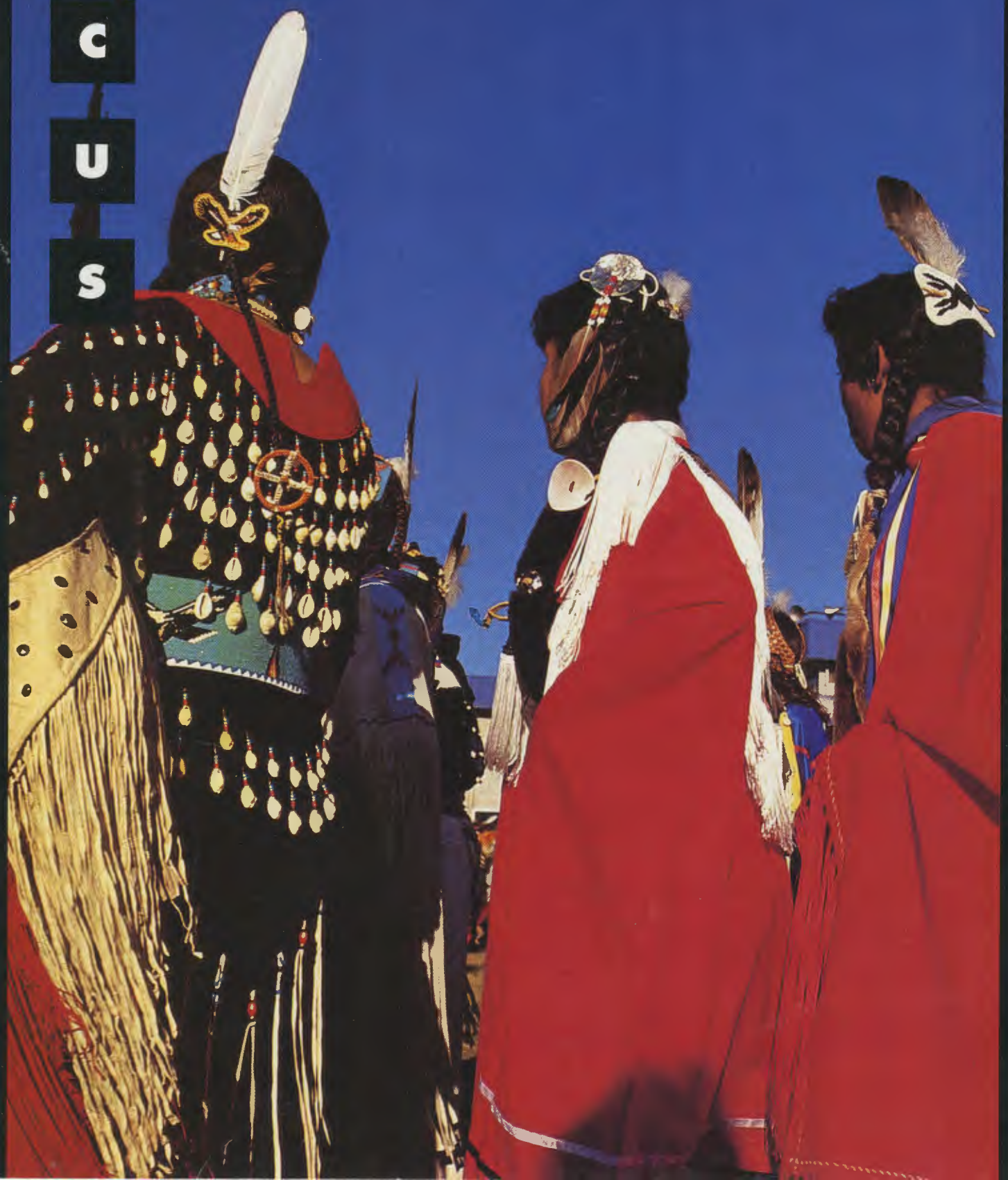
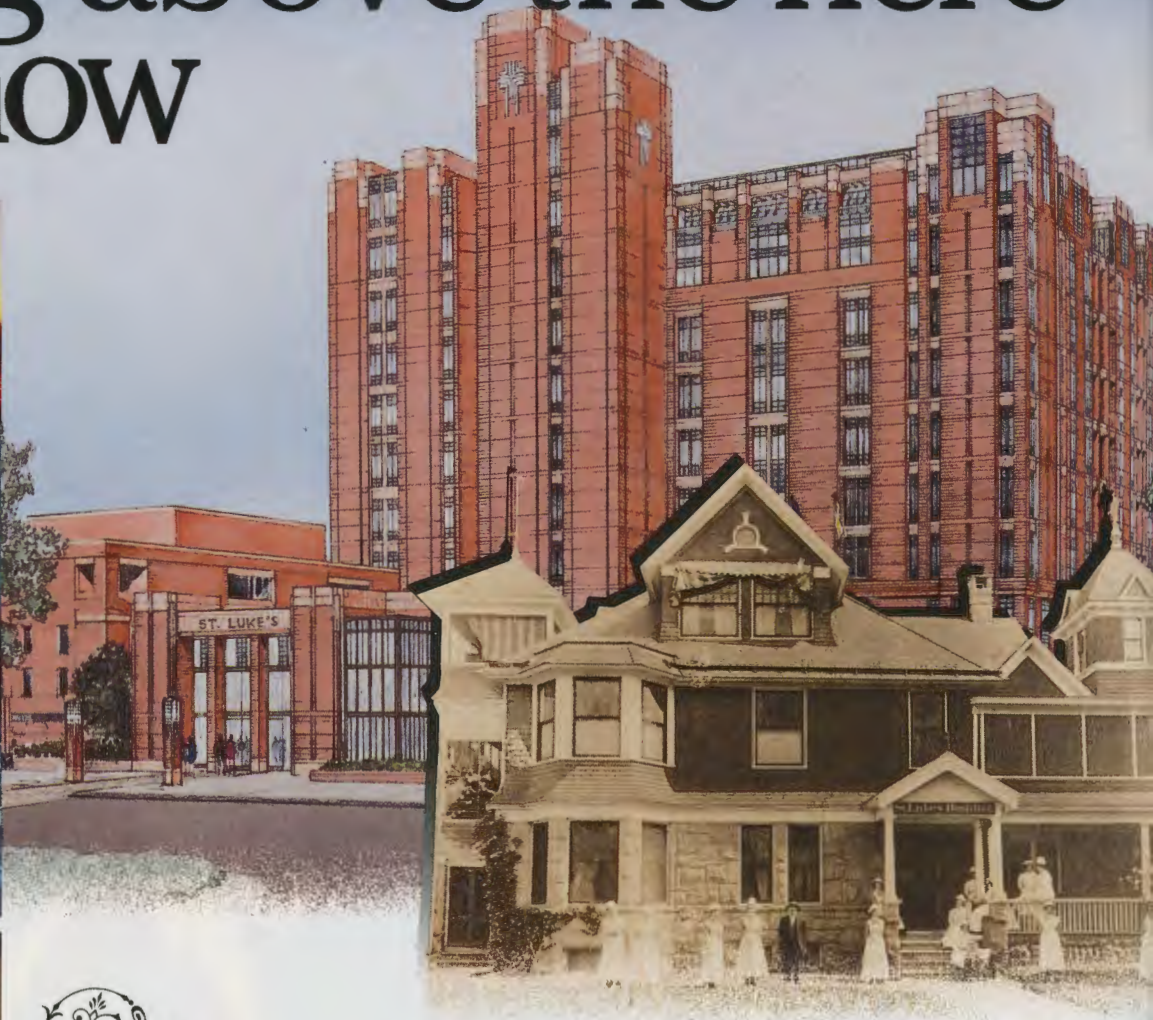


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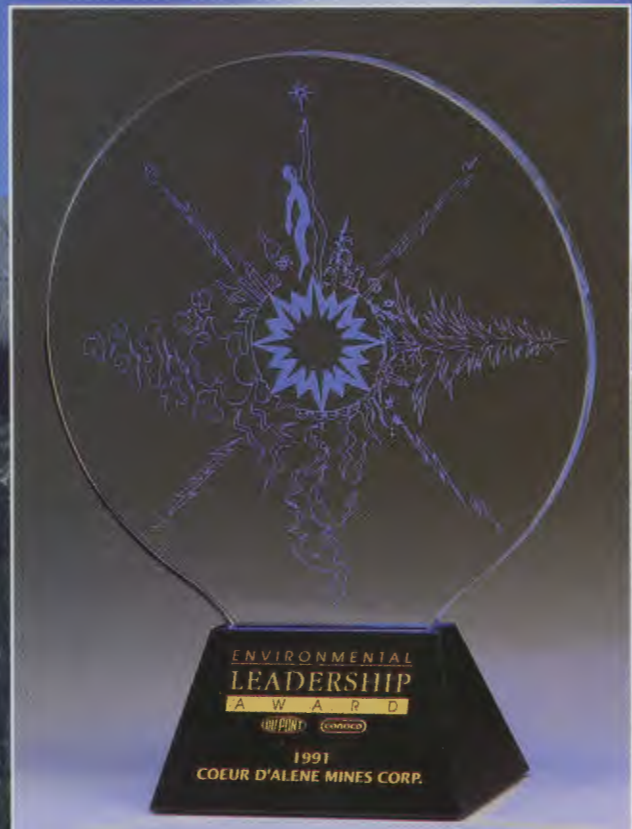
I-84 to the Gowen Road exit, left to Federal Way and follow the signs



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Pictured is the Kensington gold project, 50 miles north of Juneau, Alaska.



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**BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY**

**VOL. XVII, NO. 3 SPRING 1992**

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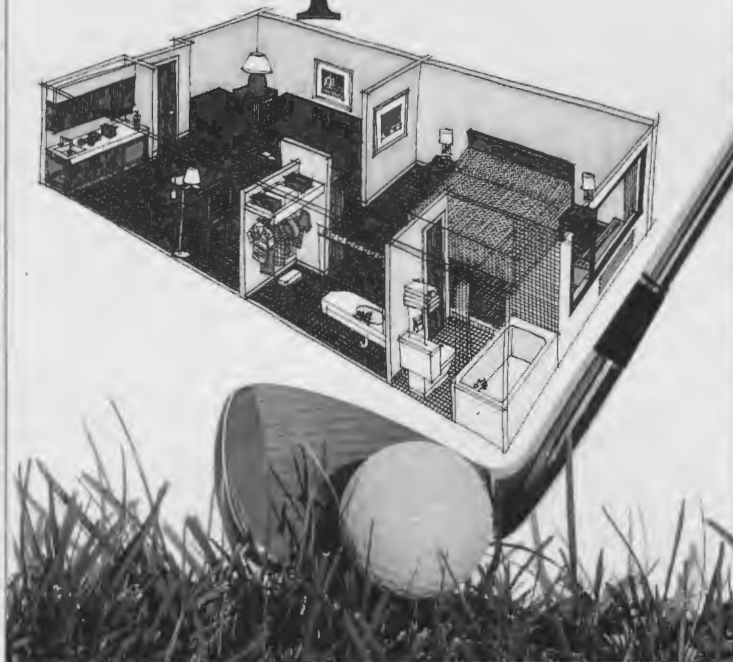
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**HERE TO HELP HOMELESS**

*Academy Award winner Sally Field played Amanda Wingfield in Tennessee Williams' The Glass Menagerie staged March 5-7 as a benefit for Boise's homeless. Field, who was in Boise at the invitation of director Michael Hoffman (English/theatre arts, '78), is pictured with Gentleman Caller Tom Willmorth. The production, held in the Special Events Center, also featured Boise State graduates Kirstin Allen and Christopher Thometz.  
Chuck Scheer photo.*



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**ABOUT THE COVER:** *Indian people honor and retain their traditional culture through pow-wows, religious practices, song and dance. But living in two cultures — Indian and white — has not come easily. High dropout rates and alcoholism continue to plague Native Americans. This issue of FOCUS takes a look at modern Indian life — its triumphs and trials. Photo by Glenn Oakley.*



## THE VALUE OF POETRY

By Daryl Jones

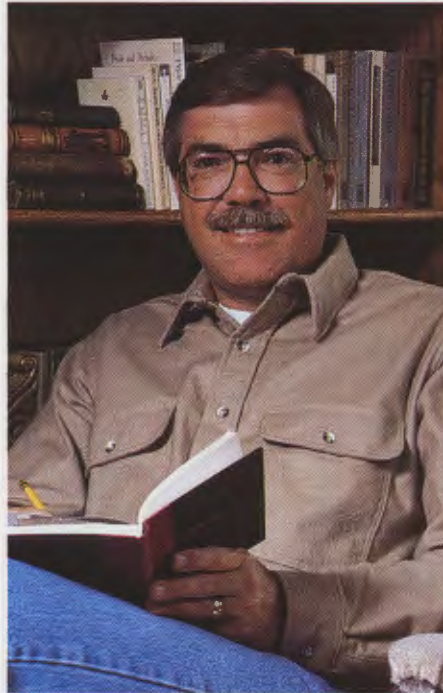
**B**eneath the clamor of paid political advertisements and strident rhetoric emanating from the current controversy over funding of the National Endowment for the Arts, you can discern, if you listen closely, the low tones of a profound and persistent question. What is the value of art? Or, more particularly, what is its relevance to our society?

It's a fair question, and one perhaps especially germane to the art of writing poetry. It's a question that I, as a practicing poet, find myself wrestling with from time to time in conversation with friends and associates—generally business people, lawyers, or engineers—whose lives follow a distinctly pragmatic bent. But it's not a new question, nor do I construe it to be a malicious one. Rather, it's an old question that assumes new trenchancy in our commercial and technological society.

In *Humboldt's Gift*, Saul Bellow's critically acclaimed novel about a fictional poet's descent into despair and madness (the character, presumably, is based on the real-life poet Delmore Schwartz), the narrator speculates whether poetry's seeming irrelevance in the modern world is due to the poet's, "Having no machines, no transforming knowledge comparable to the knowledge of Boeing or Sperry Rand or IBM or RCA? For could a poem pick you up in Chicago and land you in New York two hours later? Or could it compute a space shot? It had no such powers. And interest was where power was."

Granted, ours is a society preoccupied with power, money, and practical utility, a society in which poets are marginalized and poetry itself seems curiously anachronistic. In such a world, can poetry survive? If interest is where power is, what is the value of poetry?

Recently, while conducting a creative writing workshop at Moscow High School, I addressed the question to a group of aspiring young poets. One student replied that poetry was valuable to her as expression, as a way of coming to terms with her feelings. Another student responded that poetry afforded her a means of communicating with others. Still another referred to the beauty and magic of words. And one student, a red-



headed young man named Alex, said simply and forthrightly, "It's fun."

All of the responses are valid. Throughout the ages, poetry has been valued as expression, as communication, as artifact, intricately and finely fashioned. Wordsworth defined poetry as "the imaginative expression of strong feelings." To Carlyle it was "musical thought," to Arnold "a criticism of life." E.A. Robinson said that poetry tells us "something that cannot be said," and Poe defined it as "the rhythmical creation of beauty." Definitions vary, and poets differ in the relative weight they assign to either content or form. But all would agree that the chief value of poetry lies in its ultimate effect. It gives pleasure. It stimulates in us a response that is at once emotional, intellectual, even physical. "If I read a book," wrote Emily Dickinson, "and it makes my body so cold no fire can ever warm me, I know that it is poetry. If I feel physically as if the top of my head were taken off, I know that it is poetry."

Because poetry stimulates the passions, it has often been regarded as dangerous, as an unpredictable threat to the forces of stability. Plato banned the poet from his ideal

republic, arguing that poetry excites the unruly passions and exerts an unhealthy moral effect on the community. Aristotle countered this objection, in part, in his definition of tragedy. Tragic poetry arouses pity and fear in order to purge them, he explained, and employed the medical metaphor of catharsis to imply that the effect is healthy. But despite such explanations, poetry has always stood in uneasy relation to the social and political status quo.

For the value of poetry, its source of power and interest, is not that it teaches either for or against our accepted cultural values but that it opens, at least for the duration of reading, the possibility of change. To the rigidity of our waking lives, poetry is the fluidity of dream. To the pressures and constraints of society, it is wilderness. To the chaos of experience, it is harmony and beauty. Into the static hum of what is, poetry whispers seductively and insistently "What if?"

Today, in the fast-paced commercial and technological world of the '90s, poetry has value precisely because, "Poetry, like the moon, doesn't advertise anything." It does not, like the miracles of technology, lend itself readily to the criterion of utility. But it draws its inspiration and power from the same rich source. For poetry unleashes the power of the human imagination. It excites in us our uniquely human and infinite capacity to wonder.

Still, some argue with conviction that people today no longer value poetry, that poetry cannot survive. But I remember those young poets at Moscow High School, and I contemplate the restless power of the human imagination, and I wonder. □

*Daryl Jones is BSU's acting executive vice president. He is Idaho's writer-in-residence and will present 12 lectures and workshops across the state during the next two years. A published poet, his latest book, *Someone Going Home Late*, won an award from the Texas Institute of Letters.*



## MARCH MADNESS

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTOS



One fork in the road to the Final Four began in Boise in mid-March when BSU hosted the first and second rounds of the NCAA basketball tournament. Two of the nation's coaching legends who entertained local fans were Indiana's Bob Knight, left, and Georgetown's John Thompson.

## CANYON CENTER RECEIVES FUNDING

In a late-session decision, the Legislature allocated \$2.4 million for an expansion of BSU's Canyon County Center in Nampa.

The funds will be used to build a new two-story, 30,000-square-foot addition that will increase classroom and laboratory space for a long list of growing programs at the satellite campus on Caldwell Boulevard.

