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BY ROBERT BATEMAN



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BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY**VOL. XVIII, NO. 2 WINTER 1993****FEATURES**

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MANE LINE DANCERS BRING HOME GOLD

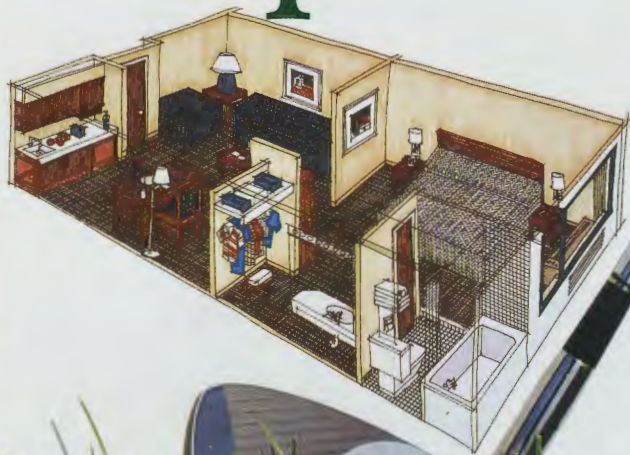
We are the champions! Boise State University's Mane Line Dancers won first place in the pom dance division of the National Collegiate Cheerleading and Dance Championships held Jan. 6 in Dallas.

The 22-member squad placed ahead of the University of Kansas, University of Oklahoma, Oklahoma State, Texas A&M, Southern Methodist University and the University of South Carolina.

In the last four years, the Mane Line Dancers have steadily moved up in the competition rankings with fourth-, third- and second-place prizes.



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ABOUT THE COVER: More than 250 people marched from Boise State University to the Statehouse on Martin Luther King/Human Rights Day to support tolerance and cultural diversity. After listening to a reading of King's "I Have A Dream" speech on the Capitol steps, the group went inside for a ceremony in the rotunda. This edition of *FOCUS* examines the issues for which those individuals marched. Glenn Oakley photo.

HOW CAN WE MAKE THE DREAMS COME TRUE?

By Margie Cook

America's past—like Idaho's—flickers like a horrible shadow over its present. The bloody Civil War may have “gone with the wind,” but the antagonism it left behind keeps raising its ugly head. The memory of that bitter racial feud remains embossed on our American soul.

Prejudice, as well as more blatant social, racial, economic, gender and political discrimination are no longer limited to the South. They are here, alive and well in Idaho. But if we keep faith and find the courage to communicate our beliefs, we will overcome.

We must continue to read history, for if we don't we surely will repeat it and die like fools.

Our future, it is said, may lie beyond our vision although not beyond our control. I will take a leap of faith and say it isn't even beyond our vision. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. dreamed, as I do, that one day black and white children will see the beauty and potential within each other. They will celebrate diversity as they determine America's destiny.

It has been 30 years since King spoke of his dream and 130 years since slavery was abolished. Where are we with those dreams of freedom? What have you and I done to realize those dreams?

It doesn't take a rocket scientist to realize that we can find ways to end divisiveness and faultfinding in our nation. We, as individuals who share the same basic needs of justice, love, food, shelter, employment and dignity, can live in harmony in America.

Are we as parents and teachers willing to trust each other enough to share an educational system that reflects not just a few perspectives, but those of the poor, huddled masses as well as the wealthy and middle classes? Are we as leaders encouraging our students to critically analyze the justice system or its lack thereof, so that righteousness might fall down like a mighty stream?

Take a look at your schools. Are the students, staff and faculty providing you with the role models, curricula and perspectives that will prepare our graduates for the 21st century? If they are not, do you know and understand what you must do to create change? Are black students being recruited to your institution to prepare them for jobs after sports? Are your sister students being



prepared for high-level management positions in government, research, science, mathematics and medicine? Do physically challenged individuals get the same opportunities to share in the American dream? Is health, education and the pursuit of happiness a myth or a reality?

Society today is plagued by cultural insensitivity, but what about the future? Look into the 21st century and ask yourself:

- If you get sick and must be hospitalized, would you feel safe waking up with black hands providing your medical care?
- Are you comfortable understanding the discharge orders explained to you by a Hispanic nurse?
- Do your children enjoy their culturally relevant classes to the extent that they can't wait to meet their classmates of different races and cultures?
- Are the barrios, reservations and ghettos an oasis of higher learning that we can all take pride in?
- Does the news media reflect various viewpoints instead of only the Caucasian perspective?
- Are companies and agencies headed by an equal mix of women and men from culturally diverse groups?

If you cannot answer in the affirmative to these questions, what is your responsibility

to bring about change? We are the government and we must initiate change, however small. We must be responsible to see that all of these questions are answered with a resounding “yes!”

Education, of course, is an important part of Dr. King's dream. What can we do at Boise State to arrive at the day when our students, faculty and staff “gleam with the dream”?

So students will clearly appreciate the value of diversity, they should engage in community service. They could work in a barrio, at the Duck Valley reservation, at St. Paul's Baptist Church — anywhere that the people are not of the same culture, economic background or age.

We could expand our core curriculum so students could choose from a plethora of courses that deal with our diversity. Courses could cover such issues as the historical contributions of Asians, blacks, Hispanics and Native Americans in the development of American society or economic development in various cultural settings. Courses could deal with the issues of health care and aging in different cultures or the religions of various cultures in America.

We must celebrate cultural diversity in a pluralistic society in order to make Dr. King's dream come true.

What seeds of peace will you plant to ensure a world in which everyone coexists in a win-win environment? The objective is to create a heterogeneous culture in the educational, employment and political arena of Idaho. Learning to embrace diversity is a concept that we can no longer afford to avoid.

Learn to listen. Opportunity often knocks softly. Never deprive anyone of hope — it might be all that she or he has. Peace! □

Margie Cook, Ph.D., is a nursing professor in Boise State University's College of Health Science and the only African-American female on the BSU faculty.

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO



New Boise State President Charles Ruch didn't waste any time getting into the busy flow of university events. He spent his first morning on the job (Jan. 19) presenting BSU's budget to the Legislature's Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee, above, and met with the Idaho Board of Education that afternoon.

INVENTOR DONATES TO RESOURCE CENTER

A \$270,000 gift by Boise inventor Ed Peterson will be used to complete Boise State's Academic Resource Center and construct a landscaped plaza between the Pavilion and Bronco Gym.

The athletic department added the center to the Pavilion last year, but didn't have adequate funds to complete the project.

Peterson, the president of PrecoNewProducts Corp. and the inventor of the backup warning beeper used in heavy equipment, announced the gift in November.

"We are impressed with the emphasis the athletic program has put on academics and

we are proud to help enhance those efforts. Receiving a degree is the greatest victory any student-athlete can achieve and we hope the learning center will help all students in their academic pursuits," Peterson said.

The center includes a study hall, individual tutorial rooms and a computer lab on the first floor. Peterson's gift will add 3,600 square feet to those rooms. The donation also will be used to expand the locker and training rooms for women's basketball and construct an elevator for disabled access to the Pavilion's second floor.

The center should be done by next fall. □

AUCTION '93 BENEFITS SCHOLARSHIPS

Friends of Boise State will again help the university raise funds for scholarships while picking up some bargain items for themselves.

The occasion is Auction '93, the biennial event that features hundreds of donated items and services that are sold to the highest bidders.

This year's auction will be held May 1 at the Boise Centre on the Grove. It is sponsored by the Bronco Athletic Association and BSU Alumni Association.

Items, which will be sold at both silent and

live auctions, range from vacations, appliances and medical services to art.

Proceeds from the event, which has been held since 1981, will be shared by the two sponsoring organizations. The BAA portion will go toward scholarships for student-athletes, while the Alumni Association's share will be placed in BSU's general scholarship fund.

Alumni wishing to donate items or purchase tickets can contact the BAA, phone 385-3557, or the Alumni Association, 385-1959, for more information. □

BUILDING BOOM ABOUT TO BEGIN

The Boise State campus will see its own construction boom in 1993 as five major projects are scheduled to begin, including two new buildings and ground breaking for the long-awaited expansion of the Library.

Besides the obvious benefits to the campus, the projects will be a boon to the state's construction industry. The total construction budget for all five projects: \$20 million.

Of that, \$8 million comes from state appropriations, \$5.2 million from bonds backed by student fees and a \$6 million contribution from Albertson's for the Library.

The Library is scheduled to go out to bid in February, with construction to begin in April. The \$10 million project will add 50,000 square feet to the Library, and the current space will be completely renovated. In the meantime, the Library will remain open, but services will move as various phases of construction are under way, according to university architect Vic Hosford.

Construction on a new 65-unit student apartment is scheduled to begin in May, with completion set for early next year. The \$3.7 million project is funded through student fee revenue bonds.

Property has been acquired adjacent to University Manor for a new \$1.5 million child-care center that will accommodate 200 children. Architect selection is scheduled for February, with completion expected by the end of the year, Hosford says.

Work on a 34,000-square-foot addition to the Canyon County Center in Nampa also is scheduled to begin this spring. The \$2.3 million addition will increase classroom and laboratory space in the building that has been at capacity since it opened in 1985.

Faculty already have moved from the Math/Geology Building (formerly the Science Building), and crews will begin to renovate the two-story structure in February. Work should be completed in time for the fall semester, says Hosford. This semester, geology and math faculty have been relocated to Lincoln Hall and the Hemingway Center. Five double-wide modular structures have been installed in front of the Education Building to replace the lost classroom space.

