JARDINE and KATHY HOUD, (Nampa), Nov. 24
KOLE BERROCHA and LYNETTE BELL, (Boise), Dec. 1
DAVID FROSHIESAR and ERIKKA HANSEN, (Boise), Dec. 1
ALBERT DAVIS and SHERI BUTLER, (Nampa), Dec. 8
MATTHEW PFANT and Tawnya Vance, (Boise), Dec. 8
KEVIN NICHOLS and TERRE DREchsel, (Maui, Hawaii), Dec. 16
David Clugston and USA CLIPPER, (McCall), Dec. 18
Dennis Dean and VICKI JENNINGS, (Boise), Dec. 22
KURT FELLOM and Kathleen Worley, (Emmett), Dec. 22
JOHN EDOM and Erin Scally, (Boise), Dec. 28

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FOCUS 43
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Mark Literations, President
BSU Alumni Association

As I conclude my year as president of the BSU Alumni Association, I am thankful for the opportunity and grateful to the board of directors who have been supportive and to Dyke Nally and his staff, who work hard to expand the reach of the university to its alumni.

Though the impact of the Alumni Association continues to expand each year, it seems to move at a snail’s pace. There is so much to be done and so much opportunity for achievement that we have to work hard to maintain our focus. Involvement by the alumni is still of paramount importance and can continue to have a dramatic impact on Boise State University’s success. The growing recognition of Boise State as a quality institution, both academically and athletically, enhances the value of your education. The higher BSU’s profile becomes, the greater the pride we have in our diplomas.

What does an alumni association need from you, in order to contribute to this success? First, we need to be informed about where you live and what is going on in your life so we can have a ready data bank that allows the university to stay in touch with you and document your success. This aids the maturation processes at the university.

Secondly, we ask for your participation. We ask you to participate by recruiting students, attending programs we sponsor and periodically working at Boise State and Alumni Association events.

Lastly, we ask for your monetary support. Like all institutions of higher learning, Boise State has a continuing need for money to provide scholarships, books and equipment that enhance the quality of the education and the distinction it brings to the university and its graduates. Even a small material impact on keeping Boise State to stay in touch with you and document your success. This aids the maturation processes at the university.

The same kind of impact could be felt with the contribution of just a little of your time. If each alumni could spend between three and five hours a year participating in BSU events, talking with students, etc., it would have a material impact on keeping BSU’s momentum moving positively forward. Boise State is Idaho’s finest university because of the quality of its administration, faculty and students. Its alumni are also the finest and need to continue to step forward to be counted.

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VAN GOODWIN and Michelle Kuemmert, (Boise), Dec. 28
MARK WIBBELS and Theresa Fredricks, (Tehachapi, Calif.), Dec. 29
MITCH THOMAS and Christine Freeland, (Nampa), Jan. 4
Shawn Pratt and VERONICA GEHRING, (Boise), Jan. 9
SCOTT JOHNSTONE and Cindy McEldowney, (Nampa).

DEATHS

JAMES BARNES, AA, general arts and sciences, ’47, died Dec. 19 in Boise at age 66. Barnes served with the Idaho National Guard during World War II, and worked for the Idaho Department of Employment before his retirement.

JOHN HELLER, AA, general education, ’52, died Dec. 2 in St. George, Utah, at age 58. Ford had served as a captain in the U.S. Navy.

JANICE ALLEN, AS, nursing, ’59, died Feb. 1 in Boise at age 51. Allen had lived in Seattle and Boise.

GILBERT “MURPHY” MURPHY, BA, elementary education, ’69, died Jan. 15 in Coeur d’Alene at age 58. Murphy was head teacher and had served as acting superintendent at Worley High School.

JAMES GUERRICAGOITIA, BS, physical education, ’71, died Jan. 18 at age 46. Guerricagoitia was a rancher and substitute teacher at several Treasure Valley schools.

DORIS MICHAEL, CC, practical nursing, ’77, died Feb. 9 in Boise at age 58. Michael had been employed at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

CAN YOU HELP?
The following alumni have been lost from our records. Please write or call (208) 385-1698 if you have information about any of them.