The building, donated by Boise Cascade Corp. in 1986, has been at capacity since it opened.

Last year the center served 4,000 students in a variety of programs ranging from vocational training to televised classes. The center also is home to an alternative high school that needs more space.

"We are eager to enhance our service to Canyon County ... this addition will help us meet the needs of the community," says Tom MacGregor, interim dean of BSU's College of Technology.

MacGregor says a committee in Canyon County has been working on the project for more than a year. "We owe a great deal of thanks to them and the Canyon County legislative delegation," he says. □

## BSU NAMES NEW BUSINESS DEAN

Bong Shin, a professor and administrator at BSU since 1983, was named the new dean of the College of Business in early April.

BSU President Larry Selland made the appointment one week after current Dean Orié Dudley announced his resignation. Dudley came to BSU last year from Boston, where he was a financial consultant for several years.

Shin has served as associate dean of the college since 1989. His appointment will begin July 1, pending Idaho Board of Education approval in May.

He came to BSU in 1983 as a professor of management and was appointed chairman of the management department in 1984.

Selland said the decision to promote Shin to the dean's position was "based upon Bong's own strong qualifications for the position, a solid show of support among the department chairs and faculty, and his strong showing in the dean search conducted last year."

Shin received a doctorate in management from the University of Georgia in 1974. □

## BSU TIGHTENS BELT FOR NEW FISCAL YEAR

With no money for salary increases or new programs, Boise State is making plans to cope with one of its tightest budgets in recent years when the new fiscal year begins in July.

Boise State received a \$41.3 million budget from the Legislature's general account, a 1.9 increase over last year, but still not enough to cover the additional expenses caused by enrollment increases and inflation.

Increases in student fees and tuition will bring in an additional \$750,000, but even with that BSU has to shelve its plans for new programs to meet the growing demands of the region.

BSU budget director Ron Turner says the school is \$300,000 short of the "maintenance of current operations" level. The school won't have to cut budgets to make up that amount, but it won't be able to hire the additional faculty and support staff needed to keep pace with the growing demand for

more classes and services. BSU originally asked for 15 new faculty positions.

"With this budget, we won't be able to move on some initiatives critical to BSU and the region. This is especially true of our plans to improve programs in childhood education," says BSU President Larry Selland.

"We were disappointed that salary adjustments weren't made. Our faculty and staff have performed exceptionally well this year and deserve to be compensated for that.

"We are again caught in a tight squeeze between growing student demands for courses and diminishing ability to meet those needs. As always, our first priority is to put as many resources as possible into the portions of the budget that impact our students ... their experiences in the classroom can't be compromised."

The university's total budget from appropriated funds, student fees and other income is \$51.4 million. □



## LIBRARY PROJECT TO BEGIN IN FALL

For the first time in years, the Boise State campus will be without a major construction project this summer.

But the silence won't last long. By autumn, cranes and bulldozers will be in the middle of the "quad" as construction begins on the \$10 million Library renovation and addition. The work will take approximately 15 months, which means the "new" Library could be ready by December 1993, says BSU campus architect Vic Hosford.

Another renovation project — the Math/Geology Building — is scheduled to begin in December. Known for years as the Science Building, the interior of the 1954 structure is scheduled for a total face-lift, including asbestos removal from pipe tunnels. Last year the Legislature appropriated \$1.7 million for the project.

The math and geology departments will be relocated during the spring and summer of 1993, says Hosford. Plans call for the building to be ready for the beginning of the fall 1993 semester.

A portion of the Administration Building will be remodeled this summer. The \$160,000 project, funded by the 1990 Legislature, will include work on the west end of the second floor and the basement.

Projects planned for 1993 include resurfacing the track in Bronco Stadium and construction of a new day-care facility and student apartments. □

## AT&T BOOSTS BSU'S COMPUTER COUNT

Boise State was one of 20 schools in the nation selected by AT&T to receive an equipment grant this year. The gift, valued at more than \$300,000, has equipped a new computer classroom for BSU business students.

The donation includes 55 personal computers, printers, file servers, software and other equipment to support network management and electronic mail.

The new equipment will allow BSU students to learn on the latest in computer technology, says Pat Ebright, a BSU graduate who is executive director of AT&T's Network Computing Resource.

"Our mission is to educate students for the global business environment. It is essential to provide students and faculty with modern computer facilities," he says.

In the last four years, BSU has received more than \$1 million from AT&T for programs in health science, math, geology and business.

Grants are awarded nationally on a competitive basis. □

## COMMENTS OF THE RICH AND FAMOUS

It's been a great spring for name-dropping in Boise. Actress Sally Field, Sen. Al Gore Jr., radio show host Garrison Keillor and the sometimes famous, sometimes infamous basketball coach Bob Knight were just a few of the celebrities who came to Boise State since the last issue of *FOCUS*. They all had something to say:



### FIELD, on acting:

*"You have to love it more than you love anything, or anyone ... you're criticized within an inch of your being, but even when things go well, they can't like it enough. It somehow can't fill the pit."*

Field played Amanda in *The Glass Menagerie* staged in the Special Events Center and directed by BSU graduate Michael Hoffman in March.

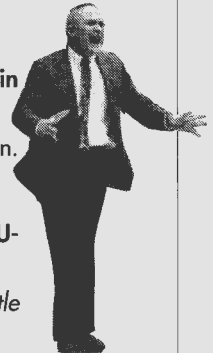
### GORE, on the environment:

*"The ability to imagine hope is beyond some people when they look at the environment. Change will come when enough people are willing to do something about it."*

Gore addressed the Frank Church Conference in February.

### Louisiana State coach DALE BROWN, on playing the NCAA tournament in Boise:

*"They can ship my butt back here any time—even if it's in a covered wagon. We love Boise and the friendly people here."*



### Indiana's KNIGHT, on Brown's prediction that the winner of the LSU-Indiana game would win the national championship:

*"Did his eyes look a little glazed? Was he on something? Did he look a little strange?"*



### ITZHAK PERLMAN, violinist, when asked if he would return to Boise for another performance:

*"Yes."*

Perlman performed at the Morrison Center in April.

### GEORGI ARBATOV, leader in reform of the Soviet Union, on the Cold War:

*"We didn't win and you didn't win. If anyone won, it was Japan and Germany."*

Arbatov addressed a second Frank Church Conference in April.

### KEILLOR, host of the "American Radio Company," on a new Easter concept:



*"This year instead of having an Easter egg hunt, why not have an Easter egg baked potato hunt. They have no cholesterol ... and they're so easy to decorate. The Easter egg baked potato — a new tradition from Idaho."*

This was one of a dozen potato jokes from the April 18 show broadcast live from the Morrison Center. Keillor was in Boise at the invitation of BSU Radio.

### Comic PAULA POUNDSTONE, on Boise:

*"Does anything ever happen here in Boise? For people listening at home, the audience has the funniest look on its face — like nothing ever happens anywhere at all."*

Poundstone was one of the guests on Keillor's show.

## PRESIDENTIAL SEARCH NARROWS

As *FOCUS* went to press, the search committee for a new Boise State president was meeting to select the top 20-25 candidates from the list of 151 applicants. The job became vacant when the Idaho Board of Education dismissed John Keiser in September.

The committee plans to spend the summer refining that list to a smaller group of

finalists who will be invited to Boise for meetings with campus personnel and the community, says Asa Ruyle, BSU vice president for finance and administration.

Candidates will be in Boise for interviews during the fall. The goal is for the new president to be on campus by the start of the spring, 1993 semester, Ruyle says. □



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## PAVILION OBSERVES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Ten years and 3.75 million visitors after it opened, the BSU Pavilion continues to bring contemporary sports and entertainment to the Boise Valley.

When Garth Brooks plays his all-the-rage country music June 23 to a sold-out crowd (all 11,040 tickets sold in 90 minutes) he will continue a 10-year history of bringing popular entertainment to Boise on a scale that could not be done before completion of the facility in the spring of 1982.

The Pavilion opened with BSU graduation ceremonies May 16, 1982, and hosted its first paid event June 11 — a satellite-beamed live boxing match pitting Larry Holmes and Jerry Cooney. Since then the Pavilion has hosted a Who's Who of stars ranging from Metallica to Billy Graham. Among the notables: Stevie Wonder, Tina Turner, the Beach Boys, The Judds, New Kids on the Block, Bill Cosby, The Grateful Dead, Kenny Rogers, Barry Manilow, Journey, Def Leppard, John Denver and ZZ Top.

The Pavilion has also hosted events which have brought people by the thousands and media by the hundreds. The Billy Graham Crusade drew 101,550 people during one week in August 1982. In March the NCAA for the third time held first- and second-round basketball tournament action at the Pavilion. That event drew 34,360 ticket-buyers in two days. In addition, the Pavilion has been the site of monster truck shows, rodeos, circuses, ice capades and American Gladiators competition. □

## SUMMERFEST '92 COMING IN JUNE

Roll out the blanket and pack up your picnic basket: SummerFest is back. Boise's premiere outdoor musical event, SummerFest '92 will feature three weekends of pops, big band and dance in June at Boise State's Centennial Amphitheatre.

The concerts feature professional musicians under the direction of BSU music professor Michael Samball.

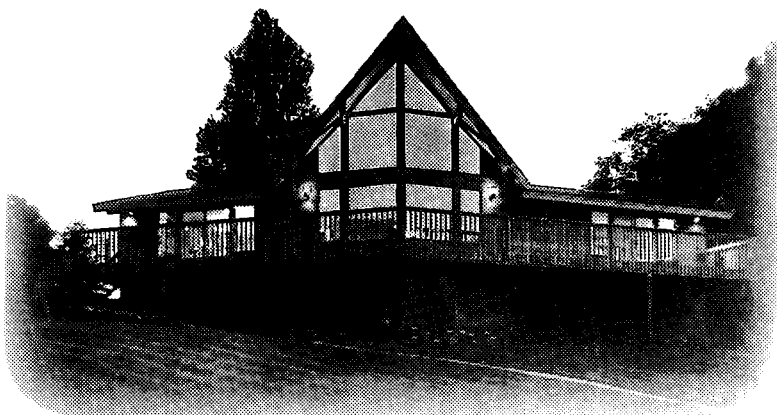
This year's program is:

• **JUNE 5-7** — "Pop Goes the Orchestra," presenting toe-tapping pop, rock, folk and jazz-inspired tunes performed by the Boise Chamber Orchestra

• **JUNE 12-14** — "Fantasia of Music and Dance" featuring fresh and exciting moves by the Idaho Dance Theatre with the Boise Chamber Orchestra

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## GOOD NEWS: KBSU OFFERS MORE NEWS

By Tracy Nuxoll

"You've heard of great taste, less filling? How about more news, less classical?" That, says station manager Paul Kjellander, is what many of the BSU Radio Network's listeners have been asking for. And that is what KBSU-AM 730 has offered since its debut in February.

The AM station joins KBSU-FM, which delivers local and national public radio programming throughout the Treasure Valley and to Sun Valley, Twin Falls and McCall.

The new station is the result of a \$250,000 gift from PTI Broadcasting Inc., the Reno-based parent company of Boise radio station KUCL-FM (Magic-93). The company donated the broadcast frequency, transmitter and broadcast tower to KBSU.

Listener response to the new AM station has been good. For example, says Kjellander, "We have already gotten a lot of feedback regarding 'Talk of the Nation' (a national call-in talk show that airs midday). A lot of people from Boise have already called in to participate.

"This is an example of a show that never could have been broadcast in the current FM format because that time slot has always been committed to classical music," he says.

Currently both stations are operated in cramped offices on the second floor of the Communication Building, but this summer they'll be relocated to more spacious quarters in the Simplot/Micron Instructional Technology Center. After the move, Kjellander expects the AM signal and broadcast range, now primarily confined to the Boise-Nampa-Caldwell areas, to improve.

"Right now we have a keep-it-simple philosophy," he says. "That means we take most of our broadcasts right off the satellite; there's not a lot of delaying. There is a lot of simulcasting of the AM and FM broadcasts. But with the addition of the SMITC location, we plan to expand our delaying capabilities and broadcast more variety."

Kjellander says KBSU also hopes to provide more coverage of the Frank Church conference, more live broadcasts from the Statehouse and other public affairs programming. Listeners can also look forward to the possibility of foreign language broadcasts.

The transition into AM programming has been relatively smooth, according to Kjellander. "Actually," he says, "we are very happy with the way things are now but there is always more you want to do to give the Treasure Valley another option." □

*Tracy Nuxoll, a junior majoring in English/writing emphasis, is an intern in BSU's Office of News Services.*

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# A NEW WORLD ORDER

Calls for a “new world order” were high on the agenda at two public affairs conferences sponsored this semester by the Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs.

In February’s “Earth in the Balance” conference, speakers addressed global environmental concerns, with major addresses by Tennessee Sen. Al Gore Jr. and NASA scientist Joe McNeil.

In April, 10 scholars and advisers to the Russian government explained the social, political and economic changes taking place in the former Soviet Union at “The World after the Soviet Union” conference. The keynote speaker was Georgi Arbatov, a key figure in the reformation of the Soviet system and current adviser to Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

In this *FOCUS* interview Arbatov talked about a range of issues facing his country.

*You once said the Soviet Union was going to do a “horrible thing” — that you were going to deprive us of an enemy. Do you think that in the international system of the future, the U.S. is now going to turn to another enemy?*

For the former Cold War policy, Saddam Hussein is not enough. You have to have a much bigger enemy. So I think it signifies more, maybe an end of whole era in foreign policy. We not only deprived you of an enemy; we lost an enemy ourselves. So we have to try to build a new system of international relations that is not based on the eternal struggle between evil empires and good empires. But still in international relations it was regarded possible to behave in an absolutely uncivilized manner. The Cold War was a very difficult period, and its main victory was that we managed not to have a war. But it became absolutely aimless. It became clear for a long time that we had nuclear weapons that could be used. The policies we pursued could not lead anywhere. Everything was false. I think it is stupid to discuss who won the Cold War. I think if somebody won it was the Germans and Japanese maybe. And now we have this task before us to build a new international world.

*Has U.S. foreign policy adjusted to the fact that we don’t have an enemy anymore?*

No, not yet, not at all. Neither has ours. You have generations of politicians and military people and this big military machine, a Frankenstein, which is difficult to be tamed. I think millions of people can become easy

victims to a demagogue from the left or from the right. And one of the major tasks is demilitarization. We need a tremendous demilitarization.

*For years you have advocated a reduced military presence in the Soviet Union. How were you regarded by the military when you were saying these things, say 10, 15 years ago?*

Oh, we had very bitter debates and I was hated by many of them, but there was strong division among the military. The top generals debated with me, they fought me, even accused me that I am an American agent. But I got a lot of support from officers who understood that I was right. Nowadays, relations are more or less normal. Now I have problems with our economic part of the government.

*How do Russian analysts and foreign policy makers view the situation in the People’s Republic of China? Is that seen as a potential source of instability on the border?*

I don’t feel much concern about China. I think our relations have normalized. It will be another China. The logic of totalitarian rule which existed is very strong, stronger than the national peculiarities. They will have to reckon with their past in some form — I wish them the most harmonious form, but they will have to reckon with that. It is a complicated country. It will develop very unevenly. Some parts will develop quickly, others will stay behind. They will have a lot of things to do to organize harmonious rela-

tions to keep the country living as an entity, and I wish them all the best.

*Some are saying that with the preoccupation with Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth, the industrialized nations will forget about the Third World and its conditions will get worse and worse, which will be a source of future problems and instability. Do you think that’s an accurate view?*

I think it is not an accurate view, but it has some reasons behind it. I think the influence of the Cold War and the preoccupation of the superpowers with the Third World was adverse to their interests. We have not seen a single success story — a lot of wars, a lot of hunger, a lot of calamities — not a single success story. The countries will not be regarded by the big guys like a battle ground for their football games, and this means that an enemy of my enemy will not automatically become my friend. It will end some freedom of movement for the leaders of those countries to manipulate the big guys.

*What do you see as the Commonwealth’s future role with the Third World?*

Until we have solved our economic problems, we cannot be very active in assisting them. There will be some assistance. There will be some trade. We can build some big factories, like we built in India, but this will be not a political issue. This will be an economic issue.

*What do you think about the possibility of deregulating the energy sector of the Russian economy?*

I think it is a very dangerous idea. It can ruin the whole economy. I am absolutely against it. I think also the liberation of prices [at this time] was wrong — not in principle, at some stage they should be. But we should have started with real reform in every sector, guaranteed the land and the country from harm and very quickly privatized our industry, bring down those big monopolies, and then, parallel to it, there should be the liberalization of prices, together with other safety nets built in.

Now 90 percent of people are thrown

below the line of poverty. They still don't feel the full weight of the blow because they live still on some hoarded food. They don't need, from the first moment, to buy shoes or shirts, and they have some accumulated money, though savings were cut also by 10 to 20 times at least by the price increase. Yeltsin has to think about it.

*What relationships will evolve between Russia and the other republics?*

We must convince independent states that they have nothing to fear from Russia. Russia doesn't want to dominate them. Russia doesn't want to exploit them. But they have also to take into account legitimate Russian interests. I think we will very soon come to normal relations, not an empire, God bless us that we don't have an empire, but a normal relationship based on mutual interests and respect.

*You do not fear conflict?*

Well, you know the depths of human stupidity is bottomless.

*What differences do you see in the urban areas of Russia in comparison to the rural areas in terms of how economic problems are affecting people?*

The idea is that the countryside should get more attention, and maybe even more money, but I don't know how it will be organized because the organizational part of the job there is very bad. They will be safer in this meager time, at least, because they have potatoes and some grain, and, in some cases, even a cow. So they will be safer a little bit. The bigger cities are in the worst possible situations.