Other construction projects scheduled for this summer include the renovation and resurfacing of the track in Bronco Stadium in preparation for the national NCAA championships in 1994 and roofing on Capitol Heights and University Manor. □

BUDGET FOCUSES ON ACCESS, QUALITY

It only took new BSU President Charles Ruch one hour on the job to comprehend the harsh fiscal decisions facing state government as the 1993 Legislative sets its budget priorities.

On Jan. 19, his first day on the job, Ruch and Executive Vice President Larry Selland asked the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee for a \$6.3 million increase in BSU's current budget, 12.6 percent more than last year.

"I think the presentation went well, but they didn't open their checkbooks. From what they tell us, it could be a tight year," says Ruch.

Of BSU's total request, \$2.4 million covers inflationary increases and another \$1.8 million in the "enrollment workload adjustment" category funds additional faculty, support personnel and operating expenses needed to keep pace with an enrollment that has grown rapidly over the last five years and now exceeds 15,000 students.

"Access to programs has a cost ... quality programs have a cost. We are committed to both," Ruch told legislators.

Other requests total \$2.1 million and include funds for restoration of the 1 percent holdback imposed last year, faculty salary increases, expansion of the teacher education program, library occupancy, a statewide program in geography education, accreditation needs and support areas.

"This year out budget request emphasized access to and quality in our programs. We are optimistic that the Legislature will take some steps to help us meet the expectations of our students, especially in the funds we requested in the workload adjustment category," says Ruch. □

SELLAND HONORED FOR LEADERSHIP

Boise State's former interim president ended 1992 on a high note. Larry Selland was named Citizen of the Year by the *Idaho Statesman* for his leadership of the university during the 15-month period between presidents John Keiser and Charles Ruch.

"His quiet leadership these last few months has earned him praise, respect and admiration from people all over the state," wrote *Statesman* publisher Gordon Black.

"Selland made sure BSU remained a healthy, vigorous part of the state's higher education system," he added.

"I am honored by this award, but accept it on behalf of the entire university. Everyone worked very hard to make this a productive year," said Selland, who returned to his previous post as executive vice president with the arrival of president Ruch in January. □

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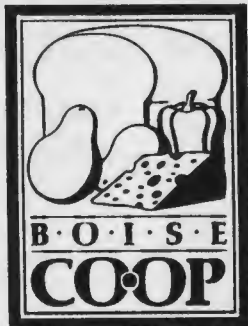
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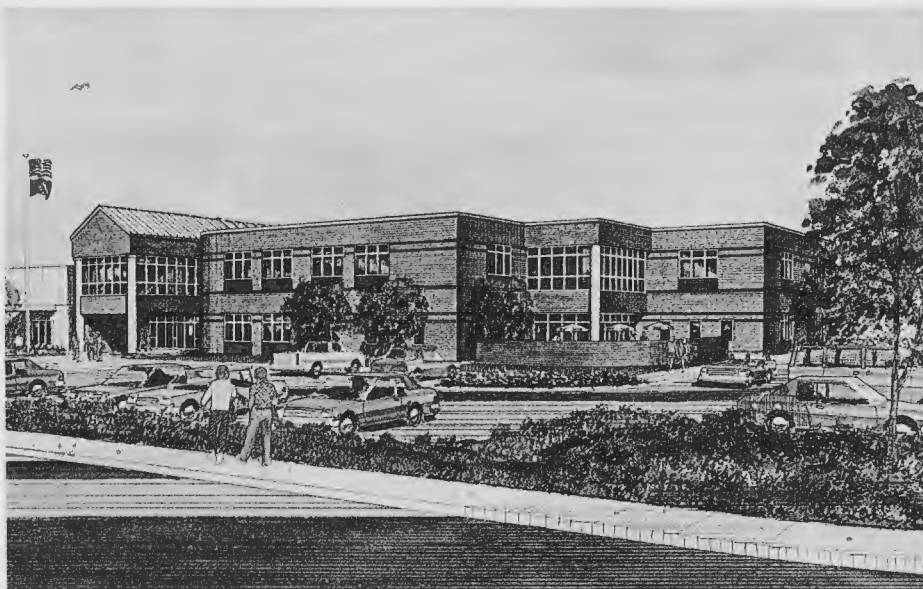
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CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

The design of the Canyon County Center addition was released at a Feb. 4 press conference.

BSU'S CANYON COUNTY CENTER TO GROW

Students and faculty won't be the only ones cheering when work begins this spring on the \$2.3 million face lift and expansion of Boise State University's Canyon County Center.

A blue-ribbon committee of community leaders will lead the celebration. The 18-person committee, chaired by Brian L. Vance of West One Bank in Nampa, has spent months lobbying for funds and support to improve the center at 2407 Caldwell Blvd.

"We're excited about the prospects of adding on to the facility and everything it will do for the community. It's just super," Vance says.

Construction is expected to begin this spring on a two-story, 34,000-square-foot classroom and laboratory addition and renovation of the existing building. The architect is Leatham and Krohn of Boise. An appropriation from the 1992 Legislature will pay for the project, which is expected to be completed in late fall.

The Canyon County Center was opened in 1985 in what was formerly a Boise Cascade Building Supply Center. Filled to capacity from the beginning, in the last year the center served about 6,000 people through evening academic classes, School of Applied Technology programs, short-term training and non-credit courses. The facility also houses the Canyon Alternative Education Center, a school which helps dropouts earn a high school diploma.

"We're just booming out here," says Dennis Griffin, manager of the Canyon County Center. "We cannot begin to meet the needs — both academically and vocationally."

In addition to providing badly needed classroom and lab space, the expansion will enable BSU to move its respiratory therapy

technician program from Caldwell into the center.

Some other changes include a new entrance and parking area for the building. The entrance will be moved from Caldwell Boulevard to face east toward Sundance Street. A larger parking lot will be built on the south side of the building at the present site of the Professional Truck Driving Program. BSU officials currently are seeking a new home for the popular truck driving program.

Griffin and the blue-ribbon committee hope that the Canyon County facility will someday become a regional education center, providing expanded training opportunities for high school students and adults. One such program is a cooperative effort that Boise State has forged with high schools in Nampa, Parma, Notus, Wilder, Homedale and Marsing. The program would pool staff, curriculum, facilities and equipment to better serve the vocational needs of Canyon County residents.

The demand is certainly there, Griffin says, noting that the population of Canyon and its surrounding counties has climbed to about 140,000 residents. "The more we can do out here, the more we can serve a lot of folks," he says.

Vance and his committee, which includes Nampa Mayor Winston Goering, former State Board of Education member Janet Hay, Humberto Fuentes of the Idaho Migrant Council, representatives from Owyhee and Gem counties and others, unveiled renovation details Feb. 4 at a press conference in Nampa. The broad-based group also hosted an evening reception with West One Bank at the Nampa Civic Center to welcome new BSU President Charles Ruch. □

NEW BOOKS FEATURE IDAHO GOVERNORS, ENTREPRENEURS

Several prominent Idahoans who have contributed to the state's rich political and business heritage are the subjects of two new books released in December by Boise State University.

Both books — *Idaho Entrepreneurs: Profiles in Business* and *Idaho's Governors: Historical Essays on Their Administrations* — are valuable additions to the historical record, says BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland.

"BSU is making a valuable contribution because there are very few books that analyze the legacies of our governors and entrepreneurs. These books will add to our understanding of Idaho's past," Selland says.

Idaho Entrepreneurs profiles six of the state's business pioneers, including Jack Simplot and Harry Morrison.

Others featured include Harold Thomas and Arthur Troutner of TJ International, Clarence Garrett of Garrett Freightlines and Horace Chesbro of Chesbro Music.

The book was written by Harold Bunderson, a retired partner of the Arthur Andersen & Co. accounting firm who was an executive-in-residence at BSU when he began research on the business leaders.

The 144-page book includes 43 historical photos and portraits of each entrepreneur drawn by BSU art professor John Killmaster.

"One of our goals was to provide role models for students. If we can instill an entrepreneurial spirit in our young people, similar success stories will be written in Idaho's future," says Bunderson. In December an anonymous donor provided funds to purchase a copy for all Idaho high schools.

The book sells for \$9.95 soft cover and \$18.95 hard cover. Proceeds will be used to establish a College of Business scholarship.

Idaho's Governors, published by the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, chronicles the 26 governors who have served since Idaho became a state in 1890. It also includes an appendix containing brief biog-

raphies of the territorial governors.

An overview of the political history of Idaho, the 220-page book is a collection of essays by authors and scholars. It was edited by Robert Sims, social sciences and public affairs dean and history graduate Hope Benedict.

"There is no one source reference on chief administrators and this was an effort to meet that need," says Sims.

The book sells for \$16.95 soft cover and \$34.95 hard cover.

Mail order information for both books is available from *FOCUS*, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725 or call (208) 385-1577. □

BOOK TARGETS NON-TRADITIONAL STUDENTS

Although 42 percent of the nation's college students are over age 25, there has never been a writing text aimed at this group — until now.

BSU English professor Karen Uehling's book, *Starting Out or Starting Over: A Guide for Writing*, has just been published by HarperCollins College Publishers. The college textbook is designed to help typically atypical students.

The book also includes an appendix of tips and suggestions for returning students making the transition back to school.

Uehling says she developed the concept for the book while teaching writing to older and returning students. The new non-traditional students, says Uehling, have more demands on their time from families and jobs. They need to know why they are performing the academic exercises they are given. And while adult students are generally considered as those over 25, Uehling notes that "What defines an adult is more a state of mind than a chronological age. ... Many of our younger students have taken on adult responsibilities." □

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CITIZENS COMMITTEE MAKES SUGGESTIONS FOR BSU'S FUTURE

CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

Increased student fees, a new fine arts center, a different athletic conference, a community college within Boise State...