Eugene Frazier, ’40
Anna Freeman, ’42
Virginia Moore, ’44
Edith Steed, ’46
Phillip Bailey, ’48
Richard Bader, ’51
1941 BJC GRADS HONORED MAY 12

Members of the Boise Junior College class of 1941 will be honored at a reunion before commencement exercises on May 12.

Tickets for the reunion brunch, which begins at 10:30 a.m. in the Student Union Building Ballroom, are $7 per person. Alumni who may not have graduated in 1941 but attended during that year also are welcome to attend.

Following the brunch, a tour of the campus will be offered. (Bus transportation will be provided.) Reunion members may then attend commencement exercises where they will be recognized as the first graduating class from the current campus.

For brunch reservations and further information, contact the Alumni Office at (208) 385-1698.

SHOW OFF YOUR COLORS AT LES BOIS

Boise State and the University of Idaho will renew their spirited rivalry once again on May 19 when supporters of the two universities will meet and sport their school colors at Les Bois Park for an afternoon of horse racing.

The university represented by the largest number of alumni and boosters will receive a donation of $500 from Les Bois.

BSU employees, students, alumni and boosters with valid identification or wearing Bronco blue and orange will be admitted to Les Bois free of charge. A special BSU section will be reserved for supporters.

For more information, contact the BSU Alumni Office.

QUEST OFFERS BARGAIN TRAVEL

Boise State alumni can now join a travel program that offers a 50 percent discount at over 1,500 hotels in the United States and abroad.

Memberships in Quest are offered to Boise State University alumni at a special rate of $29.95 per year, a considerable savings from the $99 retail price.

Members each receive an 80-page hotel directory along with their membership card. A new hotel directory will be mailed to subscribers every 90 days.

Quest offers members a total refund at any time during the membership if they are not fully satisfied.

To join, call Quest at 1-800-STAY-450. Be sure to identify yourself as a member of the Boise State University Alumni Association using the Boise State access number: 1240-8.
My current work uses an abstracted robe shape for both its structure and as a symbol for the individual. The colors and mixed media materials selected for each of my art pieces often reflect the season and location in which the work was done.

"The Seeker" was done by the North Sea while I was staying in Scheveningen, The Netherlands. The dark tones reflect the cloudy weather and subdued light conditions that existed while I was working. The center shapes were inspired by the dramatic, narrow walls of rock in the Lauterbrunnen Valley of Switzerland where I had recently hiked. I chose to use bright luminous colors in this center section to convey my belief that for those of us on a personal quest, the path with heart is lit from within.

Christine Raymond
Boise artist and adjunct art instructor at Boise State University
Ideas in business are much like stones tossed into a pond. Small ones, those that seem like so many others, slip into the water quietly. And disappear.

But bigger ones, those that are a lot more difficult to grasp, hit the water with a splash. And send out ripples.

The J. R. Simplot Company was built on good ideas. After 50 years of expansion and nurturing, the company has grown to be a world leader in agribusiness.

In Idaho alone, Simplot employs 5,100 people. Each year the company buys more than $700 million in farm commodities, goods and services from over 3,000 Idaho companies and individuals.

Good ideas, backed by the skills and resources to fulfill their potential. These fundamentals create ripples that touch many shores.
Even When 9,069 Other Banks Closed Their Doors, One Bank Kept Giving 110%.

First Security Bank has a long history of providing more than expected, even when times were hard. This philosophy of going the extra mile was most dramatically demonstrated during the darkest days of the Depression. When other banks were folding almost hourly, First Security Bank not only stayed open, but offered its customers extended banking hours.

Actually, we've been giving that extra-effort service in Idaho since the end of the Civil War.

In the Spring of 1865, J.C. Anderson and his brother opened a trading post in Idaho Falls. It wasn't long before early miners and traders began entrusting Anderson Brothers with their furs, gold and other valuables for safekeeping.

When several area banks consolidated in the 1920s, Anderson Brothers Bank became the newly formed First Security Bank.

Today, we're the largest banking organization in the Intermountain West. We think it has something to do with the way we treat our customers. After all, we've been giving them 110% for about 125 years now. It seems to work.