## GORE DISCUSSES PLANET'S PROBLEMS

*Commentary by Larry Burke*

In his keynote address at the Frank Church Conference in February, Tennessee Sen. Al Gore Jr. introduced himself as someone who "used to be the next president of the United States."

The line drew a laugh from the 1,200 people in the audience, but it also served as a reminder of Gore's lost political opportunity in this year of bizarre presidential primaries ... and maybe as a hint of things to come.

Gore was in Boise to deliver a passionate message. Even at the end of a lengthy national tour to promote his book *Earth in the Balance*, Gore still spoke with the zeal and evangelical enthusiasm of a presidential candidate as he told the crowd that the world is heading for an environmental collision unless we mend our ways.

"We have somehow bought into this absurd notion that we are separate from nature



*You've advised many Soviet presidents. Could you reverse roles and pretend like you're advising our U.S. president today? What advice would you give him?*

Up to now, I'm afraid they haven't had a single really serious, profound discussion of the most important issue we have — the issue of economics. I think he has to understand that this is a crucial issue, not only for us, for him as well, and for the whole world. The best, the most prominent people from finance should work on it.

There should be a lot of sessions, a lot of heated debates, and then they should devote

several meetings of the G7 to it — not simply say "hello." It should be very serious. It should become the most serious thing they debate.

It would be very good if Bush would do it. Send some of your best people to work out, with some of our best people, the whole energy problem — oil, gas, conservation of energy.

And then maybe it will open up also an easier way for investment. The same about food and agriculture. The same maybe with banking and finances. Maybe conversion of military industry, maybe telecommunications and others. □

... that we are entitled to exploit it at will ... that we can do whatever we want without giving a single thought to the consequences," he said.

Gore offered convincing evidence of the planet's problems based on his global travels, study and conversations with the world's top scientists. There was little new in his diagnosis of our ills — deforestation, air pollution, ozone depletion, etc. But the prescription for their cure was bold, especially for a mainstream political figure.

The world is at the environmental brink, he said, for three reasons.

- The world's population is growing with tremendous speed. It has doubled in the last 50 years, and is expected to double again in the next 50 years. This has caused equivalent increases in environmental despoliation.

- Science and technology have magnified our power to exploit the Earth, and we have used that power without much regard for



the results.

- People are thinking only of the short-term in their use of the earth and, for a variety of reasons, deny the existence of environmental problems.

*(Continued on Page 14)*



## GORE

(Continued from Page 13)

The biggest obstacle in reaching solutions is despair. Those who understand the issues are overwhelmed by the political and economic roadblocks that prevent their solution, he said.

But, as with the fall of communism, Gore contends there is an unrest among the people that will eventually manifest itself in wide-sweeping lifestyle changes. "This is building and rising from that part of us deep within that understands what we are doing must be changed. When it reaches critical mass and enough people care, change will come," he said.

With the end of the Cold War, Gore said restoration of the environment should become the new "central organizing principle" that drives America's priorities.

Gore's environmental version of the new world order would use the peace dividend to create a global Marshall Plan that would stabilize population, create renewable energy sources and address dozens of other issues.

Gore, who has been ubiquitous on national television since the book was published, has clearly staked out the environment as his political turf. He stands alone as the most influential political figure to have embraced the environment as a central issue—and backed that up with successful legislation in the Senate.

In itself, Gore's crusade is an admirable effort to educate and persuade the masses by a leader driven by his beliefs.

But Gore can't be removed from the context of presidential politics. He is one of the Democratic party's new breed of post-World War II leaders who will shape the future political landscape, if not in 1992, then certainly in 1996.

If Gore still has presidential aspirations—and all indications are that he does—then he has taken a significant political risk with his outspoken stand.

His plans will cost money, lots of it, and they will disrupt personal and commercial priorities that have been established for decades.

Has Gore indeed tapped a root deep within our political psyche? Will his agenda for the environment receive broad support, thus giving him sole possession of the hottest issue of the mid-90s? Or will his agenda seem irrelevant or extravagant compared to the country's social and economic problems?

Gore's tour around the nation, including his stop in Boise, is no doubt providing him with a sense of the national mood. But it is entirely possible that his ideas won't get the national attention they merit until Al Gore again begins to introduce himself as the next president of the United States. □

## IBM SELECTS BSU AS TRAINING SITE

They've faced some difficult odds. But low-income and physically challenged adults will have a chance to improve their computer skills and find jobs with help from new programs at Boise State.

IBM has selected BSU's College of Technology to become part of its Job Training Center (JTC) Program, a nationwide network that provides equipment for training economically disadvantaged and physically challenged individuals to become computer operators in data entry and other professions.

BSU will house the computer giant's first JTC in Idaho.

In May, Boise State will open a training center for economically disadvantaged individuals at the Canyon County Center in Nampa. The program, for up to 20 people per session, will be offered in the fall, spring and summer.

For those students who need to improve their basic skills in math, reading and other areas before entering the JTC program, IBM has supplied BSU with equipment for an adult literacy lab.

In Boise, IBM will provide 10 specially designed stations for physically challenged adults. The center, which is expected to open later this summer, will be located in the

university's one-story Mechanical Technology Building.

As part of the program, IBM buys special devices to help students operate the computer equipment. These tools will then be available for use by graduates in their new jobs.

The students also will receive job coaching, and assistance will be provided for employers to set up work stations adapted to the new computer specialists.

A.D. Bennett, a business unit executive at IBM Idaho, says BSU was selected for the program because "of its excellent ability to assess the needs of businesses in our community and deliver programs to address those requirements."

The timing couldn't be better, says Sharon Cook, associate dean of the College of Technology. The Americans with Disabilities Act that goes into effect in July requires government and industry to guarantee equal opportunities to individuals with disabilities in employment, public accommodations and other areas.

Thanks to the partnership with IBM, Boise State will be able to help workers find jobs and provide employers with the well-trained computer operators they need while meeting federal guidelines. □

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**DEAR EDITOR:**

I am a student at BSU, and enjoy reading your magazine *FOCUS*. I have been attending BSU for two years now and have never been disappointed in any of the articles you and your staff have published, until I read your latest winter issue on "The Search for Spirituality."

Some of my friends and I were really disturbed at the articles we read, especially the one titled "The New Pagans." As Christians, my friends and I really want to express our extreme disappointment in your staff and in the latest issue of *FOCUS*. We hope you will think twice the next time you touch the issue of religion and faith in any articles you and your staff write. You have offended us and our beliefs, and lost some readers of *FOCUS* magazine.

*Disturbed BSU Students*

**DEAR EDITOR:**

I've just had the pleasure of visiting your beautiful and dynamic city with a delegation made up of business, industry, local government, school board, college and university people representing northern British Columbia, Canada. The major purpose of our visit was to study and learn the new and

revolutionary ideas pertaining to the integration of vocational/technical/academic educational programs.

When you actually see the system that has been set up and practiced by Boise State University, especially within the technical college, the first thing that hits you is that it makes too much sense, and why have so few universities and colleges adopted similar ideals. Being in the educational business myself, I realize why—trying to mix and match academia with technical/vocational courses is trying to mix oil and water.

There isn't enough new blood around (Boise State University seems to have more than its fair share) to make the transfusion necessary to move people at institutions of higher education into new ways of thinking. It's necessary to concentrate efforts on developing new, innovative thinking and the new ideas will have to come from current human and economic resources. Managing the entrepreneurial institutions of the future will require (indeed, demand) people who are willing to change ways of doing things in response to changing marketplace environments.

For the last decade or more, I've been watching leaders of higher education institu-

tions who, for the most part, are unwilling (with some notable exceptions—BSU ex-president, Dr. Keiser, would be a shining example) to take risks in the interest of development and advancement of educational goals. Obviously, when you see what happened to Dr. Keiser you can appreciate why they cling steadfastly to the status quo.

Fortunately for BSU, Dr. Keiser has firmly planted the seed, and under the loving care of his disciples, and capably led by the Technical Dean, Mr. Tom MacGregor, the visionary process started by Dr. Keiser will keep BSU at the head of the new wave of educational learning in North America.

One thing is sure: Dr. Keiser's visionary objectives are alive and well in Northern B.C. and our educational system will be following in the footsteps of your great university.

Well done, Boise. Well done, Idaho. Long live Yankee ingenuity.

We love you, Broncos!

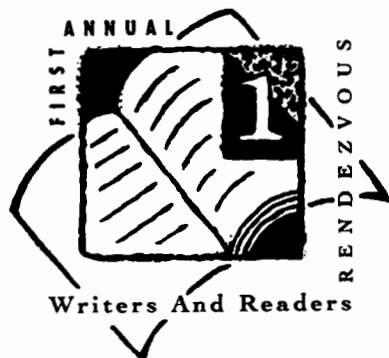
*Clive Hall  
Director, Southern Region  
Northwest Community College  
Kitimat, B.C., Canada*

P.S. I don't think you know yet what you've started. □

## 1ST ANNUAL WRITERS & READERS RENDEZVOUS SHORE LODGE, McCALL, IDAHO JUNE 18 & 19, 1992

Beginning a tradition in literary exploration, the first annual Writers and Readers Rendezvous will bring together the region's finest writers and literary connoisseurs for two days of readings, discussions and idea-sharing.

Join these fine writers and poets for an exciting, informal and very informative get together:



**MARY CLEARMAN BLEW**

**PAM HOUSTON**

**DARYL JONES**

**CLAY MORGAN**

**ROBERT WRIGLEY**

Registration fee is \$75.00 which includes two meals. Reduced rates are available at the Shore Lodge for participants. For more information please contact BSU Continuing Education 385-4092, toll free in Idaho 800-632-6586 ext 4092 or 3492. Call today - registration space is limited!

**bsu**



# THE IN-BETWEEN

A PAST ONCE DENIED IS REDISCOVERED

*"They called that place Sniél-emen (mountains of the surrounded) because there they had been set upon and destroyed."*

D'Arcy McNickle (1904-1977)  
The Surrounded

## The Mountains of the Surrounded

In the arms of Sniél-emen  
I am singing

In the arms of Sniél-emen  
I am singing

In the arms of Sniél-emen  
I am looking

In the arms of Sniél-emen  
I am looking

In the arms of Sniél-emen  
The Grandmothers are singing

In the mountains of the surrounded  
The Grandmothers are calling me to the  
burial ground

Gretchen Cotrell

BY GRETCHEN COTRELL

**E**very human being has a story. This is part of mine. I offer it in the spirit of sharing something true, not only of my life, but also true of the lives of many others.

D'Arcy McNickle, author of the epigraph that opens *The Mountains of the Surrounded*, was an American Indian from my home country, the Flathead Indian Reservation in western Montana. The Sniél-emen are known among non-Indians of that area as the Mission Range of the western slope of the Rockies, named after the Indian mission that was founded by the Jesuit priest Pierre Jean De Smet in 1854.

McNickle was a near contemporary to my parents, and their families were neighbors during the 1920s and '30s. He grew up to become a leading chronicler and anthropologist of American Indian history and culture, as well as an accomplished fiction writer.

The fact that my parents had neither met nor heard of him, until I discovered an article about his death in the late '70s, points up some peculiar and sad facts of American Indian life in this century: Indian people could live within two miles of each other and be total strangers; members of the same families, bands and tribes could exist in the same community and have no connection with one another; Indian people could live their entire lives in ignorance of their language, their culture, their relatives and their tribal origins.



### MANIFEST GENOCIDE

GREAT GRANDMOTHER ANGELINE

HOW I WISH I HAD KNOWN THE PRESS OF YOUR WOODSWOMAN'S ARMS

LIPS UPON HAIR

BREASTS AND TEMPLES MEETING

MOTHER OF MY FATHER'S MOTHER

DAUGHTER OF THE CREE

DID YOU EVER THINK ABOUT THE ONE

WHO WOULD CALL FOR YOU FROM THE FUTURE?

—GRETCHEN COTRELL

How could this be? Parts of that long story of our lost identity have begun to creep into the consciousness of the non-Indian American culture over the past two or three decades. Many Indian people never forgot who they were, but as many or more either forgot or were forced to forget. That is where my story begins — with the struggle between forgetting and remembering.

*The Surrounded* is a story about a young mixed-blood man's tribal origins and early life in the Flathead Valley, his youthful journey 700 miles away to an "Indian school" in Oregon, his love and longing for his mountains and his home, his return, his alienation from his own people, his tragic end.

McNickle captures the irreparably wounded heart of being, the lost world, the soul of grief. Such attempts at words have the unfortunate ring of the maudlin, the romantic. Yet, on the page, we have only words to convey the tear, the drum, the dance, the song, the spirit's reach for the hands of the lost ones.

Terms like "half-breed," "full-blood" and "mixed-blood" have a history in the destructive effort to separate human beings on the basis of ethnic origin. American Indians are the only group designated by the federal government according to "blood quantum."

This racist concept originated in one of the many government efforts to destroy tribal cultures, assimilate survivors into the dominant world, and reduce treaty obligations and land claim settlements by establishing a

qualifying minimum "degree of Indian blood." Some assimilation designs were created by well-meaning human beings who could not envision their inevitably disastrous outcomes. The "successes," though incomplete, of such efforts can be seen in what some have called the "core meltdown" of tribal cultures, the residual varieties of dislocation, alienation and identity confusion and its many manifestations in the present-day sufferings of native peoples throughout the Americas.

My personal story really begins at this conjunction, where "meltdown" was arrested. I grew up on a farm in the 1950s on the Flathead Reservation. My father's grandmother was a Cree full-blood from North Battleford, Saskatchewan. ("Full-blood" here connotes cultural way of life and lifelong identity.) Some of her ancestors were French, Scottish and English fur traders. My maternal grandmother, Anna Youpe, arrived in Montana at age 4, in 1893, with her mother and family. Her father died en route.

**'THE SUBJECT  
OF OUR INDIAN  
HERITAGE  
WAS TABOO.'**



**'For many of us  
who are born  
'in-between,'  
it becomes  
necessary to bring  
half of ourselves  
to life'**

My father remembers as a small boy searching with his mother for his grave, but they never found it.

Anna was educated at Fort Shaw Indian (Catholic) School in northern Montana, where she completed the 10th grade. In her day, she would have been considered fairly well-educated, but because she was Indian, servant work was the only paid work she could find. She and my grandfather met on a cattle ranch in Montana, where she worked as a cook and maid.

The Youpes were members of the Little Shell Band who came to be known as the Cree-Métis or "Mucheef" or the Landless Indians of Montana. "Métis" means "mixed" or "half-breed" in French. They spoke French, Cree and English and were among many Canadian Indian families who fled Canada in the aftermath of the second Riel or North West Rebellion of 1885.

That's another story — the Riel rebellions. Suffice it to say that their leader, Louis Riel, founded "la nation métisse" and made the historic pronouncement that, "It is true that our savage (sic) origin is humble, but it is meet that we honor our mothers as well as our fathers. Why should we concern ourselves about what degree of mixture we possess of European or Indian blood? If we have ever so little of either gratitude or filial love, should we not be proud to say, 'We are Metis?'"

My paternal grandfather, Tom Cotrell, was an Irish and Cherokee cowboy born in Trinidad, Colo. He spoke very little of his family or his past. As my uncle used to say, "He covered his trail behind him." He revealed that he was "part Cherokee" and gave the impression that it would be dangerous to press him further on that score. He said that he left his family at age 13, worked as a cowhand for Sam Houston's son, and came to Montana from Texas on a cattle drive at age 14, around 1892.

Anna and Tom homesteaded 160 acres near Choteau, but in the infamous winter of 1919 their cattle herd froze to death and they lost everything. So they migrated from town to town between Choteau and Kalispell, where they cut lodgepole for railroad ties, sheared sheep, and took in washing. They



*Compelled by a "drive to become whole," professor*

knew the Flathead to be good hunting country and ended up there, where, during the Depression, they squatted in deserted houses.

The Flathead Tribe tried to enroll the family in the '30s, which would have improved their fiscal lot significantly. However, my grandparents chose against the constraints of official tribal membership that subjected one to white authorities at every turn, such as physical restriction to the reservation without a written pass. Also, to be a "reservation Indian" was to be even more vulnerable to the vagaries of white persecution. Indians were still being shot like game during the '30s. My father remembers sitting in school and listening to young white boys express their ambitions to "kill an Injun."

If one was mixed-blood, some non-Indians would not recognize one to be Indian, so, in that era, the phenomenon of "passing" was adapted by many for survival. So my father grew up in a household that marked the boundary between two worlds and belonged to neither. He remembers visiting his mother's relatives in a teepee village on the Sun River when he was very young. He also recalls a trip to see his mother's grandparents high in the Montana Cascade Range outside of Choteau where they had hidden for years in order to avoid deportation to Canada.

Over the years, he saw his relatives less and less. His parents believed that they were protecting their children by cutting them off from their relatives and avoiding discussion



Gretchen Cotrell found her Cree-Métis heritage.

of their Indian heritage. My father and his brother were punished when they attempted to learn to dance and use the sweat lodge. What their parents did not understand was that their silence and isolation generated bewilderment and feelings of inferiority, which were reinforced in the public schools of the time, systems that failed to acknowledge the realities of racism and its effects on Indian children in a dominantly white milieu.