Whoa! Where are these ideas coming from?

These were just a few of the suggestions that an ad hoc "citizens" committee put on the table after nearly a year of study, analysis and debate over Boise State's future.

The 16-person committee was selected by interim President Larry Selland to look at the university's strengths, deficiencies and needs. The committee's effort paralleled an internal study by faculty and staff that was released in September.

The ad hoc committee presented its report, *Toward the Year 2000, Boise State University: The Community Perspective*, to the Idaho Board of Education in November.

Committee members said BSU is "required to assume increasing roles without an accompanying increase in its resource base." They added that the "basic sources of revenue must be increased," but BSU should also become more efficient, student fee increases should be considered and the Board of Education should assess the state formula for distributing funds to the universities.

"We were encouraged by some things occurring, such as computerized scheduling and curriculum evaluation," said Bill Glynn, president of Intermountain Gas.



A modular classroom "village" has sprung up to ease space shortages caused by renovation of the Math/Geology Building.

The current distribution formula is a concern, the committee said, because allocations are made on a historic base. "This obviously works against Boise State, which is a relatively young institution with a rapidly growing student body," the report said.

Glynn added that "there is a lot of room for moving fees." He also recommended that the board maintain its resolve to increase fees to out-of-state students. "We don't want to be provincial and close borders, but we do need to ask those students to pay the full cost," he said.

Among the committee's recommendations:

- Because of the changing population dynamics of Idaho, the Board of Education

should review and amend the mission statement for each institution. Roles and missions were assigned in 1983.

- The university should establish more stringent enrollment deadlines and standards, even limiting enrollment in some upper-division programs, and it should explore the establishment of a "community college" as a formal unit.

- The Board of Education should develop a multi-year plan to address the "serious" space shortage at BSU.

- Boise State should continue to recruit minority students and develop an "aggressive" recruiting program for minority faculty and staff.

- The university should seek private funding to construct a visual arts center and a 500-seat performance hall.

- In athletics, BSU should continue to expand and upgrade facilities to accommodate the region's increased population growth. The university also should continue to assess "appropriate conference affiliations, based on the market and needs of southwest Idaho."

Members of the ad hoc committee included Gail Bray, Jay Clemens, Dale Dunn, Jim Hawkins, Robert Krueger, Jim Baker, Warren McCain, Jim Nelson, Skip Oppenheimer, Connie Ryals, Steve Simpson, Ron Yanke, Fred Norman, Selland and Glynn. □

ADA COUNTY CITIZENS EXPRESS VIEWS ABOUT BOISE STATE

How do the citizens of Ada County view Boise State and its role in the community?

That was the basic question behind a survey conducted as part of the ad hoc committee's examination of Boise State. The survey of 500 Ada County citizens was conducted last August and released in November. It is the first survey ever conducted by BSU to gauge community attitudes about the university.

BSU got high marks for its relationship with the community — 91 percent said the relationship was good; 4 percent disagreed.

When asked if BSU was meeting the needs of southwest Idaho, 81 percent said that it was and 12 percent disagreed. Respondents also

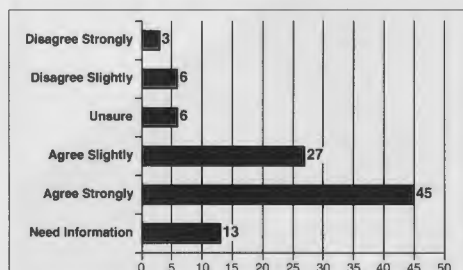
said BSU was a progressive university — 73 percent — and the quality of programs was high — 70 percent.

But when asked if the university was getting enough funds to meet the needs of students and the community, only 22 per-

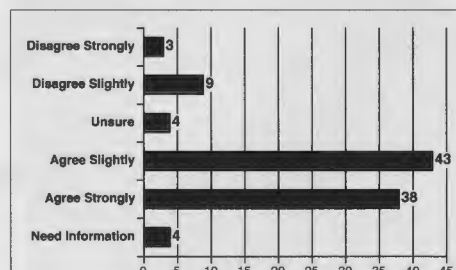
cent agreed and 41 percent disagreed.

Other survey topics and the responses included:

- Idaho is getting a good value for the money spent to operate BSU — 72 percent agree, 9 percent disagree.
- Arts, entertainment and athletic events at BSU are important to the community — 95 percent agree, 4 percent disagree.
- It is important for BSU to have winning athletic teams — 54 percent agree, 38 percent disagree.
- BSU spends its budget wisely — 27 percent agree, 15 percent disagree and 41 percent needed more information.
- BSU has become so large that it has become too impersonal for those it serves — 27 percent agree, 45 percent disagree.



The state of Idaho is getting a good value for the money spent to operate BSU



Overall BSU is meeting the needs of this region of Idaho

those it serves — 27 percent agree, 45 percent disagree.

- BSU graduates are well-prepared for employment — 54 percent agree, 9 percent disagree.

- Should teaching be the emphasis of Boise State faculty? — 97 percent agree. □

CHILD-CARE GRANT TO HELP WORKERS

Child-care workers in rural southwest Idaho will have the opportunity to attend courses in their communities with assistance from a \$75,000 Child Care and Development Block Grant awarded recently to BSU.

The project's target area includes Ada, Adams, Boise, Canyon, Elmore, Gem, Payette, Owyhee, Valley and Washington counties.

Thirty child-care workers will attend classes offered through June in Caldwell, Mountain Home and McCall.

The project is a partnership between BSU's colleges of Education and Technology. Bonnie Noonan of the College of Technology said that many rural child-care providers aren't able to pursue educational opportunities because of geographic limitations and other factors. This program will help to eliminate these obstacles. □

PROGRAM TARGETS AT-RISK STUDENTS

At-risk Hispanic high school students in the Nampa School District will have a better chance of continuing their educations thanks to a program funded by a \$50,000 grant awarded by the Metropolitan Life Foundation to Nampa Schools and the Boise State University College of Education.

The joint program linking BSU and the Nampa School District was one of six partnerships nationwide that received grants through Met Life Foundation's College-School Partners Program 1992 competition.

Families who live in rural southwest Idaho will benefit from workshops to acquire basic reading, family health and nutrition skills.

The program will enable student interns to attend bilingual teacher education and reading programs and give intensive reading and oral instruction to at-risk students. □

MAILBOX

DEAR EDITOR:

I am prompted to write this letter in response to the "First Word" page in the Fall 1992 issue of *FOCUS* magazine titled, "Women of Underachievement." I had once harbored the misconception that *FOCUS* was a publication about Boise State targeted at alumni, rather than a forum for gender issues. If I was interested in this sort of nonsense, I would have joined NOW long ago.

Please take my name off the *FOCUS* mailing list. I am no longer interested in receiving it.

Michael Most
Murphysboro, Ill.



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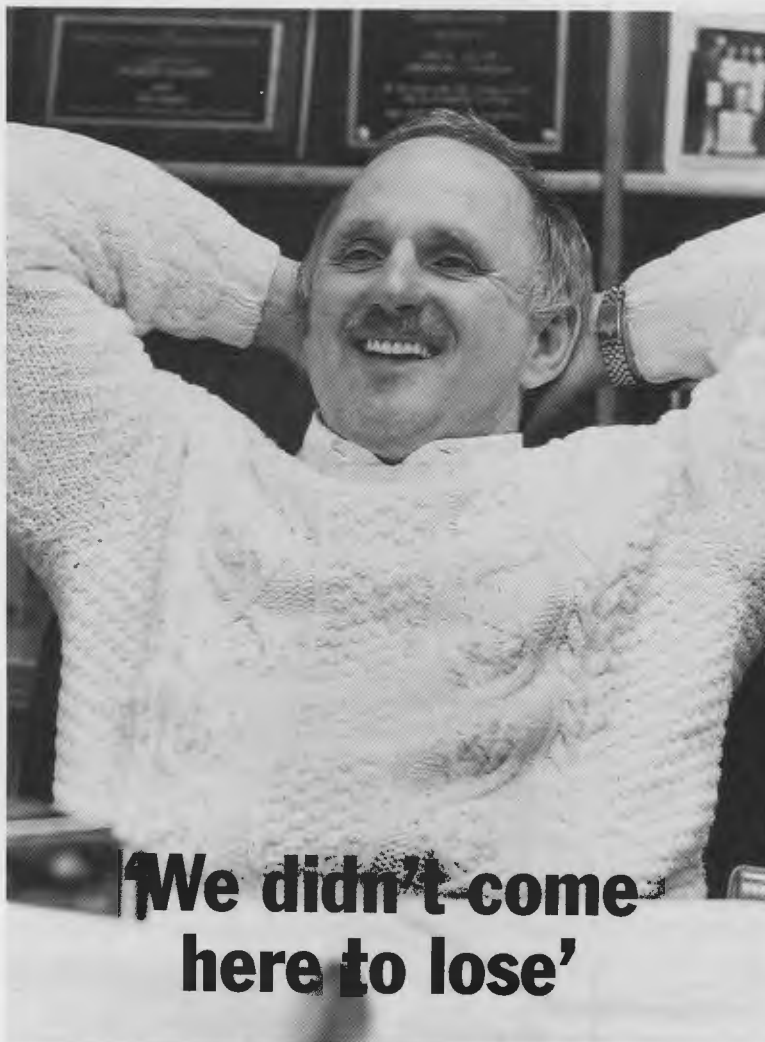
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Pokey Allen

The name is now a household word among Boise State football fans. The legendary promoter from Portland State who once rode an elephant to lure fans into the stadium is now a Bronco. Allen, named head coach after the resignation of Skip Hall, takes over a program that last fall suffered through its second losing season in 44 years.