An Ojibwa half-blood woman known as Mourning Dove or Cogewea (1888-1936), who lived on the Flathead, describes the peculiar plight of the "in-betweens" in her book *The Half-Blood*: "...the half-bloods ... were just a go-between people, shut within their own diminutive world. There seemed no place for them among either race ... 'We' breeds are half and half ... in a separate corral. We are despised by both of our relatives. The white people call us 'Injuns' and a 'good-for-nothing' outfit; a 'shiftless' vile class of commonality. Our red brothers say that we are 'stuck-up'; that we have deserted our own kind and are imitating the ways of the despoilers of our nationality.'"

Cogewea aptly portrayed my father's experience, which I inherited from him, except that I was not taunted and attacked by my schoolmates for being Indian, as was he. Because my mother is non-Indian, most of my schoolmates did not recognize me to be Indian because I "looked white." My par-

ents also believed that silence was golden, thus the subject of our Indian heritage was taboo. My sisters and I were discouraged emphatically from ever speaking of it, although it was well-known in the adult community, as I later came to realize.

This fact was an ongoing source of confusion for me, from a very young age. I knew that I was Indian but that, mysteriously, I should not speak of it. Through reading, from about the age of 10, I developed a deep identification with Indian people and "their" history. At the same time, I had neither guidance nor reinforcement for understanding that history and culture to be my own. In effect, only my non-Indian heritage was affirmed and valued; the Indian side was denied and devalued. My father's stock answer to my persistent questions was, "All that is over. The white man won. The Indians are dying off. We have to forget."

Yet, I sensed his ambivalence, a mixture of confusion, shame, pride and grief.

In our community, there were about 500 Euro-Americans and 6,000 American Indians. Yet, the white community was the most "visible" and dominant in the public sphere. It is hard to believe (or maybe not), but it is true. The non-Indian, Euro-American world was, in effect, the only model, the only reality.

My mother's last name was Strong. Her ancestors were from all parts of the British Isles. My maternal grandmother was born in a sod house on the Nebraska plain. She and Grandpa Strong moved from Oregon to the Flathead Reservation when it was opened to non-Indian settlement in 1909.

My mother's family did not socialize with Indian people. She and my father grew up together on the Flathead and attended the same country school. After high school, Mother married Dad against her father's will.

Denial works in strange ways. Neither of my parents acknowledged until very recent years that theirs was an inter-ethnic marriage, so it was impossible for them to recognize many of their basically cultural differences.

Psychology and anthropology tell us that suppressed cultures have a way of surviving

independently of the awareness of the survivors. I now recognize Indian values and ways of being that have survived through my father, despite two generations of denial. For example, he has an "Indian" sense of humor, he embodies a non-aggressive reticence, hospitality, and respect for others that seem distinctly tribal and his relationships with the natural and spiritual worlds take marked precedence over the material. This is not to say that similar traits are uncharacteristic of other cultures, but that as an adult, I understand my families differently, in light of a more complete history of their lives and times.

My father had almost no information about his family history. Both his parents died when I was 1, so I could not ask them the many questions that worried me as a child. Particularly, I wanted to know who I was — all of me — my whole history, and where all of my relatives were on my father's side.

When I became old enough to make my own decisions, I discovered my paternal family history through talking to my aunt and uncle, through library research, and eventually through going to meet my numerous unknown relatives in eastern Montana. In this way, compelled by the drive to become whole, I became who I always was but had been ordered not to be. In Montana in the '50s, one could be either white or Indian. There was no in-between. For many of us who are born "in-between," it becomes necessary to bring half of ourselves to life, long after birth.

The great African American writer James Baldwin wrote what one might say of American Indians or any other suppressed minority group: "I can conceive of no Negro native to the country who has not, by the age of puberty, been irreparably scarred by the conditions of his life. ... The wonder is not that so many are ruined but that so many survive." □

*Gretchen Louise Cotrell, a professor of social work at Boise State, is Cree-Métis from Montana. A published poet, she is nearing completion of her Ph.D. from the University of California, Berkeley, and has practiced social work in California for 20 years.*



# THE SPIRIT PATH

PETE PUTRA WAS LOST IN DRUGS  
AND ALCOHOL UNTIL HE REDISCOVERED  
THE SUN DANCE AND SWEAT LODGE

**P**ete Putra is silhouetted against the opening of the sweat lodge, steam rising around him. Cold winter night air from the mile-high Nevada basin seeps in through the small opening, providing brief respite from the nearly suffocating heat. But that is temporary. The lodge — a low dome of willow branches covered with plastic and tarps — has been opened to allow more red-hot rocks to be brought inside.

Melon-sized basalt rocks are carried into the lodge on a pitchfork and Putra arranges them in the center pit using a deer antler. The pockmarked rocks seethe a glowing red as if they would become molten again and re-form as obsidian.

But it is the people inside the lodge who are to be melted down and reborn.

PHOTOS AND STORY BY GLENN OAKLEY









Entering the lodge, says Putra, one enters the Earth's womb. Tobacco is smoked in offering. Sweetgrass is seared on the rocks. Prayers are given. A pipe is passed. Songs are chanted.

"The world is stopped," he says.

Inside the pitch-black lodge, with Putra chanting in a high wail, it could be the year 1820, with ponies tied outside and beyond them a village of teepees, fires burning, bison humps roasting, hides tanning.

But that illusion evaporates quicker than steam in cold air. This is modern Indian country — 20 square miles of high Great Basin country straddling the Idaho-Nevada border — known as the Duck Valley Reservation, the government-approved home to two different tribes, the Shoshone and the Paiute.

One hundred years ago a Paiute man named Wovoka started a spiritual movement among Western tribes whose culture was being crushed by white civilization. Wovoka's ghost dance prophesied a return of the buffalo and the Indians, and invincibility for braves wearing the ghost shirts.

But at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, bullets cut through the ghost shirts and their Sioux owners. The few surviving buffalo were herded into Yellowstone Park and the surviving Indians were herded onto reservations like Duck Valley.

The ghost dance died, and Native American religion was outlawed. In fact, not until 1978, with the passage of the American Indian Religious Freedom Act, was Indian religion technically legal.

Today Duck Valley, like most reservations in America, is a place all too familiar with suicide, alcoholism and poverty. "I think a lot of Indian people have spiraled down because of diseases," says Putra, naming alcoholism as the leading disease. "And I think a lot are still spiraling down because of diseases. We have lost a sense of who we are."

Putra, a Chippewa-Cree, has worked as a drug and alcohol counselor. But it has been by returning to the traditional religion of his people that he has healed himself. Returning to the Indian culture and religion, says Putra, is "an attempt to try to heal. A lot of Indian people try to go back and rediscover what was lost in their process of recovery [from drug and alcohol abuse]. At least that's what happened with me."

Born 32 years ago on the Fort Belknap Reservation in north-central Montana, Putra grew up traveling across Montana as his father followed construction work projects.

He was raised a Catholic, but says he left the church "at 12 or 13 when I started using drugs and alcohol. Then marijuana and alcohol became my religious experience for a while." He says his entire family — mother, father, brothers and sisters — were addicted to alcohol at one time.

He moved to Duck Valley for his senior year of high school, where he says he

*Putra's sweat lodge on the Duck Valley Reservation is a place where "the world is stopped."*



*"The Ghost Dance," as painted by Chippewa Daniel Green Sky. He is a junior art major at BSU.*



“raised hell” and as a non-reservation Indian “went into a cultural shock.” But he was also reacquainted with the sweat lodge, traditionally used by Native Americans to purify themselves, through several cousins who practiced the old ways.

After high school Putra joined the Marines, which is where, he says, “I realized I wanted to return to Duck Valley.” Putra says he was drinking heavily in the Marines. Eventually, he says, “I think I more or less made a decision and realized alcohol wasn’t bringing me what I wanted in life.” The change did not come immediately, however. “It took me awhile to get on my feet — a couple of failed relationships, a couple of suicide attempts.”

He visited a sun dance in Duck Valley and was invited by the presiding medicine man to join. “I told him I’d think about it,” he says. “I did think about it and I did go into it. The sun dance really helped me to get straight.”

The sun dance lasts four days — four days of dancing, without food or water. The breasts are pierced with claw or wood attached by cord to a center pole or tree. The dancers strain against the pole until the flesh tears free.

“It’s a pulling away from everything,” says Putra of the sun dance. “It’s a sacrifice. My reasons for sun dancing were my family. I wanted them to get a blessing.

“It helped me look at myself, [to see] how insignificant I was compared to the universe. I’m a very small part of the larger creation. It helps me be humble. With the use of alcohol we have this pride. But when you’re knocked down and you’re made humble you realize mother Earth can destroy us.

“Some people go into the sun dance for personal power, for personal gain. But for myself I just wanted to learn. I learn about myself. Not only is it showing me who I am, but showing me there are other people who may need my guidance and help.”

He has worked in Salt Lake City as coordinator for an Indian recovery center. He worked until recently as an alcohol and drug adolescent counselor at Port Hope in Canyon County. And when he completes his degree in secondary education and history at Boise State, he hopes to teach at Owyhee School on the Duck Valley Reservation.

But for his religion, he says, “There is no open recruitment. I think it’s more of a choice.” And he is careful to emphasize that he is not a medicine man and “that those things I have knowledge of are borrowed — borrowed from elders, borrowed from relatives.”

For Indians like Putra, the old ways have to be borrowed and recovered because the traditional ways were nearly severed by the reservation system and government policies. Growing up largely outside the reservation, he was even further removed from Indian life.

It is important to note that there is no such thing as a single “Indian religion.” There are more than 500 tribes in North America, each with its own religious practices. The Native American Church, which incorporates peyote into its practice, is a relatively new religion. Putra says the Native American Church has also helped many Native Americans overcome alcoholism.

Dallas Gudgell, a Dakota Sioux now living in Boise, says, “You can’t lump all Indian people together. But there are some core

issues that penetrate all tribes. One is spirit: all things have spirit. Our tribe was connected to the spirit of the buffalo. Some of the West Coast tribes are connected to the salmon.”

Even rocks and trees have spirit, says Gudgell, and the Great Mystery or the Creator is “a collection of all these spirits.”

Another commonality is the circle. “The web of life is connected and goes in a circle,” Gudgell says.

The dome of the sweat lodge is symbolic of that circle, and the spirits are honored in the lodge. Says Putra, “When I collect rocks for my sweat, I’ll put tobacco down and ask those rocks [permission to use them], just like I would talk to a human being. You are being respectful and you are asking for permission.”

If the sun dance set Putra straight, he says, “I think it’s the sweat that helps me maintain my sobriety. The sweat is for the common man.”

Using religion to overcome problems like addiction is hardly new. It is a basic tenet in Alcoholics Anonymous and its offshoots. But for the Indian people, traditional religion can simultaneously reunite them with their heritage and culture — the shattering of which helped bring on the addictions and problems. The recovery, like the problem, is circular.

“A lot of them [Indian people] can’t accept what happened [to the Indian culture],” says Putra. “But as a result of their alcohol abuse, they also can’t accept responsibility for their own children, their family or themselves.” It is up to the Indian people, Putra believes, to heal themselves and solve their problems.

Inside the sweat lodge, Putra continues his healing, continues his path.

Another ladle of water is poured on the rocks, vaporizing in a cloud of smothering wet heat. He chants out his prayers, prayer songs that were borrowed. And one song that is his own, given to him in a dream. □



# STEWARDS OF A SACRED PLACE

FOR NATIVE AMERICANS,  
SPIRIT AND THE LAND  
ARE ONE

BY LARRY ECHOHAWK

**A**s I travel the length and breadth of Idaho and this country, I find today an interest in — and a fascination with — Native Americans and their culture. *Dances with Wolves* was more than just a rejection of the Saturday afternoon John Wayne good-guy/bad-guy, cavalry-vs.-the-Indians movie. It was an awakening experience, taking Americans beyond the stereotypes of a mythical Hiawatha, or a grieving Chief Joseph, or a scowling Sitting Bull, or an Indian with tears trickling down his cheek at the sight of garbage lying beside the exhaust-polluted highway.

It was an appeal to the American people to know their own roots. Because no matter which continent your grandparents came from, if you are American, you are part Indian in your roots. As D.H. Lawrence said: "The American Indian will never again control the continent, but he will forever haunt it."

For Native Americans, the Earth is sacred. The Pawnee account of creation is of an ancient people emerging from darkness into a lighted world — a holy place. It is less an explanation of the Earth's beginnings than an expression of the constant creative outpouring of the Great Spirit. Creation is not what happened thousands or millions of years



ago; it's what's happening right here and now in this holy place.

The center of each tribe's communal existence is a sacred mountain, river, plateau or valley. Diversity springs from each tribe's relation to its own land and the animals that inhabit it. The Hopi identity revolves around the "rain dance" of the arid Arizona deserts. The Plains Indians find the Great Spirit in the "seed of their corn" and in the buffalo, while the coastal Indians of the Northwest find it in the salmon.

This interdependence of the species on one another and on the Earth culminates in the tribal member's experience of death. Death, to the Indian, was not to be feared or fought. Each composed a death song, unique to that person; death was met, singing the song, as a final affirmation of the individual's existence and personal integrity.

At death, the Indian rejoined the Earth, with no casket as protection against nature, and no headstone to mark the spot. The body simply returned to Earth, contributing to the rebirth of the land and the continuation of life.

That is why, in Nevada today, Indian tribes refuse to accept millions of dollars awaiting them in the federal treasury if they will cede the land of their ancestors. As a Crow chief said in 1912:

*"The land as it is, is my blood and my dead. It is*





*consecrated and I do not want to give up my portion of it. When it became important to destroy the tribes, the government knew, instinctively, that the key was to break each tribe's tie to the Earth, to destroy its rootedness in the land and the animals."*

The process began with confinement to a reservation. Between 1833 and 1856, the Pawnees were forced to cede some 23 million acres of their aboriginal lands, leaving them with just 1 percent of what had been theirs. They were kept from journeying at will over those lands to hunt; from visiting their ancestral grave sites; from seeking visions on the high grassy hills; from pursuing enemies in response to attack; from taking the sacred pipe to visit and "adopt" members of other tribes.

When the Pawnee tribe was finally uprooted in the winter of 1874 and relocated from Nebraska to "Indian Territory" in present-day Oklahoma, the tribe, like so many others before it, had its own "Trail of Tears."

Those tears came not from the freezing wind and bitter cold; winter buffalo hunts had accustomed them to that. Nor did they come from the lives lost to Sioux attacks; the more settled Pawnee had already known death at the hands of the nomadic Sioux.

No. The tears shed on that trail from the Platte to the Cimarron were shed for loss of a homeland, loss of the great

herd (slaughtered for their tongues and hides), loss of a way of life lived in harmony with the land.

Sadly, the white American's relation to the land has most often been summed up in two words: Manifest Destiny — to tame the wildlands, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

To the Indians, those lands weren't "wild" but bountiful with the seed corn, the great herd, all the plants and animals — an outpouring of the creativity and generosity of the Great Spirit. Chief Luther Standing Bear of the Sioux said it best:

*"We did not think of the great open plains, the beautiful rolling hills and winding streams with tangled growth as "wild." Only to the white man was nature a "wilderness" and only to him was the land "infested" with "wild" animals and "savage" people.*

*"To us, it was tame. Earth was bountiful and we were surrounded with the blessings of the Great Mystery... When the very animals of the forest and fields began fleeing from the approach of the settlers, then it was for us the 'Wild West' began."*

Today, the "Wild" West is in danger of becoming an amusement park replica of its former self. Like the salmon, anything truly wild today is approaching extinction.

The American Indian was the continent's first endangered species. From 1833 to 1876 the Pawnee nation dwindled from





Larry EchoHawk addresses a group holding a vigil for returning Snake River sockeye salmon last summer at Redfish Lake Creek.

11,000 members to less than 2,500. Today, as then, the losses most frequently came not from direct slaughter, but from destruction of life-sustaining habitat.

The exception, of course, was the buffalo, brought to the verge of extinction by direct slaughter. From 1872 to 1874 more than 7 million buffalo were killed by white hunters for their hides, the carcasses left to rot. With the great herd gone, the tribes could not survive, and by the turn of the century, after relocation to "Indian Territory," the Pawnees numbered less than 700.

We live today in a throwaway society. We talk about recycling and run pilot programs to reuse a small percentage of our enormous waste. The American Indian knew there was no "away" to which things could be thrown. The Buffalo hunters who left those carcasses to rot were incomprehensible — and sacrilegious — to the Indian, who wasted nothing. Buffalo meat sustained life: the hide served as covering for the lodge, sacks for storage and carrying, bed coverings, clothing, saddles, lariats and halters; the sinew made strings for bows, twine and thread; the hooves were used for mallets; bones as scrapers and chisels; ribs as the warriors' bows. Even the animals' bladders became water bags on the annual treks, and their fat a base for mixing paint.

I write of the Native American culture with which I grew up. But I am also an

American, an Idahoan and a realist, and I understand full well that the hands of time do not turn in reverse. Nor would I want them to. But I believe that in the Native American's oneness with nature are lessons for all of us.

Recently, I had occasion again to ponder one of those lessons. When the state of Idaho won its suit against a company that dumped tons of toxic chemicals into the Little Salmon River, the judge in the case did something new: He recognized not only the commercial and recreational value of the lost fish, but their "existence value" as well. Those fish have value, he said, simply because they're there.

We've all had that feeling — that deep sense of oneness that, once experienced, stays with us forever. And we know that whether we ever fish, or even watch salmon spawn, our lives are richer simply because they're there, making their way a thousand miles to the ocean and back in a journey as ancient as the land itself.

Likewise, we may never backpack into the wilderness, but it enriches our spirit and makes us more fully human just to have it there — to know that mountains that existed thousands of years before we did will exist thousands of years after we're gone.

Indeed, all the most powerful images of Idaho — a hawk riding thermals above the Snake River Canyon, jagged peaks reaching

for the sky, a river rushing to the sea — are tributes to the power and beauty of nature, and the blessings its creatures enjoy.