How does the new coach feel about winning ... and losing, about academics, about the profession he has chosen? *FOCUS* asked those questions, and more, in this interview.



'We didn't come here to lose'

A COACH IS A COMBINATION PUBLIC RELATIONS AGENT, MANAGEMENT EXPERT, PUBLIC SPEAKER, COUNSELOR, TEACHER, BUDGET ANALYST AND FUND-RAISER. WHAT DO YOU THINK LEADS TO SUCCESS AS A COACH WHEN YOU LOOK AT ALL THOSE DIMENSIONS?

You can be good at everything, but the main thing in coaching is that you have to be a good teacher and a good recruiter, which involves salesmanship. You've got to win in college football. You've got to be entertaining on the field, but you've got to win. You can do all the speaking, all the promotions, all the fund raising and they don't mean a lot unless you can put a good product on the field. There are a lot of exterior things that people worry about that really don't matter. I'm not going to change the color of the jerseys. I don't care about the helmets. I don't care about how we warm up. I don't care about a lot of things. We don't run a lot of stats. What we do is recruit and we try to coach our systems on both sides of the ball.

YOU PROBABLY HAVE A FAIR IDEA OF WHAT THE FANS EXPECT FROM YOU. WHAT DO YOU EXPECT FROM THEM?

I don't really expect anything. They buy their tickets, which is what I want. I knew what I was getting into when I wanted the job. I know a lot about Boise State. I have coached here a couple of times and I have been in the Big Sky before. I've wanted the job and I will not be complaining about it if things don't go right, because I knew

exactly what was happening. But I think the fans will be fair. I think they are always pretty fair. We are going to try our best and we are going to put a good product on the field. We don't think it is going to be bad. We didn't come down here for pain; we came down here because we think we can do the job. There are no guarantees we will do the job. There are no guarantees in anybody's job.

COACHING IS OBVIOUSLY AN INSECURE EXISTENCE. DO YOU THINK IT IS FAIR THAT COACHES SHOULD BE JUDGED JUST ON WINNING OR LOSING?

No, I don't think it is fair, but what difference does that make? You know, a lot of things in life are not fair. If you are going to get involved in it you have to take the good with the bad. That is the way it is. There is no sense in complaining about that.

WHAT SINGLE ELEMENT ARE YOU TRYING TO GET ACROSS TO THE PLAYERS TO MAKE THEM SUCCESSFUL?

I want to eliminate all the things that aren't conducive to winning — and there are a ton of things. Everything has got to be for the team to win. Now, you may win once in a while with guys doing cartwheels in the end zone or with guys yelling at each other and fighting. But over the long haul, you won't. I think these kids will do what you want them to do. You just have to make sure that they understand it is fair. I am not asking them to run through a brick wall. I am asking them to be responsible and work hard — and not for long periods of

time. I'm asking them to be on time and to be team oriented. I don't think that is too much to ask.

YOU AND YOUR ASSISTANT COACHES ALL SEEM VERY POSITIVE ABOUT YOUR ABILITY TO WIN. IS THAT A CORRECT PERCEPTION?

We are not going to ever get arrogant. In this business if you get arrogant you've got some problems. We have been very successful. There are a lot of head coaches, but there are not very many head coaches with a good staff. We have been together a long time and we have a lot of confidence in each other, which is a real plus because when we stepped in here we knew our responsibilities. On that first Monday everybody knew what they were doing the first hour. We are confident. We did not come down here to lose. I guarantee you that. The other reason we are confident is that we turned a program around that was a disaster. And under duress we made it a great program. We have had seven pretty good years. That will make you pretty confident in this business — seven years is a long time. I hope that seven years from now we are laughing at Boise State.

WHEN THE PLAYERS ARE FINISHED WITH FOOTBALL, WHAT DO YOU HOPE THEY TAKE WITH THEM?

First of all, I want them to get a degree and I want them to think that we will help them in their line of endeavor after they get a degree. If they get a degree and they play football, it is amazing the amount of success they have. It is just amazing. Football teaches you competitiveness, it teaches you hard work, it teaches you how to get along with other people — which may be the most important thing — and it teaches you the ups and downs that you get in normal life. I think it is a great training ground if it is done right.

EVERY COACH SAYS THEY WANT TO EMPHASIZE ACADEMICS. WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO THAT MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM OTHER COACHES?

I think what I would do a little better than most head coaches is that I am going to get personally involved. From what I've understood or what I've seen, no matter how many advisers you've got, how many tutors you've got, the main factor in graduating football players is the coaches caring whether they get the degree. The thing you can't do with players is bluff them. They find out pretty quick when you are just talking and not really meaning it. We will try to put some pressure on them to make them graduate.

I have always wondered what an athlete does if he doesn't go to class. People always act like football and academics are time consuming. There is a little time involved, but try getting a real job and see how much time is involved. You take 15 hours of courses — that is three hours a day five days a week. If they are going to study three hours, great, that is six hours a day five days a week. I don't think that is too much to ask. I mean what are you going to do two years from now when you've got to go to a real job?

HOW IMPORTANT IS WINNING TO POKEY ALLEN?

I am very competitive. We laugh a lot and I think one of our pluses is that we get over our losses real quick because we are looking at the next game. We enjoy ourselves, but you don't want to be around us on Sunday morning after we lose a game. In this business you've got to be competitive.

We understand it is a game. It is our livelihood, but it is a game and it should be a game for everybody. We know that we've got to win too if we want to stay at Boise State. I just hope they don't send a moving van to my house the first time I lose. □



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Continuing Education: A Service to Idaho

Slings, Arrows & the ACLU

By Glenn Oakley

The struggle for civil rights did not end with the marches and legislation of the 1960s and '70s. For some groups, like gays and lesbians, the fight against discrimination has only recently begun. Hispanics in Idaho remain a largely invisible minority. And dissenting voices in this basically conservative and homogeneous state are at times quashed by the majority. This section of FOCUS examines the state of civil rights in Idaho.

It isn't true that the ACLU defends only communists, atheists and pornographers. It defends neo-Nazis and right-wing fanatics, too.

Because it often represents individuals holding extreme points of view, the American Civil Liberties Union is arguably the most vilified and least understood organization in America. To the majority of its critics in Idaho, the ACLU is widely perceived as a liberal organization foisting its left-wing, out-of-touch views on communities that can get along fine without its interference, thank you very much.

The ACLU argues that it adheres to no single political agenda other than to defend what it perceives as the rights of the individual as protected by the Bill of Rights. Such a philosophy would seemingly make it the most honored organization in Idaho, where rugged individualism is mythologized. But the ACLU's perception of individual rights is often at odds with community mores and with what many people think of as common sense.

"The ACLU is to conserve the Bill of Rights," says Boise attorney and ACLU lobbyist Bruce Bistline. "In our minds we're the ultimate conservatives."

But in the process of protecting the Bill of Rights, says Bistline, "We work at the extremes," frequently representing unpopular


people and their ideas.

In Idaho the 650-member ACLU chapter is directed by Jack Van Valkenburgh with the assistance of a half-time employee. During the legislative session, a full-time lobbyist is employed. Supported by donations, the staff works out of a small, cluttered office in downtown Boise. A stable of some 20 volunteer attorneys take on cases, with the occasional backing of ACLU regional attorneys based in Denver. The ACLU in Idaho has been active fighting anti-abortion legislation, representing inmates in cases over poor jailhouse conditions, representing employees in workers' rights cases, and fighting schools and local governments over separation of church and state issues.

Few of the issues the ACLU tackles ever end up in court. "We avoid litigation," says Van Valkenburgh. "It costs us money and it's a drain on our resources."

And although the ACLU has a reputation for being at odds with law-enforcement officials and local governments, Van Valkenburgh says officials have requested ACLU intervention to force a needed change in things like jail conditions. "Sometimes the sheriffs call us and ask us to sue them because the voters turned down the bond issue" for a new jail, he says.

But it is the more contentious, extreme cases for which the ACLU is best — or worst — known. The classic case of the ACLU

A full-page photograph of a man, Jack Van Valkenburgh, standing in a field with sparse vegetation and patches of snow. He is wearing a red t-shirt under a dark blazer. Five arrows are stuck into his chest and torso. He is smiling at the camera. The arrows have various colored fletchings: red, white, black, and blue. The background is a soft-focus landscape with trees and a warm, golden light, suggesting sunset or sunrise.

Idaho's ACLU director Jack Van Valkenburgh is the target of attacks by those who see the organization as the devil incarnate.

going to extremes no matter the cost occurred in 1978 when it defended the right of neo-Nazis to march through Skokie, Ill., a community where thousands of survivors and refugees from Hitler's concentration camps lived. Nationally, the ACLU lost thousands of members over that single case.

Van Valkenburgh says, "We aren't popular because we defend individual rights, not majority rights."

To say the ACLU is unpopular in Idaho may be the essence of understatement. Hardly a week goes by without someone pillorying the ACLU in general and Van Valkenburgh in particular on the letters-to-the-editor page of the *Idaho Statesman* and other papers across the state. While lobbying ACLU causes in the Idaho Legislature, Bistline says the feeling of many legislators is, "This must be a good bill, the ACLU doesn't like it."

But nowhere in Idaho does the ACLU provoke as much resentment and even hatred as in the towns where it files lawsuits to halt school prayer or public displays of Christian beliefs. Separation of church and state — based on the First Amendment's clause: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof" — has proven the most common and divisive issue handled by the ACLU in Idaho.

Three recent separation of church and state cases illustrate the reaction of communities when the ACLU intervenes.

In an ongoing case the ACLU, on behalf of Andrew Albanese, objected to a monument bearing the Ten Commandments on the Bannock County Courthouse lawn. Albanese, an Idaho State University student, was harassed and his volunteer attorney was fired from his law firm.