We in Idaho live close to nature — so close we're in danger of taking it for granted. But history has taught us that species *can* be destroyed, mountains *can* be leveled, forests *can* be clear-cut. We humans have the power to destroy nature, and it is our fundamental responsibility — to ourselves, to our children and to Earth itself — to see that we exercise that power with extreme care.

No matter what some would have us believe, we don't *need* to trade one value off against another. We don't need to pollute our rivers, clear-cut our forests, destroy our heritage to have jobs. As Cecil Andrus once put it so beautifully, "We must be able to make a living, but it must be a living worth making."

Now, as we confront the complex issues of the '90s, let's stop and remember that circling hawk, that towering mountain, the incredible salmon. And as we seek to find the elusive balance between our pocketbooks and our spirits, let's remember the words of that Crow Chief: "The land as it is, is my blood and my dead. It is consecrated."

Let's be wise stewards of this consecrated land. □

*This article is excerpted from a speech given by Idaho Attorney General Larry EchoHawk Jan. 24 at the Idaho River Symposium.*

# LIFE AFTER 'DANCES WITH WOLVES'

HISTORY HELPS, BUT PRESENT-DAY ISSUES PERSIST

BY J. DALLAS GUDGELL

**D**ances With Wolves is over for the most part. It has made its \$100 million, received its Academy Awards and touched its masses. The serenity of the quiet, patient and modest wisdom of Ten Bears has dimmed a bit.

Now we must go beyond the film to ponder contemporary Indians and their future.

*Dances With Wolves* is a very good movie of history. It is insightful, accurately portrayed, painfully authentic and pleasantly crowded with real Indian characters and Indian actors. Nonetheless it remains simply history.

It is important to remember that the movie does not account for today's Indian or today's needs. It forgets the very spiritual Indian man who, with his bundle, goes to the high hill long before the morning star appears, and spends much of the day (maybe two days, for now time is insignificant) in communion with, in harmony with, being one with all of nature. He smells sweet grass and other fresh scents and thinks only good thoughts. His heart is good.

That same good and spiritual man may spend the next evening soaked in the smell of his favorite cheap wine. His good thoughts may still be there but they are blurred and mixed with other thoughts not as good.

The movie forgets a different holy man who carries out the same communion on a high hill. He does not ever fall victim to alcohol, but his son, who is a promising young athlete, and his daughter, who is a promising young environmental scientist, both do. Because of many things, including the legacy of Western education, they are disconnected from their father. They don't understand his good thoughts; to them they are silly. They want what is presented to them on TV: fast cars, loud stereos, nice video cameras.

So, as we move beyond the movie we must direct our energy toward the tasks at hand: educating, regaining pride, battling poverty and alcoholism and promoting tradition and culture.

Indian hardships of both historical and

contemporary times are just issues for the great majority of Americans. They should not feel burdened by that view. However, Americans should try to understand that these hardships are more than just another issue to the Indian. To the Indian, it is life.

The modern kinds of problems and decisions facing Indians today involve historical, cultural, social, economic, community and individual aspects that split the hearts and minds of today's Indian leaders. Education is a key. The education of Indian children and the American mainstream is extremely important. Education can highlight the differences in culture and values. It can also

emphasize the lasting history of indigenous people of the continent and how they have and can continue to enhance and contribute to "American" society.

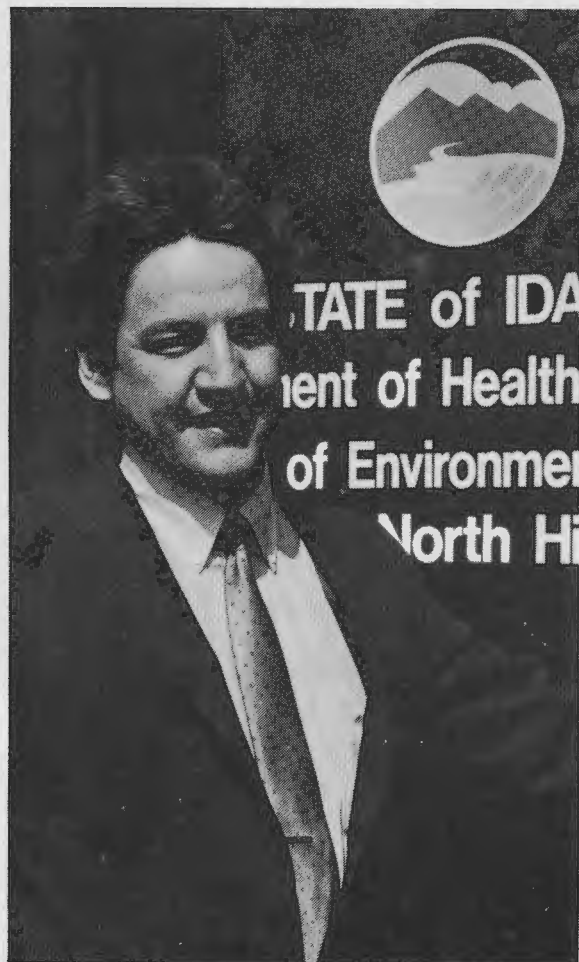
I believe that Indian education reform should start by disconnecting Indian education from Western education. The European norms and institutions adopted by the English mainstream have a structure counter to traditional philosophies of Indian education. Western education removes the student from family and community, and assumes a defined linear learning process. Traditional Indian education is the exact opposite of these concepts. Indian education is also more individualized. This structure makes educating Indian children difficult, inefficient and ineffective. What is needed are educational reforms for Indians that are grounded in the traditional educational experience for Indian children.

If *Dances With Wolves* can help in a small way to repair Indian self-esteem and self-image, then it is good. If the movie can help in some way to bring these values, pride and respect

back to our children, then it is good.

A wise friend of mine told me once that we Indians have heroes of the past, and we're always looking back at them. America looks back, too. The Indian culture has always strived to benefit from its past. We also have to look ahead. *Dances With Wolves* gives a good representation of the past. If we use that understanding, we can look forward to shape a better future. □

*J. Dallas Gudgell, a Sioux, is an air quality analyst with the state's Division of Environmental Quality. He is a graduate student in BSU's master's of public affairs program.*



J. Dallas Gudgell

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO



# CULTURE CLASH

FUSING TWO RACES THAT MEASURE SUCCESS SO DIFFERENTLY

BY ISADORE GOURNEAU III

**M**y life, as well as the lives of my two brothers and little sister, is wrapped in a rich cultural heritage. Our mother, Bertie Gourneau, is a Navajo from Arizona, and our father, Isadore L. Gourneau Sr., is a Chippewa from North Dakota. We are the great grandchildren of the warrior named Mr. Standing Butte and we came from Standing Butte, which sits on the Navajo reservation about 25 miles north of Winslow, Ariz.

We come from a truly diverse background, a background that has both challenged and strengthened us. However, such divergence has a price. You see, embedded within the framework of each of our lives' structure are the ingredients for alcoholism, physical/mental abuse, problems associated with self-identity and an almost insane desire to succeed in a "white world" with the tools of a "red one."

Success is measured depending upon your cultural perspective. In the world of the Navajo — and in the world that exists within my being — it revolves around that optimal equilibrium that results from our relationship with Mother Nature, God, family and friends.

However, because of where I live, I sometimes feel like I am removed from my roots. This, I believe, is a feeling that is shared by many Native Americans who do not live on their traditional homelands. I believe the stress that results from this type of disconnection contributes to the problems mentioned earlier.

But in mainstream American society, success is represented by substantial annual income, a particular career or even a person's attractiveness. My neuroses stem from my need to fit in and succeed in these separate cultures who measure success so differently. Too often I feel I am being pulled in directions entirely unrelated.

Somewhere in my life I became more solidified in my identity. I began to define myself more and more as a Navajo or Dineh.

(Dineh is what we call ourselves; Navajo is a term given to us by the Spaniards centuries ago.)

As a youngster I can remember being perceived as an Indian by my classmates at Campus Elementary, yet when I went to Arizona for summer vacation I can remember my cousins teasing me about being a white boy. I believe it was around that time that I decided I would never allow anyone to make me feel like I did not belong because I was not the "norm."



*Isadore Gourneau III*

To be sure, I am influenced by mainstream society, but I will never allow it to be said that I am without my Navajo heritage.

As the years passed I realized there was no point in trying to actually fuse the cultures, but if I could choose what seemed important I would secure my survival in each.

As a college graduate I believe I will represent the infinitesimally small percentage

of American Indian students who attempt and obtain a college education. Regardless of the origins, I must tell you that this situation is a source of great anger. Remembering that the Europeans came to this continent in the hopes of building a better existence for themselves and their children, I feel is the beginning of an irony that continues to haunt us today. Religious persecution caused them to flee, yet religious conversion is what they practiced upon arrival. The present day repercussions are highly evident and span the scope of American existence.

I believe one negative result that grew out of that situation revolves around a very dangerous fallacy. We, as the up-and-coming generation of Native Americans, have been led to believe that we must succeed 100 percent in both our Native American world and the Anglo world as measured by their respective standards or we cannot be considered successful.

What nobody bothered to tell us was that this is, in fact, impossible. Realistically, we can only hope to reach a middle ground. Therefore, the message that must reach all young Native Americans is that you don't have to be a big man on campus to be considered successful.

You simply have to strive for what will make you stronger as a person while remaining true to your identity as a Native American. Attaining a peaceful co-existence within your being is both gratifying and necessary.

I have performed many roles while attending Boise State, not unlike every other student. But, those roles have also included living in the world of my Native

American ancestors as handed down to me by my grandparents. □

*Isadore Gourneau III will graduate this spring with a degree in finance and a minor in economics. He has been BSU Homecoming king, president of the Native American Student Association, a BSU Ambassador and a student senator.*

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO



# REASON TO BELIEVE

OWYHEE SCHOOLS HELP KIDS SUCCEED

BY ANTOINETTE L. CAVANAUGH

**W**hile the nation is contemplating solutions to an unemployment rate hovering at about 8 percent, most Native American communities are tackling unemployment rates as high as 75 percent.

While the nation's administration is looking at the problems of poverty and homelessness, many Native American communities are faced with as many as 60 percent of their tribal members living at or below the national poverty line.

Other social problems, such as drug and alcohol abuse, plague many families—and they impact the education of Native American youth.

Native American students, like other students in the United States, have the ability to challenge themselves and be successful. Many of them are.

However, national statistics indicate that minorities have lower graduation rates at the high school and college levels. Because of many obstacles, some more obvious than others, some Native American students will not graduate from high school, many will not complete college, and even fewer will pursue graduate degrees.

Some attribute this lack of “success” in school to apathy, students’ inability to successfully do assigned work in class, or possibly to their simple lack of interest in school.

Students need reasons to attend school; they need reasons to achieve; and they need to know that someone cares about their accomplishments—or lack of accomplishments. It is urgent that parents provide a loving and stable home environment.

We urge parents to help their children become successful in school, offering them these guidelines.

- Discuss your child's future plans with him or her.
- Take an active part in their education. At home build on the lessons they learn in school.

- Help children experience new things; take them places.

- Make school the number one priority. Communicate often with the teacher and visit the classroom.

- Help children make wise decisions about extracurricular activity. Help them organize their time; explain the added responsibilities and don't allow them to quit.

- Spend time with your children as a family. Let them know you are there for support. And our schools have to be aggressive in

Looking at you 2000” program educates students about the harmful effects of drugs and alcoholism. Now in its third year, it also helps students recognize their personal strengths, develop strategies to reduce risks of drug abuse, and cope with life in a chemically dependent family.

- Beginning Alcohol and Addiction Basic Education Studies (BABES) uses puppets to cover topics such as self-image, decision making, coping skills and alcohol information for students in kindergarten through third grade.

- The Drug Awareness Resistance Education (DARE) program for sixth-graders teaches students how to deal with peer pressure and how to avoid situations where drug use might occur. Now in its second year, the program is a collaborative effort between the Elko County (Nev.) Sheriff's Department and the Bureau of Indian Affairs police department. The program has been so successful that it was expanded to the lower grades.

Other programs at our school are geared to help individual students at the junior and senior high school levels. We work with the tribal youth program to provide structured activities after school and our staff targets students at risk and conducts many presentations to our students on self-esteem. We also sponsor a school Student-Athletes Detest Drugs (SADD) program.

The problems that face our young people nationally seem immense. But people must work toward solutions that are tailored to the specific needs of their own communities. The parents, teachers and students at Duck Valley are committed to providing the best atmosphere we can, because when our children are in school we want them to focus on the task at hand—learning. □

*Antoinette Cavanaugh (BA, English, secondary education, '83) is vice principal and athletic director for the Owyhee Combined Schools on the Duck Valley Reservation.*



*Antoinette Cavanaugh*

providing our students with the tools they need to learn.

Because of the nature of the problems faced by young students in our community, the Owyhee Combined Schools have developed many programs to help our students cope, as well as learn about alternative choices in regard to drugs and alcohol.

- On the elementary level, the “Here's



# KEEPING THE CIRCLE

BSU STRIVES TO RECRUIT AND RETAIN INDIAN STUDENTS

BY GLENN OAKLEY

**T**hirty sixth-graders from Owyhee School in the Duck Valley Reservation stand in a circle, some attentive, some giggling, some acting bored and annoyed.

BSU minority recruiter Tony Rodriguez has been joking and laughing with them. Now he has half of the group sit down, and he becomes serious.

"All of you sitting down," he says walking around the inside of the circle and passing his hand across the group, "will drop out of high school. That's according to government statistics. That means that you will maybe earn minimum wage working at a 7-Eleven. And you're more likely to get involved with drugs and alcohol. And the rest of you, you're on the right track. You'll graduate from high school. You'll be able to work in a factory or a store, and you'll earn a little more than minimum wage."

Now he has all but three students sit down. The three, looking slightly embarrassed, grin at each other and giggle. "Now these three," he says, "they'll go to college." And now he has all but one sit down. "But these

two won't finish college. Only she will finish college. Just this one of all of you. And she can't do it all. She can't be your doctor, your lawyer, your teacher, your accountant. She can't do all the things you need done."

The message is twofold: Without education the individual will not find a decent-paying job; and without education the tribe will not be able to take care of its own needs. It will have to rely on others.

Rodriguez then introduces the three BSU students who left Boise at 5 a.m. and drove three hours to speak to the students of the Duck Valley Reservation. They sit on metal chairs in the circle and talk to the sixth-graders about being an Indian in college.

Isadore Gourneau III, a Navajo, tells of a disastrous first year of college in Arizona, of changing his major several times at Boise State. But now, he explains, he will graduate soon in finance and hopes to make at least

\$25,000 a year in the corporate world. After that he says he will return to the Navajo Reservation to work for The People. He pulls a gold crown and white sash from a bag — his Boise State homecoming king accoutrements — and passes them around.

Toni Gudgell, a Sioux who graduated from Centennial High School in Boise, gives her impressions of her freshman year at BSU — tougher than high school, she says. And Rockland Dick, who graduated from this very school in Duck Valley, tells of nearly



*The Circle provides support and a home away from home.*

dropping out of college. She tells them it's not easy, but she is determined to make it.

All three students are members of The Circle, a Native American support group organized by Eldon Edmundson, dean of BSU's College of Health Science, Rodriguez and Dallas Gudgell, an air quality analyst at the Division of Environmental Quality and Toni's father. With such road-show visits and a new science camp program on the reservation, BSU is trying to convince Native Americans to finish high school and attend college. The Circle was created to help those students stay in college. It arranges for mentors for Native American students, provides special orientation for new students, offers academic advising and produces a newsletter.

Gaylord Walls, minority assistance coordinator at BSU, says when Native Americans leave the reservation to attend college,

"They leave their community that has a lot of cultural and family infrastructures that helps them survive difficult times. When you come off the reservation, you're a foreigner basically."

Gudgell says, "The premise for The Circle is community. We want the students to feel they have a home away from home." Leaving home for college is "difficult for all students, but especially for Indian kids who are real oriented to community and family. The family structure is entirely different," he

says, noting that cousins are considered brothers, older uncles regarded as grandfathers. "They're coming from a place where they can walk into half a dozen homes and feel like it's their place."

Native Americans in the community volunteer as mentors, serving as role models, friends and advisers to the students. Among the mentors are Idaho Attorney General Larry EchoHawk, his assistant Deaun Lone Bear and Gudgell.

Gudgell notes that some Indian students need academic help to compete in college. "Some of the reservation schools don't have as

many college prep classes," he says. To bolster college preparation and inspire the students, Edmundson and Rodriguez are starting a science camp program on the Duck Valley Reservation.

The students will conduct experiments on everything from soil erosion to water quality using field technical equipment and computers.

Edmundson says he plans to continue the program each summer, with students progressing to more sophisticated experiments. By their senior year of high school, students who have stuck with the program should have a diverse and solid science background.

The camp can make a difference on the reservation, Edmundson and Rodriguez believe. The dismal statistics of dropouts recited by Rodriguez may be beaten, and more than three of those Owyhee School sixth-graders may attend and finish college. □

# FOR THIS DEGREE, DISTANCE DOESN'T MAKE A DIFFERENCE

By Amy Stahl

Like a lot of new graduates, Judith Vadas is looking forward to commencement. But unlike most other students, Vadas never stepped foot in a classroom or the Library. She completed all of her coursework in BSU's master's program in Instructional and Performance Technology (IPT) via computer conferencing.

"Now that I've been a student I want to come look at the campus," says Vadas, a resident of Folly Beach, S.C. It won't be her first visit to BSU though — Vadas is a Boise native who attended Boise Junior College in 1962.

An executive on leave from her job with IBM in Atlanta, Vadas is one of five students from throughout the United States to receive their master's of science degrees in IPT from BSU in May.

The IPT program "is absolutely a god-send," says Vadas. Because all the coursework is completed via computer, students can "attend" class at any time and study anywhere that they can take a laptop computer. When they're ready to "talk" to their instructors or classmates, the students simply plug their computers into a modem and hook up to a phone line.

"This program gave me the flexibility to

set my own study hours — I could travel and still participate in class discussions," says Vadas, who previously earned an MBA.

The IPT program prepares students for careers in human resources, instructional design, job performance improvement and training management. It gives them the skills they need to identify, analyze and solve human performance problems in industry, business, the military, education and other areas.

The distance component of degree program was begun several years ago after the National Guard approached BSU about developing a computerized course of study for Army personnel who are unable to attend

classes on campus.

Currently, there are about 100 students enrolled in IPT.

"Classroom" interaction takes a decidedly different tone in IPT classes. "The discussions were rich," says Vadas, adding, "You could choose to agree or disagree and no one got bent out of shape because there was no body language attached."

Vadas is anxious for the opportunity to meet her professors face-to-face. She'll get the chance soon. And her 85-year-old mother, a Boise resident who will attend commencement, will finally get to see her daughter graduate from BSU. □



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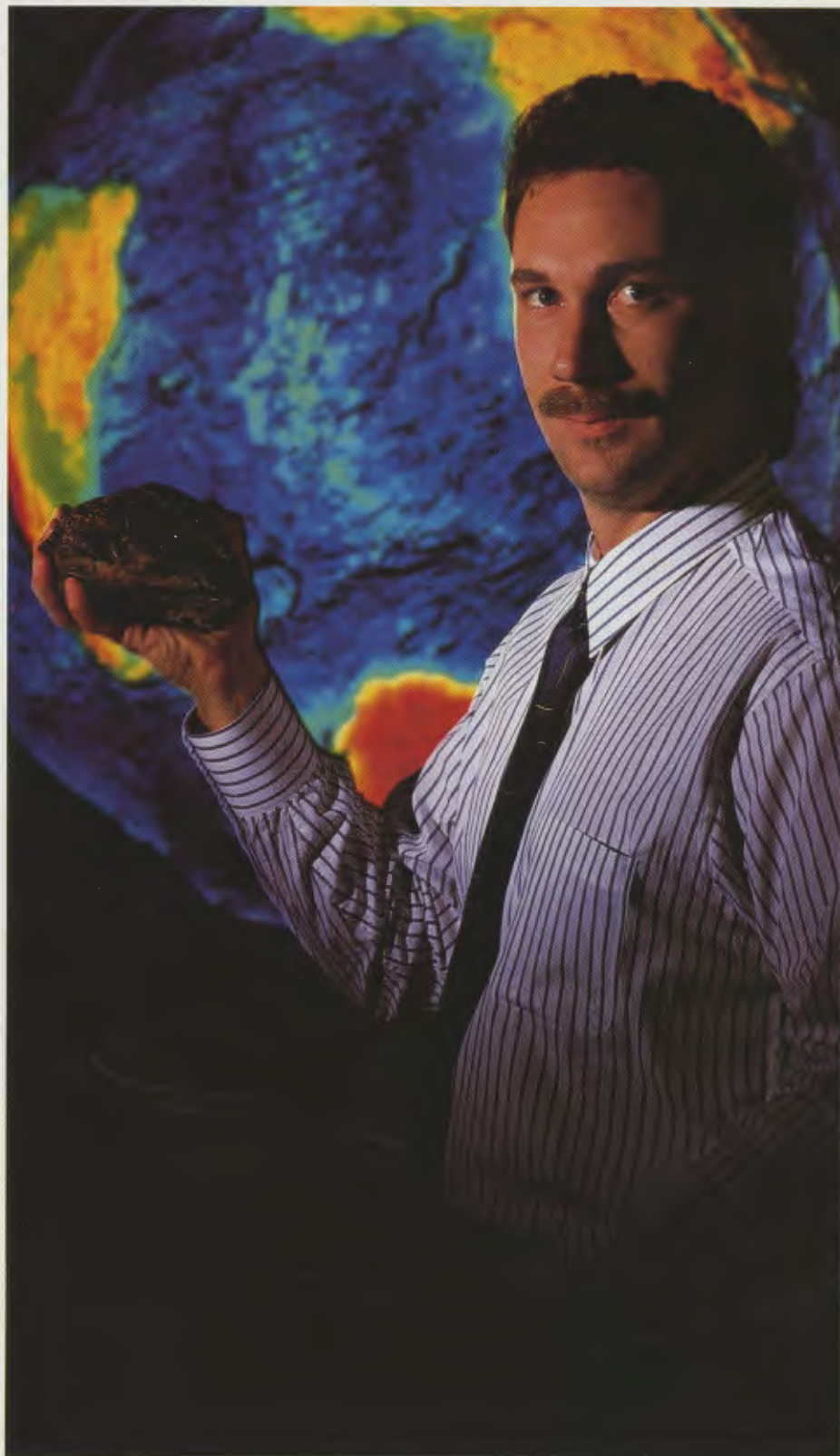
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*BSU geosciences research professor Martin Dougherty holds a piece of ocean crust dredged from the mid-Atlantic rift, which appears as light blue on the map behind him.*

## IMAGING THE OCEAN'S ORIGINS

*By Glenn Oakley*

"We know more about the surface of Venus," says Martin Dougherty, than we know about "the largest continuous geologic feature on the face of the Earth."

Hidden beneath 10,000 feet of water, the mid-oceanic rifts have remained perhaps the least known of the Earth's features, even though they are the single-largest geologic forms on the planet. Dougherty, a research professor in the BSU geosciences department, has established a remarkable career unveiling the mysteries of the mid-oceanic rift zones.

Funded largely by the Office of Naval Research, Dougherty has applied groundbreaking seismology techniques to create images of these zones where molten basalt from the Earth's interior rises to the surface of the ocean floor.

Dougherty juggles several different research projects simultaneously. Most recently, he returned from a one-month research cruise on the Atlantic Ocean aboard the British Royal Research Ship Charles Darwin. The purpose of the cruise was to see how the oceanic crust is formed, he says. "It's remarkable nobody's gone out and looked at the deep seafloor at this scale," Dougherty says. "This is the most complete — and one of the first — looks at the ocean crust as it's being formed at the mid-Atlantic ridge."

He unrolls a long paper scroll that shows the surface of the ocean rift as seen by sonar devices on the RRS Charles Darwin. A volcano with a perfectly circular mouth appears amidst a jumble of domes and ridges — pillow basalts spewed from the rift.

With these data, Dougherty creates computer models which help the Navy interpret its sonar as it bounces off structures on the ocean floor. "You need to know what the geology is to understand what comes out of these sonar systems," says Dougherty. Sonar waves bouncing back from a 30-million-year-old basalt surface look and act differently than sonar waves bouncing off of 10-million-year-old basalt. That's the practical aspect, and the reason why the Navy and other federal agencies have awarded him roughly \$1 million in research grants since arriving at BSU three years ago.

In the process, Dougherty is able to fulfill his own agenda — learning more about the geology and seismology of the ocean floor,

he says. Much of it is pure research — “basic, academic science,” he says.

But the more practical aspects may not be far away. The oceanic rifts are “where all the major energy and chemical flux between the inside of the Earth and the outside of the Earth occurs,” says Dougherty. “If you want to know how much the ocean can buffer pollutants in the atmosphere, for example, you have to understand what’s going on chemically in the rift hydrothermal systems.”

In addition, hydrothermal vents along the rift, known as “black smokers,” vent enormous quantities of sulfides, which contain metals such as copper, zinc and silver. “Within 20 years they’ll probably be mining the ocean floors,” Dougherty predicts.

The Romans mined the ancient ocean floor for copper in these types of deposits. They did so on the island of Cyprus, which is the world’s largest intact ophiolite, a chunk of ocean crust which has been thrust upward, becoming “land.” Dougherty has been studying the oceanic basalts of Cyprus and extrapolating his findings into the ocean depths.

“It’s a beautiful place,” Dougherty says of Cyprus. “You can walk around on what used to be the ocean floor. When you walk uphill you are walking deeper into the ocean crust.”

Using techniques developed with fellow geophysicist Jack Pelton at BSU’s Center for Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Subsurface, Dougherty has been able to study in detail features that appear in very small scale on sonar maps of the seafloor.

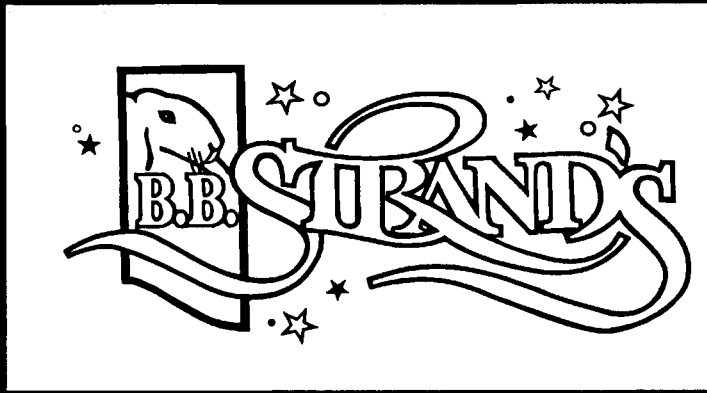
Setting off explosive charges on hills that were once seamount volcanoes, Dougherty measures the velocity of the seismic waves passing through the basalt. The velocity changes according to the age of the basalt and the extent to which its fractures are filled with mineral deposits. “By doing these really fine scale measurements we can extrapolate to larger areas on the seafloor,” he says.

This too helps the Navy interpret its sonar signals. And Dougherty learns more about the hydrothermal systems in the oceanic vents and how the oceanic basalt changes as it moves away from the rift zone.

Dougherty expects to get an even closer look at the oceanic rift zone in the future either on board a miniature submarine called a submersible that would descend to the ocean floor, or via a remote-controlled submersible that would send back video images.

Dougherty earned a bachelor’s degree in geology and a Ph.D. in marine geophysics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology while working at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution. A full-time researcher, Dougherty’s research grants employ a staff of six, including two students.

A marine geophysicist working in Boise, Idaho, may be a bit unusual. But, Dougherty says, “I do mainly computer work, so I can do my work anywhere.” □



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## RESEARCH BRIEFS

### COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Art professor **CHERYL SHURTLEFF** exhibited new works in a solo exhibition titled "Magic Power" at the Ochi Gallery in Sun Valley.

**ARNY SKOV'S** work was accepted in a national printmaking competition at the Braithwaite Fine Arts Gallery in Utah.

Work by **GEORGE ROBERTS** was among the pieces selected for the Parkside National Small Print Exhibition. His work also was chosen from entries around the world for the Print International 1992 show.

Art instructor **HEATHER HANLON'S** article "Picture Lift Prints from a Color Laser Copier" was accepted for publication in *School Arts Magazine*.

Work by art department chair **MARY WITTE** was accepted for exhibition in "Women's Art Works II National," in Rochester, N.Y. Her recent presentations include "New North American Photography" at Bristol Polytechnic, Bristol, England, and "Art Photography/New Technology," Slade School of Fine Art, University College, London.

In addition, selected works by Witte will appear in *Making Art Safely* by Merle Spandorfer and *Exploring Color Photography* by Robert Hirsch.

Biologist **RICHARD McCLOSKEY** received word that BSU is the recipient of a \$75,000 grant from the Washington State Department of Transportation. Under the grant, titled "Wetland Evaluation Based on Current Structure and Function," McCloskey and a colleague will research the feasibility of developing consensus among state and federal agencies on a unified wetland evaluation method and a statewide wetland banking agreement to assist in meeting Washington's goal of no net loss of wetlands.

McCloskey also was notified that BSU was awarded one of 50 environmental grants available from the USDA-Forest Service Office in Washington, D.C., under its national small grants program. The grant will be used to provide a workshop to encourage minority students to consider careers in science, science education and natural resource professions.

In addition, the university received two Dwight D. Eisenhower Mathematics and Science Grants. McCloskey will be working with professors **LOREN CARTER**, chemistry; **WILLY SMITH** and **DEWEY DYKSTRA**, physics; **CHARLES BAKER** and **BOB RYCHERT**, biology; and **CHARLES WAAG**, geosciences, to offer science education workshops for teachers.

Biology professor **RUSS CENTANNI** will work with McCloskey to offer HIV/Prevention Education workshops to teachers, nurses and school administrators in the area. The

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workshops are funded by a grant McCloskey received from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control.

Chemistry professor **MARTIN SCHIMPF** was the co-author of two recent papers: "Characterization of Thermal Diffusion of Copolymers in Solution by Thermal Field Flow Fractionation" in the *Journal of Polymer Science, Part B* and "Characterization of Copolymers" in *PMSE Proceedings*.

**CLIFF LEMASTER** co-wrote an updated computer program which calculates theoretical dynamic nuclear magnetic resonance spectra using density matrix representations. The program is part of the Quantum Chemistry Program Exchange at Indiana University.

English department chair **CAROL MARTIN** was awarded a grant from the Idaho Humanities Council for a research fellowship to study the works of mid-19th century British Victorian novelists Elizabeth Gaskell and Wilkie Collins, whose serialized works in newspapers and magazines shaped readers' opinion on social issues of the day.

Professor **HENRIETTA NICKELS SHIRK** presented "Using Computer Simulations to Teach Writing" at the Conference on College Composition and Communication.

**CHARLES DAVIS** presented his paper "Eroticism and Sensibility: The Pleasures of Control in Inchbald's *A Simple Story*" at the South Central Eighteenth Century Studies Conference in Lubbock, Texas.

#### COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Teacher education professors **TED SINGLETARY** and **THEL PEARSON** presented "An Analysis of Preservice Elementary Teachers' Scientific Reasoning Skills and Characterizations of the Nature of Science" at the National Science Teachers Association regional convention in Reno.

**JOHN JENSEN** presented his paper "Making HEP and CAMP Work" at the 25th annual Conference for Directors of Migrant Education in December. Jensen was recently re-elected president of the national HEP/CAMP Association.

**DOUG YARBROUGH'S** article "Effects of Future Problem Solving on Elementary School Children's Concerns about the Future" was accepted by *Gifted Child Quarterly*.

**PAT BIETER'S** article "Reluctant Shepherds—The Basques in Idaho" was published in an anthology entitled *Basques in the Pacific Northwest*.

#### COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

Finance professor **DWAYNE BARNEY'S** article "The Purchase of Insurance by a Risk-Neutral Firm for a Risk-Averse Agent: An Extension" was accepted for publication by the *Journal of Risk and Insurance*.

**DIANE SCHOOLEY** presented her paper

"Using Dividend Policy and Management Ownership to Reduce Agency Costs" at the Midwestern Finance Association Conference in Chicago.

"A Conceptual Model of Expatriate Turnover" by marketing professor **EARL NAUMANN** was accepted by the *Journal of International Business Studies*.

#### COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE

Nursing professors **KATE CALLAGHAN** and **JOANNE SPRINGER** attended the American Psychiatric Nurses Association annual conference in Tampa, Fla., where they presented their paper "Expanding Therapeutic Group Skills in the RN and BSN student: Psychiatric Nursing Faculty, Psychiatric Nursing Clinician Collaboration."

#### COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Political scientist **JOHN FREEMUTH'S** book *Islands Under Siege* has been named an Outstanding Academic Book by *Choice* magazine. *Choice* is published by the Association of College and Research Libraries. Each year the magazine names what the editors consider to be exceptional academic books.

Social work professor **DAN HUFF'S** article "The Upside-down Welfare State," co-authored with department chair **DAVID JOHNSON**, was published in the February issue of *Public Welfare*, the journal of the American Public Welfare Association. Huff's article "Phantom Welfare: Public Relief for Corporate America" was accepted for publication by the *Journal of the National Association of Social Workers*.

Historian **CHARLES ODAHL** presented his paper "Constantine's Epistle to the Bishops at the Council of Arles" at the Medieval Association of the Pacific Conference at the University of California, Irvine.

History professor **MICHAEL ZIRINSKY'S** review of Mark J. Gasiorowski's *U.S. Foreign Policy and the Shah: Building a Client State in Iran* was accepted for publication by *The Middle East Journal*.

Psychologist **GARVIN CHASTAIN'S** article "Is Rapid Performance Improvement Across Short Precue-Target Delays Due to Masking from Peripheral Precues?" was accepted for publication in *Acta Psychologica*. Chastain's article "Time-course of Sensitivity Changes as Attention Shifts to an Unpredictable Location" was accepted for publication in the *Journal of General Psychology*.

In addition, Chastain's article "Analog vs. Discrete Shifts of Attention Across the Visual Field" will be published by *Psychological Research*. He also presented "Abrupt Onset Captures Attention No More Quickly than Other Unique Features" at the 62nd annual meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association. □

## BSU RESEARCHERS RECEIVE ASSISTANCE

Boise State's research efforts received a boost from the Idaho Board of Education at its April meeting.

Ten BSU faculty were selected for research grants totalling \$287,000. Nine faculty at the University of Idaho, six at Idaho State and two at Lewis-Clark State also received grants.

In addition, Boise State was awarded \$150,000 to purchase equipment and materials to support its research programs. Another \$150,000 was allocated to BSU's research center in geophysics. That center, selected in a statewide competition by the board last year, leads investigations into the Earth's shallow subsurface.

"We are pleased with the success of our faculty research proposals. They are another example of the improvements we have made in our research program in the last five years," says Daryl Jones, executive vice president.