Attorney Bernard Zaleha of Boise and Albanese worked out a tentative compromise with the county commissioners to

install a counterbalancing monument — one inscribed with Thomas Jefferson's thoughts on religious freedom. That compromise, however, was rejected after the Idaho ACLU chapter consulted with Steven Pevar, the ACLU's Denver attorney. This has reinforced the local views that the ACLU is an outsider organization imposing its views on the local people.

Bannock County Commission chairman Tom Katsilometes says, "I frankly think the ACLU out of Denver thinks Idaho is a state they can dictate policy to and run roughshod over without any problem." He says the case has pretty much solidified different factions of our community under one banner, and that's to not let the ACLU run local government."

Katsilometes calls the charges that the monument violates separation of church and state, "Baloney. It is simply a historical monument that's the basis of the laws we live under. We've had a gutful and we're not going to put up with it."

Katsilometes and the other commissioners have encountered Pevar before. He is, notes Katsilometes, "The same lawyer who took us to court over the jail. We had to cap our jail [inmate population], remove 60 prisoners." He says the jailhouse lawsuit was "an aggravation to us," but conceded, "there were some points to our jail being overcrowded. We got a bond issue to take care of it. But this is a totally different issue. This is totally frivolous."

In another prominent and unresolved case, residents of Grangeville were stunned when the ACLU came to town in 1990 and told the school

Opposite of Bible

In answer to Jack Van Valkenburgh's letter Oct. 19, he said the ACLU is about defending American traditions and principles as set forth in the Bill of Rights. What kind of people were the framers of this document? Most were people who prayed and read the Holy Bible. The things he says ACLU supports are the gross opposite of what the Bible says. Fetal abortion is murder at any stage. If the fetus were not a living human, it could not possibly develop. You could not plant a tree (no life in it). You oppose the death penalty. The Bible supports it, Romans 13:3-4. Prayer in school is not unconstitutional. Amendment I: Congress cannot prohibit the free exercise of religion (including prayer in schools). The Bible condemns homosexuality, Leviticus 18:22 and Romans 1:27. Homosexuals should not be teachers (bad example). The vast majority, according to polls, believes in God.

ACLU assails America

The ACLU asked a Rexburg Madison School Board to flatly ban prayer at the school. Communism in Russia is dying. The spirit of communism in America is very much alive. Three of the most vocal of the communistic-type groups are pro-abortionists, gun-control advocates and the ACLU. Sterling E. Lacy Ph.D, author of the book "Valley of Decision," states the ACLU was founded in 1920 by a group that included well-known communists William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Harry Ward. It has always worked to tear down the foundation of liberty, morality and religion.

For over 50 years Robert Baldwin was its top official. "I am for socialism, and ultimately for abolition of the state itself as an instrument of compulsion and ownership of property. The abolition of property would mean the sale control of those who produce wealth. Communism is their goal."

The ACLU promotes equality, opposes the interstate commerce law, school prayer, and the punishment of abortion and capital punishment.

Urey J. Simon

Stand up for morality

What day next year is the wonderful child molesters' parade? Since this is their sexual preference, we should give them rights also. Yes, they are hurting someone, like the AIDS-spreading gays. But unless the victim has committed a crime, his rights are nothing. Thank you, ACLU. There is a terrible disease spreading and being accepted in our society. It is called immorality. People, we need to come together and become the vaccine to get rid of this disease. We need to fight to get rid of the ACLU, gays' rights and legal murder called abortion.

Don't let decent, moral Christians (what about our right to prayer?) citizens become extinct. Let's form a group, PAACLU — People Against the ACLU, and let them stand for.

Bonnie M. Slanko, Boise

Sam E. Murano H. Boise

What about 2nd Amendment?

Responding to Jack Van Valkenburgh's letter of Nov. 25: Mr. Van Valkenburgh, how on earth can you claim that the ACLU is the foremost protector of the Bill of Rights? Don't you mean the protector of the First Amendment? Why does the ACLU ignore the Second Amendment?

In my copy of the Bill of Rights, the Second Amendment guarantees that the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. Is this amendment from the ACLU version?

All of our rights guaranteed by the Constitution and its amendments are being defended, all rights are also in jeopardy. I ask again, Mr. Van Valkenburgh: Why does the ACLU ignore the Second Amendment?

Not exactly gay

Your wordage, June 10 and 14, compelled a trip to the library. The first definition of gay is joyous and lively. Show me a devil, a more appropriate term than gay, dying from AIDS, who fits that definition.

There is a more realistic image of homosexuals than the sweet, lovable one often conveyed. Fact, Associated Press, Aug. 15, 1991, the five leading U.S. serial killers were active homosexuals. Do those people deserve "equality and acceptance?" Don't forget Jeffrey Dahmer, but he only killed 17 young men and boys for his homosexual pleasures.

I wonder what is next on the agenda of Jack Van Valkenburgh's organization. Wait. If adults have a right to do whatever they want in privacy, why not an adult and consenting minor? Pedophiles unite. Parental authority doesn't mean squat anyway. Jack, what does that "A" your organization stand for normal?

Draw Torpey, Horseshoe

A steady source of heated commentary, the ACLU is the frequent subject of letters to the editor in the *Idaho Statesman*.

district it could not allow prayer at high school graduation ceremonies. "It was clear that a majority of residents were in favor of graduation prayer," states the literature of Citizens Preserving America's Heritage (CPAH), a group of Grangeville residents formed in response to the ACLU challenge. "A public meeting was held and the local Davids decided to stand up to the intimidating Goliath." The group retained Boise attorney Stanley Crow to file a friend-of-the-court brief on behalf of the school district to fight the ACLU. The president of CPAH, Jay Smith, says, "Here in Grangeville the students should not shed their religious freedom when they walk through the school doors." It is, he says, "a First Amendment right of the students to exercise freedom of religion."

"I don't think the government should force religion on anyone, but the students elected to have prayer," says Smith. "The school administration did not force this."

Furthermore, Smith and the CPAH label as fiction the notion that the writers of the Constitution and Bill of Rights wanted a total separation of church and state. "I feel part of the founding of our country was on religious grounds, to honor a supreme being," says Smith.

Smith's views make a lot of sense to many Idahoans, which may explain why school prayer remains common throughout the state and the ACLU has ongoing cases fighting it. But while his ideas may seem like common sense to many, the courts have repeatedly found them unconstitutional.

And, according to the ACLU, students voting on the issue of prayer does not make it any more constitutional.

"Just as students could not vote to smoke marijuana at graduation, school officials cannot allow an illegal activity," says Pevar. The case is still undecided.

Two years ago the ACLU won a case forcing the Rockland School District in eastern Idaho to end its close ties with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The district had held seminary classes in a school building during school hours, had posted church events on school bulletin boards, had held school functions at the local Mormon church and had held prayers at school events.

While the plaintiffs, Connie Brown and her daughter Joey Long, handily won the case, they became pariahs of their own home town, ostracized by the 85-percent Mormon community who could see nothing wrong with carrying their



Tom Katsilometes stands by the original Ten Commandments monument and the Jefferson plaque meant to counterbalance it.

religion into the schoolhouse. One of Rockland's teachers, Jon May, told the *Idaho Statesman* at the time, "We haven't run 'em out of town or anything, even though they tried to stab us in the heart."

But the residents did quit patronizing Brown's beauty shop. She was forced to close the business and go to work in nearby American Falls. Long, a high school student, transferred to a larger school in American Falls where her classmates would talk to her.

In a current prayer-in-school case in nearby Rexburg, the ACLU is fighting to keep the plaintiffs anonymous, fearing retaliation.

To the ACLU, separation of church and state is more than a spurious legality with which to harass religious communities. Alan Kofoed, Idaho ACLU chapter president and attorney on the Grangeville case, says, "Many people think that because the ACLU believes in separation of church and state, it is anti-religion and anti-God. Nothing could be further from the truth. ... Our point is simply that government should not endorse religious activities since such practice inevitably infringes upon the rights of those citizens who have different beliefs."

Bistline believes the heated reaction to these cases demonstrates how seemingly innocuous collusion between church and government can be oppressive to the minority that does not share in the same religion. When the dominant religious community is challenged, says Bistline, "we see the character of their feelings — and they're oppressive feelings."

Bistline says his experience with the ACLU has led him to wonder "whether people in this country really understand what freedom is. A lot of people who claim they don't want

government involved in their life don't mind government involved in *your* life. They think the role of government is to make people behave the way they behave."

The ACLU is not always in face-offs with conservatives. Says Van Valkenburgh, "In their quest to do the right thing liberals can trample the Constitution just as easily as the conservatives."

The ACLU has defended adult bookstore owners in Garden City, based on First Amendment/free speech rights, even though some feminist groups seek censorship of pornography.

Similarly, the ACLU has had qualms about recent malicious harassment laws designed to protect minorities from hate crimes. The ACLU has generally supported the laws if they simply enhance punishment for violations of existing laws, says Van Valkenburgh, but opposed malicious harassment laws which create a separate category of crimes based on motive.

And showing its sometimes quirky, libertarian nature, the biggest internal debate among Idaho ACLU members is over the Second Amendment — the right to keep and bear arms. While the national organization has generally accepted court rulings which place limits on gun ownership, many ACLU members, particularly in Idaho, take a hard-line stance on the Second Amendment that would do the National Rifle Association proud. In Idaho the ACLU has formed a task force to study the issue.

"I'll concede on almost any issue there are some within the ACLU who will disagree," says Van Valkenburgh. "The ACLU is a living, breathing organization and its policies evolve as well." □

What's next?