Professors whose proposals were accepted for funding include: Linda Anooshian, psychology; Alan Brinton, philosophy; Patricia Dorman, sociology; John Freemuth, political science; Mary Jarratt, math; Charles Lauterbach, theatre arts; James Munger, biology; David Ross, psychology; Martin Schimpf, chemistry; and Warren Vinz, history. □

## TWO BSU FACULTY PUBLISH BOOKS

The roles women have played in setting public policy and the fine art of woodcut printing are explored in two new books by Boise State University faculty members.

**SANDRA SCHACKEL**, an assistant professor of history, is the author of *Social Housekeepers: Women Shaping Public Policy in New Mexico 1920-1940*.

The 213-page book published by the University of New Mexico Press, examines the role of gender in public policy decisions regarding social welfare in New Mexico. The study takes a multicultural approach to the impact of social issues on Hispanic, Native American, black and Anglo women.

*Woodcut*, by **DAVID ORAVEZ**, was published by Watson-Guption Publications of New York. Recommended by the American Artist Book Club, *Woodcut* covers the history, design and execution of traditional block printing.

The author explores designs, materials, tools, techniques and other steps in the woodcut process. The book will be distributed by Phaidon Press Ltd. and Rotovision S.A.

Oravez has taught at BSU for 26 years. □



## VETERAN PROFESSORS CONCLUDE DISTINGUISHED CAREERS AT BSU

Hundreds of students will march down the aisle, pick up their diplomas and say "farewell" to Boise State in May. With them go 11 BSU administrators and faculty members departing university life for long-awaited retirements. This year's graduating class of retirees includes:

**EDWIN E. WILKINSON**, dean of student special services, has worked at BSU for more than 34 years. He was hired by Boise Junior College in 1958 to be dean of men. In 1973, he was appointed dean of student advisory and special services, and was later named dean of student special services.

Wilkinson has been instrumental in improving services for students, notably those who are veterans, minorities and physically challenged. He also has been instrumental in developing tutorial programs and child-care services.

Recently, Wilkinson was honored for his lifetime of outstanding work with the Distinguished Service to the Profession award, presented by Region V of the National Association of Student Personnel Administrators.

History professor **GLEN BARRETT** has helped chronicle Boise State's past throughout his 24 years at the university.

Among Barrett's accomplishments is his 1984 book *Searching for Excellence*, a history of Boise State that has been called an invaluable record of the institution. Barrett has written more than 10 books, most of them dealing with Idaho history, and numerous articles and book reviews.

Currently, he is working on another book about coal mining in the Mountain West. Later this year, Barrett will travel to Crawfordsville, Ga., to conduct research on Alexander H. Stephens, the vice president of the Confederacy.

Through his efforts, a number of manuscript collections have been deposited in the Library's special collections department.

For psychology professor **WYLLA BARNES**, watching Boise State grow as an institution of higher learning has been especially gratifying. And she has seen plenty in her 24 years at the university.

"We have really come of age since I came here in 1968," she says. "We're a real university now; not just in name."

Barnes says the university's growth is reflected in the changes in her department. "It has turned into a real professional department. [In the past] we have had a hard time recruiting excellent people, but not now," she says. "It is very satisfying to leave a place where you can actually see the progress. In some ways I'm reluctant to leave."



CHUCK SCHERR PHOTOS

*Among the faculty who will be missed next year are: sitting, from left, Fritz Frederick, Wylla Barnes, Connie Matson, Herb Papenfuss. Standing are Glen Barrett and Luis Valverde Z.*

Barnes will continue to serve as chairwoman of the board of Health and Welfare for the state of Idaho. "I still want to be involved in policies on children and families and older people because that is what I have worked for at BSU."

Professor of teacher education **E. COSTON "FRITZ" FREDERICK** also has no intention of letting up after he retires this summer. First, he will continue to work with students with reading disabilities as a private practitioner. Second, he plans to write children's and adolescent literature, both in short story and book form.

Involvement has always been part of Frederick's 21 years at Boise State. He served as director of the Reading Education Center from 1984-1989 and has been involved with numerous university and civic organizations.

Frederick points with pride to the fact that he has chaired the master's committee of 104 graduate students in the College of Education. "I will certainly miss my involvement with the students," he adds.

It certainly can't be said Frederick won't deserve a break after completing his teach-

ing duties during the 1992 summer semester. Next year will mark the first time he has had a summer off in 42 years.

Stronger licensing requirements for day-care providers and improvements in teacher training are just a few of the things **MARGARET "PEG" GOURLEY** is proud to have been a part of at BSU.

An advanced instructor in the School of Applied Technology's child care and development program, Gourley joined the faculty in 1977. Most recently she has been the program's lab instructor, shepherding students who work in the pre-school located on campus.

She says the two-year associate degree program "is going to do nothing but go forward," thanks to outreach efforts and mandated training programs for child-care providers.

And although Gourley won't be teaching you'll still find her in the classroom — this time as a BSU student in history and music courses.

Professor of business communication **DARWIN MANSHIP**, who retired at the end of



*Mel Shelton, Peg Gourley and Neldon Oyler will retire this spring.*

the fall 1991 semester, worked at Boise State for more than 21 years. He served as the interim chair of the marketing and finance department during 1986-87.

"One thing that makes it difficult to retire is that I enjoyed all the times I was at Boise State," he says. "I liked the students and I believe I had good rapport with the faculty. In fact, I've often asked myself during the last year, 'Why am I retiring?' The point is, however, that I very much enjoy what I'm doing now — which is anything I want to."

Manship, who has written two books on business communication, says he also will teach an occasional class at BSU.

Nursing professor **CONNIE MATSON** has been so busy that she says she hasn't given much thought to retirement. She's certain of a few things, however. Matson, who started at BSU in 1968, says she'll continue her clinical research and part-time practice at the Veterans Administration Medical Center.

Plus, Matson would like to be a guest lecturer in gerontology, a special interest that she hopes to learn more about. Reflecting the rapid changes in our aging population, gerontology has moved away from a lot of inaccurate stereotypes in the last 10-12 years, she says. "The new era of gerontological nursing has been exciting for me," she adds.

The university will look at little less bright with the retirement of **NELDON OYLER**, head of BSU's horticulture program. For years, Oyler has decorated the stage for commencement ceremonies, supplied flowers for culi-

nary arts department events and surprised his friends on campus with gifts of plants or flowers.

In the 26 years he's been at BSU, Oyler has guided the horticulture program through several significant improvements, among them a move from cramped facilities on campus to the greenhouses near Protest Avenue. And he's kept his enthusiasm for projects such as the annual bedding plant and Christmas sales that benefit student industry tours.

Retirement won't mean the end of botanist **HERBERT PAPERFUSS'** work. He plans to write about environmental issues when he concludes his 25-year career at BSU in May.

Papenfuss contends that too many so-called experts are exaggerating the environmental problems our planet faces. "I would like to write some articles centered more on a rational focus of environmental problems," he says. "I am concerned that a lot of things are being said with no scientific basis for them."

Papenfuss also plans to continue his work collecting and identifying plants. "I would like to become more familiar with the flora of the area," he says.

Papenfuss, who started at Boise College in 1967, calls his teaching career "a very pleasant experience. I have had a number of students who I have enjoyed working with and I have enjoyed the association with my colleagues."

The band will play on for music professor **MEL SHELTON**. Shelton, who joined the BJC faculty in 1968, will pursue his already-suc-

cessful career as an internationally known composer of music for school concert bands.

Recalling his first years at the university, Shelton chuckles. His office was an old barracks with no phone or running water. But since, of course, the department has expanded into the state-of-the-art Morrison Center.

Although Shelton and his wife, Marianne, who is retiring from her job in BSU's nursing department, plan to spend some quiet time at their home near Lowman, his colleagues aren't letting him leave the department without a little noise. Shelton was honored at the President's Concert, two Treasure Valley Concert Band performances and a special banquet.

**LUIS J. VALVERDE ZABALETA**, professor of Spanish, started at BSU in 1965 and served as the first chair of the university's department of foreign languages. Valverde has spent the bulk of his time with the Spanish curriculum, "devoted to making Spanish language teaching-learning a rewarding and stimulating experience for our students."

In addition, he has written for numerous publications on Spanish instruction, language, literature and culture.

Valverde has traveled to more than 20 foreign countries and is fluent in Portuguese and Italian as well as English and Spanish.

Valverde says he has enjoyed his work with his hundreds of students throughout his 27 years at BSU, adding, "The only thing I can say is that I loved teaching here." □

## **BSU ARTISTS' WORK PICKED FOR EXHIBIT**

Boise State's role as a center for creativity is evident in the Boise Art Museum's Idaho Biennial show: about one-third of the artists whose work was selected are BSU faculty, alumni or students.

The exhibit, which ends May 17, includes 121 works by 105 artists from throughout Idaho.

Faculty members whose work was selected for the show are: Catie O'Leary, David Oravez, Christine Raymond, Cheryl Shurtleff, Kevan Smith, John Taye, Patt Turner and Caryl Kaiser Boeder.

BSU alumni whose work was selected include: David Airhart, David Babb, Lynn Bernasconi, Fonny Davidson, George Gledhill, Alma Gomez, Russell Hepworth, Christelle Leonard, Colleen Anne Moore, Kerry Moosman, Jim Rupp and Michael Shannon.

Current students with work in the exhibit include: Alex Axtell, James R. Burkhard, Nadine Chaffee, Paul Huckstead, Philip Johnson, Belinda A. Knochel, Jason Maus, Thomas Rockne, Gil Schumaker, Jim Talbot and Rena Vandewater. □



## TEACHING TAKES 2 ON GLOBAL TRAVELS

By Amy Stahl

There isn't a travel agent in Fruitland, but maybe there should be just to keep up with high school teachers Kelly and Cathy Strough. The Stroughs and their two small children spent last year in Holland on a Fulbright International Teacher Exchange Program, and in the last seven years one or both have traveled to Japan, Germany, Thailand and to several major U.S. cities.

This summer Kelly will be on the go again. He'll study philosophy at Notre Dame thanks to a National Endowment for the Humanities grant. A history and economics teacher at Fruitland High School, he earned his bachelor's and master's degrees from BSU.

While all their travels have been meaningful, perhaps the year spent in The Netherlands was the most profound experience for the Stroughs, who say they gained a new appreciation for the U.S. education system.

Kelly Strough was among 400 teachers selected from 20,000 applicants for the Fulbright exchange program, which included swapping houses as well as jobs. In Holland, he taught history, social studies and English conversation at a top-notch secondary school in Roermond, a city of 30,000 in western Holland. An avid runner, he also competed in the Rotterdam marathon.

Cathy Strough, a 1976 BSU graduate who teaches business classes part time at Fruitland High School, stayed home with the children



CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

*Fruitland teachers Kelly and Cathy Strough map out travel plans on a regular basis.*

and tried to adapt to life as a "Dutch housewife." This entailed balancing her daughters on her bicycle for daily trips to the market and a struggle to cook and clean without the benefit of dryers or microwave ovens. She also sang in the village choir.

Although Dutch students are required to learn numerous languages and are well provided for by their heavily socialized country,

the Stroughs were surprised to learn that the "American educational system is not so 'lacking' after all, as we are sometimes led to believe." American children face more social conflicts such as poverty and crime, yet the Stroughs feel U.S. schools and teaching are equal to if not better than their European counterparts.

*(Continued on next page)*

## JOHN HOLCHIN'S JOB IN NEW YORK CITY: IT'S ABOUT 'TIME'

By Kevin Chen

John Holchin has a lot on his mind in his marketing position at *TIME* magazine. But the 1983 BSU graduate hasn't forgotten what he learned at Boise State University — he even refers to some of the textbooks he's kept from his junior and senior years.

"Perhaps they're a little outdated," Holchin says, "but the fundamentals are still the same."

And the fundamentals are good to remember when you're marketing a magazine that has a weekly paid circulation of 4 million and a readership of 23 million people.

As assistant consumer marketing director, Holchin is responsible for marketing *TIME* profitably and guaranteeing a rate base to advertisers.

"It gets fairly complicated," he says. "Each issue has to reach a certain readership. My job is to make sure we sell the magazine to the people the advertisers want it sold to."

It's challenging, but he's doing what he wanted to do when he enrolled at Boise State almost 14 years ago, says Holchin, who grew

up in Boise and attended Bishop Kelly High.

After graduating from BSU with a BBA in marketing management, Holchin began working his way up the career ladder. He worked for several companies in the Northwest and was recruited in 1987 by Times Mirror Magazines. He moved to New York in 1988 and in 1989 joined *TIME* Inc. as senior marketing manager for *People*. After receiving a marketing achievement award and the *TIME* Inc. President's Award, he was promoted to his current position in 1991.

For Holchin, there is more to magazines than just paper and ink: There is a "romance to the product" — romantic because each issue is different, and he must work around the ever-changing content. While he would

*(Continued on next page)*



## TEACHING

(Continued from previous page)

As an example, Kelly says Dutch children, have remarkable memorization skills. But they don't necessarily develop the ability to synthesize information in the way American children are taught to do, he adds.

Strough compares his Fruitland students favorably with those he taught at Bisschoppelyk College. Despite equipment shortages and other problems that face rural towns, the southwest Idaho community is home to some of the most motivated students the Stroughs have seen. "Kids in Fruitland are ready-to-learn, well-fed students who get excited about learning and don't complain," Kelly Strough says.

The Stroughs also say that U.S. schools are healthy because Americans are less complacent about their educational system. Americans are more willing to change their schools to better meet their children's needs, Cathy Strough says. "It's part of the American nature to always look at ourselves because we're always trying to build a better mousetrap," she says.

There is always room for improvement, however. Kelly Strough says the United States should adopt some competency testing, open alternative schools, require foreign languages and give our children a better understanding of world affairs. "I think Americans need to start looking out of their borders," he says. "We need to start realizing that the world is becoming smaller." □

## 'TIME'

(Continued from previous page.)

like to become a publisher for a magazine, his ultimate goal is to start his own publishing company.

Holchin and his wife get away from the bustle of the city by navigating their sailboat on the East Coast waters. They enjoy life at their home in East Norwalk, Conn. — a home that will soon be a little noisier with the addition of their first child in June.

Though 2,500 miles away and a successful executive in the Big Apple, Holchin hasn't forgotten BSU. An avid Bronco fan, he still follows the scoreboard in *The New York Times*, and he remembers fondly his experiences at Boise State.

"BSU gave me the ability to balance how the creative and the analytical all fit together," he says. "The classes gave me a good foundation and confirmed my enthusiasm. You never come out of college performing like a 10-year veteran, but BSU gave me the skills I needed to do what I'm doing today." □

*Kevin Chen is a senior English major and an intern in BSU's Office of News Services.*



CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

*They were dubbed "distinguished" by the BSU Alumni Association at an April 17 banquet. From left are Jay Luo, Bethine Church and John Carley.*

## ASSOCIATION HONORS THREE ALUMS

Boise State graduates **JOHN CARLEY**, **BETHINE CHURCH** and **JAY LUO** are leaders in their respective fields. They also share something else in common: They were honored earlier this spring at BSU's annual Distinguished Alumni and Top Ten Scholars banquet.

Carley, Albertson's chief operating officer, Church, a political and civic activist and wife of the late U.S. Sen. Frank Church, and Luo, who graduated from BSU with a bachelor's degree in mathematics at age 12, are this year's recipients of BSU's Distinguished Alumni Award.

• Carley, who is also president and a member of the board of directors of Albertson's, graduated from Boise Junior College in 1955 and later attended the University of Washington and the Executive Management Program at Stanford Graduate School of Business.

Carley joined Albertson's in 1950, serving in various positions throughout his career. In 1966, he was promoted to grocery merchandiser for the Seattle Division and in 1969 he was named district manager of the division in southern California.

In 1973 he was named vice president of general merchandise and then advanced through the positions of vice president of retail operations, senior vice president of retail operations, and in 1977, executive vice president. He was elected to the board of directors in 1979 and became president in 1984. Carley was named president and chief operating officer earlier this year.

• Church is an active member of many civic and political organizations, a trustee of the BSU Foundation and a board member of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society and the Idaho Hospice and Home Care Board. She is honorary co-chair of the Idaho Democrats finance board and a member of the Center for Responsive Politics.

During her years in Washington, D.C., with her husband, Church was a member of the Women's Democratic Club and served as director of special projects for the Democratic National Committee.

She is a member of the Governor's Task Force for Senior Advocacy and is an emeritus member of the Children's Eye Care Foundation.

She is currently working to achieve full funding of the Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs and hopes to establish a Frank Church Scholarship in both environmental studies and politics at Boise State.

• Luo is believed to be the youngest college graduate ever. When he received his bachelor of science degree in mathematics from BSU in 1982 at age 12, he was the youngest college graduate on record.

In 1984, Luo received his master's degree in mathematics at Stanford University. He went on to earn a master's in computer sciences in 1987, also at Stanford.

Employed as a software engineer at Ford Aerospace Co. from 1988 through 1990, he currently is enrolled in a doctoral program at the Georgia Institute of Technology in Atlanta. □



## ALUMNI IN TOUCH...

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

### 30s

**MERLE WELLS**, general arts and sciences, '30, received the "Outstanding Achievement in the Humanities" award for 1991 from the Idaho Humanities Council for his contribution to the study of Idaho history. Wells became Idaho's state historian and archivist in 1959, a position he held until his retirement in 1986.

**WILLIAM FAUGHT**, AA, general arts and sciences, '36, recently spent three weeks in Beijing and the Hebei Province with a Chinese-American educational exchange program.

### 50s

**J. ROBERT QUINN**, diploma, general arts and sciences, '59, recently received an Idaho State Victory Award. Quinn has been a program coordinator for the Idaho Governor's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities and served on the board of United Cerebral Palsy of Idaho for two decades and as a charter member of the Idaho Association of Physically Handicapped Adults. Quinn is employed at the State Insurance Fund in Boise.

### 70s

**JAMES BIANCHI**, BS, physical education, '71, is a sales and marketing manager for Medical Service Bureau of Idaho Inc., Blue Shield of Idaho in Boise. Bianchi has 12 years of insurance experience and has worked nine years as an educator and athletic coach.

**MICHELLE KELLER**, BA, public administration, '71, has been named Rookie of the Year by the Insurance Women of Boise. The award is based on achievements in the insurance industry, community political involvement, and continuing education. Keller is employed at New York Life Insurance Co. in Boise.

**WILLIAM J. KLINE**, BA, elementary education, '71, has retired after 20 years of teaching and 25 years in the U.S. Air Force. Kline lives in Cascade.

**ROBERT N. WHITE**, BBA, accounting, '72, is executive vice president, chief operating officer and acting chief executive officer at Ore-Ida Foods Inc. in Boise. He has been with the company since 1972.

**ALAN FITZGERALD**, BA, general business, '73, has been named executive director of Buy Idaho. Fitzgerald previously owned and operated a computer software and sales firm in Boise.

**DON HARTLEY**, CC, auto mechanics, '76, is owner/operator of The Hartley Auto Body Shop in Garden Valley.

**SCOTT TERRY EMPEY**, CC, auto mechanics, '76, is president of Moonlight Maintenance Inc. in Boise. The cleaning service received the Safety Award of the Building Service Contractors Association International for its outstanding vehicle safety record during the past year.

**DR. HERMAN JOHN OSTERKAMP**, BS, health sciences, '77, has opened a dentistry practice at the Buhl Medical Center in Buhl. Osterkamp operated a dental practice in Phoenix for nine years.

**TIM PACE**, BBA, accounting, '77, senior vice president of Steele, Stoltz and Associates in Boise, has been named chairman of the western region for the American Advertising Federation. Pace represents members from 13 western states on AAF's national board of directors and executive committee.

**JENNIFER WILLIAMS**, MA, art education, '77, has been named Mountain Home School District's Teacher of the Year for 1991-92. Williams has been an art instructor at Mountain Home High School since 1972.

**ANN BITTLESTON HOWIE**, BA, theatre arts, '78, has been named the first Pet Partner in the Delta Society's Pet Partners Program, which provides training for animals and their handlers for use in animal-assisted therapy. Howie and her two dogs provide therapeutic services at St. Peter's Hospital in Olympia, Wash.

**JERROLD B. SMITH**, BBA, management behavioral option, '79, has been promoted to vice president and manager of the Weiser office of West One Bank. Smith previously served as assistant manager and senior credit officer at West One's Caldwell office.

### 80s

**GREG CROCKETT**, BBA, accounting, '80, has been promoted to vice president and controller of the Construction Group of Morrison-Knudsen Corp. Crockett has been with MK for 11 years and formerly was corporate director of auditing.

**KERRY LEE CRONER**, CC, wastewater technology, '80, is owner/operator of Kerry's Rents and Repairs in Payette. Croner has owned the business for seven years.

**CATHY ARNOLD**, BA, elementary education, '81, is head librarian at Lucy Boyle Public Library in Blackfoot. Arnold previously worked as an elementary teacher in Terreton, reading teacher in Craigmont and a librarian and drama instructor at Lincoln Junior High in Burns, Ore.

**DOUG L. KOWALLIS**, MBA, '81, has been elected president of the Southern Idaho Chapter of the Commercial Investment Real Estate Institute. Kowallis specializes in investment analysis, site location and acquisition, commercial sales and leasing for individuals and corporations.

**CARL L. POWELL**, BS, physical education, '81, is a licensed realtor with Realty World R-S Realty.

**DR. LINDA RUPPEL**, BS, chemistry, '81, has opened a dental practice in Boise. Ruppel specializes in prosthodontics and geriatric dentistry.

**KEN STARK**, BBA, finance, '81, has been promoted to western area financial marketing consultant for IBM headquarters in New York.

**BRENT JENSEN**, BM, music, '82, is the band director at Pullman High School in Washington.

## PIANIST SCALES NEW HEIGHTS

Pianist Carol Ann Floyd graduated from Boise State University in 1990 with an armful of honors. Selected to perform at commencement, she received numerous scholarships, won top awards in the music department and was named to ASBSU's Hall of Fame.

Now, she's conquering new terrain. As a student at the internationally renowned University of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, Floyd has been accepted into a program that enables her to pursue her master's and doctorate degrees simultaneously.

Last year Floyd also was thrilled to be accepted into the studio of Eugene Pridonoff at CCM and receive coaching from Gyorgy Sandor, an artist-in-residence at New York's Juilliard School and the last living student of Béla Bartók.

Floyd says her BSU education prepared her well for the rigorous program in Cincinnati. "I'm really proud to be from BSU," says Floyd, praising the university's tough academic standards and instruction by faculty members like music professor Madeleine Hsu.



After earning her doctorate, Floyd would like to work as an artist-teacher at a college or university in the West. In the meantime she's an able ambassador for BSU's music department, perfecting her skills while working with some of the world's best musicians. □

JOHN KELLY PHOTO

Jensen also plays the saxophone with the Dozier-Jarvis-Jensen Quartet, a jazz band in Pullman.

**KATHLEEN LEWIS**, BBA, accounting, '83, is vice president and corporate banking officer III for West One Bank in Boise.

**SUSAN P. CONLEY**, AS, nursing, '84, is staff development and coordinator for Emerald Health Care Inc. in Taylorsville, N.C.

**JAMES R. KONEWKO**, BBA, marketing, '84, is an account executive specializing in commercial property and casualty insurance for Sedgwick James of Idaho.

**MARC SCHAFFNER**, BBA, management behavioral option, '84, was named a commercial account executive for the North Idaho gas and electric service territory for Washington Water Power Co. Schaffner's career in customer service and marketing began in 1984 with Idaho Power Co. in Boise.

**NANCY FREUTEL**, BBA, accounting, '85, was named a distinguished citizen by the *Idaho Statesman* in February. Freutel was honored for her variety of work with the World Center for Birds of Prey.

**GREG POE**, AAS, electronics technology, '85, is owner/pilot of Air Adventures, in Boise. Services include aerial banners, aerobatic rides, instruction and glider tows.

**NIKKI TRAUTMAN**, BBA, accounting, '85, has been named manager of financial accounting for Micron Technology Inc. Trautman joined Micron in 1988.

**PATRICK C. LITTLEFIELD**, BA, political science, '86, was named passenger service manager of Horizon Airlines in Spokane. Littlefield previously was a supervisor for the airlines' Spokane hub.

**DENISE G. WINGETT**, BS, chemistry, '86, earned her doctorate in biochemistry in December at Washington State University. Wingett is doing postdoctoral work in cancer research at WSU.

**DANIEL BLISS**, BBA, marketing, '87, is an insurance agent in Emmett for Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

**JULIE BURKE**, BM, music, '87, was named Teacher of the Month in January at Kuna Junior High School. Burke teaches guitar and choir.

**KATI HAYS**, BA, communication, '87, is area coordinator of Boise State University's Division of Continuing Education programs in Nampa, Caldwell and McCall. Hays has been employed at the university for four years in the Continuing Education office.

**KENDALL R. HOYD**, BBA, finance, '87, was named a chartered financial analyst in February by the trustees of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts.

**RICARDO T. GLORIA**, BA, political science, '88, was awarded the Army Commendation Medal at the Ontario National Guard Armory in January. Gloria was instrumental in helping his unit attain the highest readiness standards for the past two training years.

**M.M. (PEGGIE) LIEN-HUNNICUTT**, BFA, art secondary education, '88, teaches art and English classes at Chugiak High School in Eagle River, Alaska.

**STEPHANIE ANN SMITH**, BBA, marketing, '88, has won the title of Miss Eastern Idaho. Smith played the harp for the talent segment of the competition and will compete in the Miss Idaho Pageant in June.



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**TRIP CRAIG**, BS, political science, '89, is head of Milton Erhart's U.S. Senate campaign in southern and eastern Idaho. Craig previously worked at the Legislature and on Larry Craig's 1990 Senate campaign.

**IRENE MITCHELL**, BBA, general business management, '89, is senior claims representative with State Farm Life Insurance Co. in Boise.

**MICHAEL D. MITCHELL**, BS, mathematics, '89, is a plans and operations specialist in the Idaho Army National Guard and has been promoted to captain. Mitchell also is the commander of the 116th Engineer Battalion in Payette.

**RICHARD C. PRICE**, MBA, '89, is a general services officer with the U.S. Embassy in Damascus, Syria. Price joined the Foreign Service of the U.S. Department of State in 1990.

## 90s

**KELLIE BRANSON**, MS, instructional technology, '90, is co-author of "*I Don't Know Who You Are Anymore*": A Family's Struggle With Depression. Branson is a business consultant, author, and guest lecturer at BSU.

**NATALIE HOSSNER**, BA, communication, '90, is a customer and public relations representative

for Lawyers Title Co. of Idaho.

**TOM RAFFETTO**, MBA, '90, has been named marketing director for the Western Idaho Fair. Raffetto previously worked for Western Mortgage Loan Corp as a loan originator.

**TERRY HEFFNER**, BBA, marketing, '91, is a marketing representative for Pioneer Title Co. of Ada County.

**PAMELA HEIKEN**, BBA, production management, '91, is a senior research analyst with the Idaho Department of Health & Welfare at the Center for Health Statistics in Boise.

**ERIK HELGESON**, BA, communication, '91, is an account executive at Magic 93.1 FM/KZMG in Boise. Helgeson previously was an assistant varsity football coach at Centennial High School in Meridian.

**MARK HOLDEN**, BA, elementary education, '91, is teaching second-grade at Horseshoe Bend Elementary School.

**DAVID MODROW**, BBA, marketing, '91, is marketing manager for Junior Achievement of Idaho Inc. in Boise.

**MIKE SEVIERI**, BS, social science, '91 is an associate real estate appraiser for Bob Sevier and Associates Real Estate Appraisers and Consultants.

## WEDDINGS

**PATRICIA L. GARDUNIA** and Eric C. Bush, (Prineville, Ore.) Dec. 28

**JACKIE C. VOGEL** and Brian T. Howe, (Boise) Dec. 28

**LORI DENISE PAGACH**, and John G. Newland, (Boise) Dec. 28

**LOVEANN L. ASHENBRENNER** and Nolan McMullin, (Boise) Jan. 2

**THERESA GARDUNIA** and Scott W. Stanger, (Boise) Jan. 15

**J.B. SALUTREGUI** and Aleisa Stringer, (Reno, Nev.) Feb. 1

**DAVID S. WALI** and Kathy S. Koerner, (Boise) Feb. 8

**K-CEE KELLOGG** and Dennis Colestock, (Roy, Utah) Feb. 15

**JANET M. BRANT** and Creag L. Leathers, (Boise) Feb. 29

**GARLAND RISNER** and **CASS JANT**, (Boise) March 6

## DEATHS

**C. ROLLO BACON**, BBA, accounting, '75, died Mar. 10 in Sacramento, Calif., at age 53. Bacon was employed at the San Mateo County Housing Authority at the time of his death. He taught music in Rockland, Kendrick, Post Falls and Boise and directed the Boise Kiwanis Boys Choir for several years.

**WILLIAM WEBER BROWN**, BBA, marketing, '78, died Feb. 8 in Meridian at age 76. Brown taught math and science at Meridian High School for 26 years. He retired in 1979 due to ill health.

**EDITH ALICE FERM**, AS, general arts and sciences, '38, died Jan. 14 in Boise at age 74. Ferm worked at the Boise Public Library from 1965 to 1980. She worked on the city's bookmobile from its inception, and volunteered at the library after retiring.

**ROY ERNEST FRASER**, AS, general arts and sciences, '51, died March 21 in San Francisco at age 59. Fraser started his career with Proctor & Gamble and continued as an advertising executive. He later became a principle owner with Allen & Dorward. He left the advertising industry to pursue other business interests, including the California Wine Co.

**DOUGLAS BERT LaMONT**, BS, marketing, '80, died March 29 in Boise at age 37. LaMont had worked for Shulton Inc. since 1981.

**DOUG MARSTON**, CC, auto mechanics, '72, died Feb. 26 in Payette at age 39. Marston was employed at Symms Fruit Ranch at the time of his death.

**ELLEN MARIE MUELLER**, general arts and sciences, '65, died Feb. 23 in Boise at age 82. Mueller was an artist whose quilts were featured in several national publications about American original quilt designs. She also made a handcrafted Nativity set that has been displayed at the Boise Art Museum.

**SUSAN RALPHS REHMEIER**, AS, nursing, '86, died Dec. 20 in Pocatello at age 31. Rehmeier worked as a registered nurse in Boise, Oregon and California.

**LUCY ROCKS YARBROUGH**, AA, general arts and science, '35, died Jan. 9 in Grand View at age 78. Yarbrough worked for Idaho Power Co. and was instrumental in establishing a central billing department at the company. She also volunteered her time at the Idaho State Veterans Home. □

LEWIS BROCKLUS PHOTO



## WINNERS IN WINNEMUCCA

Two BSU graduates hit the jackpot in Nevada this year. Former BSU athletes and Lowry High School coaches and teachers Vince Mendiola, left, and Jim Billingsley both guided their Buckaroo squads to Nevada's Class AA state championship earlier this year. Billingsley (BA, education, '77) led the Lowry wrestling team to a 29-0 season and its seventh state title in nine years. Billingsley wrestled for BSU in the mid-'70s and took third place in the Big Sky Conference at 134 pounds his senior year. The 1991-92 campaign marked Billingsley's eighth state championship and third undefeated season in his 14 years as Lowry's wrestling coach. Mendiola (BS, physical education, '79) led the Buckaroo boys' basketball team to a 24-2 season en route to the state crown after taking second in the state tournament the year before. Mendiola was Lowry's head football coach for eight seasons before taking over the basketball program five years ago. He was a member of three Big Sky football championship teams at BSU and was the starting nose guard for the Broncos in 1978. The two 36-year-old coaches are Lowry High graduates. □

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By Booker Brown, President  
BSU Alumni Association

It's been nearly 12 months since I became president of the Alumni Association. During this time, I've had the opportunity and pleasure to meet and hear from many of you. In addition, the amount of support I have received from the board of directors and Alumni Association executive staff has been tremendous. I thank everyone for their continued encouragement and involvement.

This year, like no other in recent memory, proved challenging and memorable. A recap of major events is worth recalling:

- BSU President John Keiser promotes idea of joining the Big West Athletic Conference.
- Alumni Association and Bronco Athletic Association raise more than \$600,000 to purchase books for the Warren McCain Reading Room at the BSU Library.
- Dr. Keiser relieved of duties by the State Board of Education.
- Dr. Larry Selland takes the helm as president of BSU on an interim basis.
- State Board of Education establishes presidential search committee.
- BSU celebrates 60th anniversary.
- BSU and Boise city roll out red carpet in hosting the first and second round of the 1991-1992 NCAA basketball tournament.
- State Legislature rejects Gov. Andrus' state education budget.
- Newly hired business college dean resigns; criticizes State Board of Education for mediocrity.

Each one of the aforementioned events was significant and affected our alma mater in some manner. The most dynamic event was, obviously, the dismissal of Dr. Keiser. The magnitude of it led to many questions pertaining to the structure, authority and function of the State Board of Education. In light of it all, the university continued on course.

It is unconditionally clear to me that we, as alumni, must stay abreast of and become proactive in matters pertaining to BSU. Our actions will have far-reaching and profound effects in steering Boise State University into the next millennium. As I have often said in the past, a great university needs a great alumni body supporting it. This is the challenge confronting us today. As we move onward and upward, so must BSU. Let the Alumni Office hear from you. Keep the momentum at BSU alive and remember, it is indeed, a privilege to be a Bronco. □



## GOLF CARAVAN PLANNED FOR MAY

Boise State alumni and boosters can golf their way across southern Idaho May 26-29 when the Bronco Athletic Association and Alumni Association combine for a series of tournaments and social events.

Coaches, alumni and BAA directors and other university officials will caravan to each of four sites during the week.

The caravan will begin in Idaho Falls with a May 26 barbecue in Freeman Park. All alumni in the region are invited to the event, which begins at 6 p.m. Coordinator is Steve Abbott, phone 522-7723.

The next stop will be Clear Lakes Country Club near Buhl, where the annual Magic Valley golf tournament will begin at 1 p.m. May 27. Coordinator is Greg Brown at 543-8366.

On May 28 the caravan moves to the Mountain Home golf course for a 1 p.m. tournament. Coordinator is Ron Swearingen, phone 587-9751.

The week ends with a tournament May 29 at the Purple Sage golf course near Caldwell. Coordinator is Joe Hickman, 334-7210.

The entry fee for all three golf tournaments is \$50 per person, which includes an evening barbecue.

Funds will go to the Lyle Smith endowment, which provides scholarships for student-athletes at BSU. □

## TRANSCRIPTS NOW SENT BY FAX

The BSU Registrar's Office can fax transcripts to alumni, with same-day service for requests received between 8 a.m.-4 p.m. weekdays. The charge for the faxed transcripts is \$10.

Alumni who would like to utilize the service to obtain a transcript immediately for admissions or employment must either make their request in person, in writing, or by fax to (208) 385-3169. □

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