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Bann, Vale, Ore.

Gays on Guard

By Bob Evancho

When asked in early January about the threat of an anti-gay measure in Idaho, Brian Bergquist half-kidningly advised his fellow gays to "get active, or decide which concentration camp you want to go to."

A week later, circumstances dictated a more serious tone.

In 1992 Idaho gays and lesbians watched — from what appeared to be a safe distance — the proceedings in nearby Oregon and Colorado as anti-gay initiatives were put before the voters of those states. Then, after Oregon's Measure 9 was defeated and Colorado's Amendment 2 was approved in November, the regional focus seemed to turn toward Idaho.

Proponents of the failed Oregon initiative were reportedly gearing up for a similar push in the Gem State. And following weeks of speculation and whistling in the dark, Idaho gays no longer have an enigmatic foe, but an actual adversary — the Idaho Citizens Alliance.

On Jan. 13 at the Idaho Statehouse, the ICA, a spin-off of the Oregon Citizens Alliance, the primary sponsor of the highly controversial Measure 9, announced its formation. OCA chairman Lon Mabon stated the

new "family values" organization would spearhead a campaign to place a similar anti-gay measure on Idaho's ballot in 1994. Kelly Walton, a Burley contractor who worked for the OCA from 1986-91, will head the Idaho group.

Bergquist's gallows humor no longer seemed funny; the whistling in the dark didn't work. Suddenly, right in Idaho's midst is a faction that *Newsweek* magazine called "the voices of hate." Almost overnight, the struggle for gay rights in Idaho has taken on a new, more urgent meaning. Already working within the context of an unaccommodating straight world, Idaho gays now face a strident opponent seeking to limit their rights.

"If this group does what it did in Oregon," Bergquist says of the ICA, "it's pretty well spelled out what we will be doing for the next two to four years: We'll be spending half our time dispelling lies, distortions and half-truths."

With their consciousness-raising efforts limited to fair booths and gay-pride parades, most Boise gays have considered quiet assimilation as the best method for gaining mainstream acceptance. But the gauntlet has been thrown down and the unobtrusive approach will no longer work. Not now — not with the ICA and its \$500,000 budget and virulently anti-gay agenda looming.

The birth of the ICA and the sociopolitical developments in Oregon and Colorado —

AMENDMENT

2

Gay Rights Controversy

Gay rights pro
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Colorado
Law group cancels

Oregon anti-gay measure

**Protection
ad policy**

HUMAN RIGHTS

**Activist may
oppose anti-gay legislation**

Boycott broadens

Denver convention over Amendment 2

EMERALD

CLUB

both generally considered more liberal and politically progressive than Idaho — should tell Boise's gay community that preventing "another Amendment 2" will require united action.

Which is precisely what Bergquist and other gay and human-rights activists intend to do. "A lot of people are angry and hurt," says Bergquist, assistant director of the BSU Student Union, "but a lot of people, including many non-gay people, have already said they want to do something. And I think some of them aren't the type who normally get involved in these kinds of issues. We need them. We plan to establish a broad-based coalition to battle this."

Perhaps one reason for the show of support by some straights is the notion that the "I" in ICA stands for interfering or intruding. It's worth noting, says Bergquist, that the "Idaho" organization's initial incorporators are from Oregon.

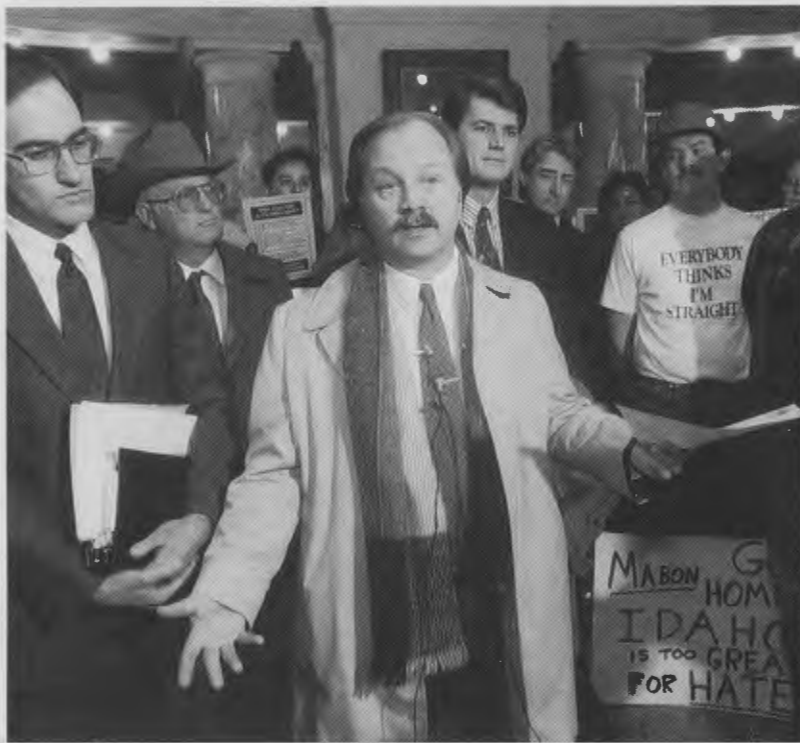
"If they think coming into Idaho and promoting their beliefs is going to be a piece of cake, they're sadly mistaken," Bergquist says. "My experience is that you set up at the grass-roots level and organize and affiliate from within. ... I think that's part of the ethic of the West that Idahoans have; they don't like outside influences telling them what to do. I think a lot of Idahoans viewed the [1990] abortion issue the same way."

In addition, Bergquist predicts the ICA's anti-gay crusade will further galvanize much of the Boise gay community. Unfortunately, he adds, not all Boise gays are ready to take a stand.

"It's kind of the 'IGMFU' attitude, you know: 'I got mine, forget you,'" he says. "There are a lot of [Boise-area gay] people who are quite comfortable in their lifestyles. There are a lot of people ... who have been quite professionally successful, and have a lovely home and their own circle of friends; they've never seen any reason to get involved with gay and lesbian activism at all."

As it begins its strategy, the ICA seems to be coming from two frames of reference. The first: If it failed in Oregon, it might work next door. The second: If we got it approved in Colorado, we can get it done in Idaho.

Colorado's Amendment 2, which was approved by a 53-47 percent margin, prohibits state and local civil rights protections based on sexual orientation. The amendment also invalidates several existing city ordinances that protect gay rights and prohibits recogni-



Lon Mabon, center, and Kelly Walton, left, announce the formation of the ICA.

tion of gays as a minority group. On the same day, Oregon's more restrictive Measure 9 was defeated. And given Idaho's conservative reputation, there are those who believe the Gem State is fertile ground for another political anti-gay crusade. But Idaho isn't alone: Ten other states are targeted by the conservative groups that were behind the Colorado and Oregon initiatives.

Needless to say, homosexuality is one of the most emotionally intense human rights issues facing our society today. And it seems the Boise area has been embroiled in its share of gay and gay-related controversies in recent months. Consider what occurred in and around Idaho's capital in 1992:

- In April, at the height of a debate about including "sexual orientation" in Boise State's anti-discrimination statement, *The Arbiter*, the BSU student newspaper, reports a hate message written in chalk on the sidewalk in front of the Hemingway Center. The message read, "KILL THE FAGS."

- In June, critics lash out at a push by the American Civil Liberties Union of Idaho and gay rights groups for legal recognition of "domestic partnerships" in the state.

- In two separate incidents in the fall, patrons of the Emerald Club are attacked as they leave the Boise bar, which is frequented by gays. (And in reality, says Bergquist, the number of assaults against gays is much higher than the number reported.)

- In November, three Meridian High School teachers are summarily suspended by school officials for allowing three lesbian parents to speak to students about parenting — even though the teachers follow the ac-

cepted procedures for presenting guest speakers in the classroom.

Despite Idaho's reputation as a stronghold of traditional religious beliefs and conservative political leanings, the gay community in Boise continues to become a larger and more visible segment of the city's social fabric. But it's those elements of intolerance — whether they are real or imagined — that have many Boise gays worried about the ICA's efforts to limit their rights with a Measure 9-type initiative or legislation.

Measure 9 sought to amend the state's constitution and prohibit gays from receiving the same anti-discrimination status afforded other minorities. It also

sought to define homosexuality as "abnormal, wrong, unnatural and perverse."

What concerns many Idahoans, straight and gay, is the potential for a replay of the bitter debate that Measure 9 created in Oregon last year. While the proponents of the initiative claimed they are trying to stem the tide of immoral sodomites who were flaunting their lifestyle, gay and human-rights activists labeled the OCA a powerful cadre of far-right, hate-mongering fundamentalists who were trying to turn religious dogma into public policy. The initiative was defeated by 13.6 percentage points.

Walton, 36, says part of the reason for the proposal's failure was because it was "too strident" in its language. As the ICA's chair, he hopes to learn by the mistakes of those who pushed for Measure 9.

"First of all," he says, "I was not pleased with the wording of Measure 9. To define [gays] as 'abnormal and perverse' was not necessary. That just made the whole issue inflammatory. People didn't need to fight over that. It was already a hot issue, why throw gasoline on it?"

Walton, who moved to Burley to help with his family's business, says the issue of civil rights would be the "centerpiece" of the measure he will seek in Idaho. "Should a segment of our society have special status based on [its] behavior rather than a social injustice like what blacks and [American] Indians were [subjected to]?" he asks. "Blacks have worked long and hard to earn their minority status. I don't think [gays] should receive the same status based on what they do in bed. ... I think legislation

[placing gays with other minorities] would give people incentive to claim they're gay to receive special status. ... We're talking about special rights, not equal rights. Nobody is trying to take away their equal rights."

Responding to charges that his cause is a form of hate mongering, Walton says, "It's not true. If anything, homosexuals should be shown compassion. ... As I said, the wording [of Measure 9] was not wise, but in my opinion, the homosexuals were overreacting in a major way. ... It's fairly obvious that the homosexual agenda labels anyone who dares to disagree with them as hateful and bigoted. We don't hate them. We need to emphasize common sense, keeping good communications, keeping the rhetoric to a minimum, and working outside the political arena."

"But if you look at their nationwide agenda, it's becoming more militant. What we're taking is simply a defensive posture. We're not trying to pick on anybody, we're just trying to salvage what's left of our culture."

To illustrate his point, Walton points to the Meridian controversy. "What [the proposed measure] would seek is to prohibit [gays] from visiting the schools and promoting their lifestyles with public dollars."

Bergquist, 34, stops short of calling Walton an extremist. "But there are people [from his group] who think that the death penalty for people who are gay is the way it should be," he says. "There's that kind of attitude out there."

Will the ICA's effort fly in Idaho? Considering what happened in Colorado, anything is possible.

Maybe it was Idaho's contiguous relationship with Oregon or Walton's presence in Burley, but lost in the preoccupation with Measure 9 — at least initially — was the passage of Colorado's anti-gay amendment. The euphoria following Measure 9's defeat was short-lived when people began to fully comprehend what had gone down in Colorado.

But like Arizona, which lost millions in tourist revenues when it scrapped its Martin Luther King Jr. state holiday in 1987, Colorado is already feeling the effects of a backlash of canceled conventions and tourist boycotts. In mid-January, Carl Wilgus, administrator of the state Division of Tourism

Development, told the *Idaho Statesman* that "Denver has already lost \$7 million in business" as out-of-staters protest Amendment 2.

The loss of revenue that Colorado's anti-gay measure has created in that state has not been lost on many Idahoans, especially those who stand to lose the most. Ketchum gallery owner Richard Kavesh told the *Wood River Journal* that tourism "would bear the brunt" of a boycott against Idaho. "Intolerance is a very difficult image to counteract once it's in the hopper, and Idaho already has enough problems with the skinheads up north."

But talk of a boycott is probably jumping

tive faction of the GOP will be less willing to legislate morality."

Part of the reason is because the acrimony of the failed 1990 anti-abortion measure still lingers, and both sides are reluctant to re-enter another moral thicket. "And frankly," adds Warbis, "the 1993 Legislature is not going to have time for gay legislation" — pro-, anti- or otherwise.

"Issues like that are always time consuming; this Legislature is going to be facing a push for property-tax reform, digging out of a \$14 million Medicaid deficit, and school reform," he comments.

Some of Idaho's politicians already have



Boise State's Bergquist: "We'll be spending half our time dispelling lies, distortions and half-truths."

the gun, says Associated Press reporter Mark Warbis, who points out that it would take about 32,000 signatures to place a measure on the next state election ballot. And the chances of such a measure being discussed — let alone introduced — during the 1993 Legislative session are just as slim, he adds. Part of the reason, Warbis observes, is that party lines may not be an accurate indicator of Idaho's political climate in regard to gay rights.

He notes that despite the Republican Party's major gains in November's general election, many of its candidates steered clear of ultraconservative agendas.

"For the most part, the state's Republican leadership is more moderate than before and has moved more toward the center," says Warbis, a BSU graduate. "And given the defeat of a number of legislators who supported restrictive abortion legislation in the 1990 session, I also think the conserva-

spoken against the ICA's proposed initiative. In late January Gov. Cecil Andrus and Attorney General Larry EchoHawk denounced the measure and later House Speaker Mike Simpson said he may support a privacy amendment to the Idaho Constitution if the ICA appears likely to succeed in placing an anti-gay measure on the ballot.

Simpson, R-Blackfoot, called on Idahoans to reject the ICA's planned petition. "I would hope the citizens of Idaho would not support the initiative and they would look at it for what it is," he said.

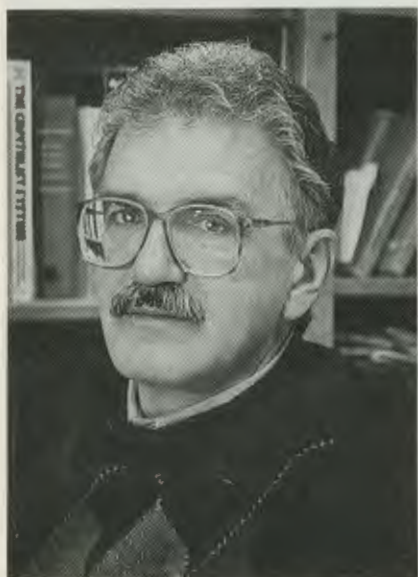
Despite the political support that seems to be forming, Idaho's gays should not relax. Remember, if it happened in Colorado ... □

Editor's note: FOCUS staff writer Bob Evancho is writing his master's thesis — through BSU's interdisciplinary studies program — on the Boise gay community. Text from that project was extracted for this article.

CHUCK SCHER PHOTO

Hispanic Hardships

By Amy Stahl



'I would hope that my research would help improve the quality of life and help change the social injustice faced by Hispanics in Idaho'

— BSU sociologist
Richard Baker

Author Michael Harrington, in his revolutionary book *The Other America*, identified an "invisible" poverty that existed in the midst of affluent American society of the 1960s. The book prompted the federal government to launch its much heralded war on poverty which aimed to eliminate social injustice in the United States.

More than three decades later, you need not look very far to find "invisible" poverty in Idaho. Boise State sociology professor Richard Baker found it close to home in a 14-month study of rural Hispanics in Canyon County. Baker discovered that the rural Hispanics, many of whom work as migrant laborers, were subjected to "institutionalized racism" that prevent them from escaping poverty to pursue new educational and career opportunities.

Hispanic farm workers are caught in an especially vicious cycle, according to Baker. They work long hours at physically demanding seasonable jobs for minimal wages and no benefits. Further, their employers sometimes ignore their often miserable living and working conditions, Baker says.

The migrant laborers work for only short seasons and rarely earn enough money to carry themselves through long, frightening periods of unemployment. Those who live in labor camps are isolated geographically and financially from mainstream society.

Baker has organized his book into 10 chapters that include farmers' attitudes, Hispanic



Migrants work long hours each fall picking apples

culture, migrant workers, labor camps and poverty. He is careful to note that while he tried to keep his sources confidential, the city and county he refers to as Middlewest and Farm County are clearly Caldwell and Canyon County — they could however be any city or county in Idaho with large Hispanic and migrant populations.

Following are excerpts from Baker's study of Hispanics in "Middlewest," a city located in "Farm County":

MIGRANT WORKERS

Mrs. Morales is a grandmother. I arrived at her apartment in the Middlewest Labor Camp just as she returned from the fields where she had been topping onions. As I explained my research project, she kept rubbing an arthritic knee and moaning because of her aching back. Her three grandchildren sat quietly watching cartoons on a snowy television screen. Mrs. Morales has custody of the children because the children's mother has a drinking problem and is unable to provide care for them.



to earn their pay of 22 cents a bucket.

Mrs. Morales' husband of 37 years left her because, as he said, "We raised our kids and we're not raising any more." She told her husband she didn't have a choice. Mrs. Morales receives assistance, but the money doesn't go far enough and this 60-year-old grandmother has to top onions, which is the most physically demanding field work. An unrelated Hispanic woman was also living in the apartment. I learned that Mrs. Morales had taken her in because she had no money and her boyfriend had left her stranded at the labor camp.



The migrant workers earn minimum wage of \$4.25 an hour or less than minimum wage for most of their work. Some jobs pay by piece work. In the fall of 1991, the apple pickers in Farm County received 22 cents a bucket for picked apples. The fastest workers made \$66 a day. Only young males could earn this much by working at incredible speed. With a ladder and a bucket around their necks these men worked without breaks to pick 300 buckets in a day.

One of the reasons migrant families earn a low income is that there are many days when they do not have work. In the fall of 1990, the workers could not top onions for ten days because of hot weather and the danger of the high temperatures scalding the exposed onions. In the spring of 1991, workers could not thin and weed crops for a week because of rain. Even without weather problems migrant workers lose many days of work because farmers do not need workers regularly.



Marta Perez is representative of what happens to many Hispanics living in poverty. Her earliest memories are of her family being on the road and working the fields. She recalls feeling like an outsider at school because she attended so many schools. She quit school in the eighth grade and went to work in the fields. She married at age 14 and by the time she was 22 she had four children. When Marta's husband left her, she moved in with her parents. The home had two bedrooms and Marta slept on the sofa. She said one

who has not experienced it cannot appreciate how poverty wears you down. Marta felt as though she could never get ahead and she had more bills than money. She could not afford to buy her children clothes. Marta said, "Everywhere you go the whites sneer at you, they don't want you around. You work hard and you still can't make a living. I got angry, then I started drinking to ease the pain, before long I was drinking all the time."

Marta began associating with other Hispanics who had capitulated to poverty. She and her friends led a chaotic life that included intermittent work, petty crimes, and drug use. Her kids had to raise themselves as she became, what she called, "dysfunctional." The more she drank the worse it got. Her oldest son and daughter turned to their peers for acceptance and support. The son now resides in a home for delinquent boys and the daughter became a teen-age mother.

Marta feels enormous guilt for her failure as a parent. After years of this lifestyle Marta hit rock bottom, then she got religion. The Hispanic Assembly of God Church became an integral part of her life. She attends church four times a week; she has not had a drink in a year and a half.



One day I observed Elena rubbing the sides of her face, I asked her what the problem was. She informed me that her teeth ached constantly. I asked if she had seen a dentist. She said they were behind on the rent at the labor camp and could not afford any dental bills. I checked with various social service agencies for low-income dental assistance in Middlewest. Each agency referred me to another agency. Finally the low-income medical clinic informed me that they have one dentist who works part-time for the clinic. I asked for an appointment for Elena; they said they would place her name on a waiting list. I declined to make an appointment for Elena when I learned she would have to wait one year.

FARMERS' ATTITUDES

The farmers justify paying Hispanic migrant workers a poverty wage by blaming the victim. Andy's comments are representative: "I don't know how to say this, a lot of the time migrant workers aren't worth a damn. They don't work on Sunday and you don't know how many will show up on Monday. Come Monday they may come but not be capable of working... There is an element among 'em, their fingers are pretty sticky. I've had several episodes where they have taken things, gas, oil, tools."

I asked Andy what he thought about the labor camp housing. He replied, "Those [Hispanic migrant workers] get into trouble and they are not truthful. They just can't get along; you ought to see how they live. They leave the houses in a mess. They tear things up just awful." The farmers deny being prejudiced but, then proceed to denigrate Hispanic migrant workers. They dislike the Idaho Migrant Council and Legal Aid for "meddling" in the farmer's relations with his workers. The farmers' sense of community and social responsibility does not extend to migrant workers. They do not perceive their behavior as racist when they send their children to schools outside their own districts to avoid their having to attend schools with Hispanic students.

Farmers say they cannot pay their migrants a higher wage because of their meager profits. The farmers say that the migrant workers earn a decent living. Fred Fisher's

view is typical: "In my opinion, the migrants are no more in poverty than we farmers are."

■ ■ ■

A crew boss, Jesse Gomez, was a key informant. His family has migrated from Texas-



for over 15 years. He says that Ted Dryer is the best farmer and treats his workers well. The interview with Mr. Dryer, however, reveals a different perspective. He said, "We need them ... Let's face it, there are bad apples in every race. The Hispanics are more visible getting into trouble. They are getting into trouble where they shouldn't be. They don't have much use for anything outside their family, sometimes not even within the family. It's the way they are brought up, getting into trouble. Some say they are picked on, I don't know. Well, it's the way they live. When we were young, our folks, you never spend more money than you make; we also saved. It's not in their vocabulary. I could be wrong, to me they just work day to day. If they make \$100 today they spend \$100. If they want a gallon of ice cream they go buy it, that's their attitude. I was brought up different. We weren't satisfied just to be a laborer. We became independent. Most Hispanics, seems that's the life they want to lead. Hispanics don't like steady jobs, they prefer to spend their time on welfare. Food stamps hurt because they come to rely on it. Instead of subsistence food they spend it on expensive food. They eat more T-bone steak than I do."



GWENETTA BATES ILLUSTRATIONS

SOCIAL SERVICES

The major of The Salvation Army in Middlewest said most of its services go to low-income Hispanics. The Army has a long list of programs: winter heat assistance; food baskets; Christmas baskets; summer camps; and emergency assistance for rent, food and gas. The major said the problems have intensified because of the number of unemployed and working poor among the Hispanic community. The major said, "Things are getting so bad I don't know how they make it. At the end of the month they have absolutely nothing ... Even though the United Way budgeted this program \$100,000 and we raise good money, it is just not enough. Almost 50 percent of those we serve are becoming permanently indigent."

■ ■ ■

One white minister of a church with 400 members said, "Race relations are not good and I am not sure they are going to get any better. The churches are concerned, we try to move on it. But we are not having much

'ANOTHER AMERICA' UNCOVERS RACISM IN RURAL IDAHO

Richard Baker had planned to spend a week topping onions with migrant workers for his study of rural Hispanics. But the Boise State sociology professor quickly discovered how difficult — and painful — farm labor can be. "I lasted half an hour and my back was gone," Baker admits. "I ended up like many of the workers — on my hands and knees."

Those short-lived hours in the field were among hundreds that Baker has spent researching the history and culture of Idaho's rural Hispanics for his forthcoming book *Another America: The Two Worlds (Los Dos Mundos)*. Baker "borrowed" the title from the 1960 book *The Other America*, which examined the poverty that existed in the midst of affluence in American society.

Baker launched the project when he discovered there was little information available about rural Hispanics in Idaho. He also was encouraged by Hispanic leaders from Image de Idaho, the Idaho Migrant Council and other groups who had spoken to his ethnic studies classes at BSU.

success. The gang culture is such, makes it hard to crack. A lot of prejudice against the Spanish. I don't know what it will take to correct it. You hear a lot of things said like what you would hear in the South in reference to the blacks. People resent that a Spanish person would buy a house in their neighborhood or even rent to them. This fellow across the street, he is Spanish, he keeps his place immaculate ... It is clean, people comment about that, that he is unusual because he is a clean Mexican."

LABOR CAMPS

Camp managers have far more power than the managers of most rental complexes because no other low-income housing that will rent to Hispanic migrants is available. This captive set of tenants creates a situation where camp managers have no accountability and a wide latitude in managing the camps. They know their complaints will not be considered legitimate. The tenants know the housing board will not respond to their complaints even when they have sought out the

support of the Idaho Migrant Council and Idaho Legal Aid. The managers are unchallenged when they retain the deposits of tenants, regulate visitor privileges, evict tenants, and rent only to whom they choose.

Camp managers have numerous complaints concerning the tenants. They say the tenants do not properly maintain their housing units. They feel the Hispanic migrants do not share the Anglo values of cleanliness and the need to care for property ... They let "junk" clutter their yards and make the whole place an "eye-sore." The end result is that all Hispanic migrant families are considered incapable of living "as normal human beings."

The Middle-west Labor Camp manager



only live day-to-day, and they have no initiative."

CONCLUSION

I asked Hispanic leaders who in the White community they trust, who they could count on for assistance. Their response: "Not many." The Hispanic community represents less than 6 percent of Idaho's population and, consequently, they have little political support. My respect for the Hispanic leaders grew as I began to appreciate the precarious situation of Hispanics in Idaho. I began to respect their ceaseless efforts to pursue social justice for the Hispanic community.

I soon understood their frustrations, as one race crisis after another flared across Southern Idaho. These conflicts went without response from the politicians, media, and government entities that have a responsibility to address them. The Hispanic leaders have extraordinary commitment, tenacity and dedication. White Middlewest, White Idaho has no perception of their efforts and contribution to the community and state.

I interviewed several White government bureaucrats who did not want to be quoted, who did not want to speak out, because their bosses and the public were known not be sympathetic to Hispanic problems. They presented themselves as concerned persons, empathetic to Hispanic problems, but they are afraid to challenge the status quo. The mood and social environment preclude speaking out because of the potential for being labelled a radical.

Apparently, in Idaho you are a radical if you support bilingual education; defend civil rights; demand affirmative action programs; request access to medical care; believe in decent housing; and address the need for a living wage for the Hispanics of Idaho. □

Initially, Baker worried that his inability to speak Spanish would prevent him from conducting the intensive personal interviews he knew were needed. But he found enough English-speaking sources to complete his research.

Baker began the project in fall 1989 during a semester sabbatical and then spent parts of two subsequent summers conducting field research and taking photographs. He received funds and other support from a BSU Survey Research Center grant, the sociology department and Robert Sims, dean of the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs.

Much of Baker's research consists of interviews with 335 Hispanics and Anglos at all socioeconomic levels of the community. He interviewed migrant laborers, factory workers, farmers, civic leaders, government officials and others. He also attended public meetings and community events.

Since completing his field research, Baker has been compiling data into a manuscript and giving presentations to university classes and community groups.

As a new member of the Idaho Humanities Council's 1993-94 Speakers Bureau, he expects to give many more lecture/slide shows throughout the state.

Baker says his research gave him "a good picture of the values of the white community." And the picture isn't pretty. "Nice people turned ugly," says Baker, who admits to being shocked by the provincial views of Anglo leaders. "These people seemed to be as racist as other people in the community," he says. "They showed a lack of respect for another culture in their midst."

Hispanics are victimized, Baker says, by a prevailing view among Anglos that "their race and values represent the 'true' and 'real' America. They deny the multicultural and multiracial nature of the United States," he says.

The existence of prejudice, however unsavory, isn't the biggest dilemma facing rural Hispanics in Idaho. The real problem, Baker says, is "institutionalized racism" within social institutions like schools and the criminal justice system.

For example, there is little community support for bilingual education, which could help migrant children continue their studies in Spanish while improving their language skills in English.

Baker maintains that until attitudes change and the community can take a realistic view of widespread inequities, the gap between the two cultures will continue to widen. □



Teaching Taboo Topics

By Bob Evancho

**Educators who
broach
controversial
subjects run the risk
of striking
somebody's nerve**

Although our nation's schools are generally considered bastions of independent thought and the free exchange of ideas, it isn't quite that simple when dealing with the social complexities of 20th century America.

Just ask the three Meridian High School social studies teachers who were summarily suspended by school officials last November for allowing three lesbian parents to speak to their students about parenting.

To be sure, the tumult in Meridian was not an isolated incident; there have been plenty of similar episodes over the years in which teachers — primarily those in the social sciences at the secondary level — have found themselves in hot water for including taboo topics in their lesson plans.

Mindful of the legal restraints, community standards and educational context under

which they work, many teachers approach controversial subjects as they would a minefield.

But protests over classroom presentations still arise on occasion. Whether they draw the ire of administrators, school district patrons, outside interests or just one angry parent, teachers who broach controversial subjects in their classrooms run the risk of striking somebody's nerve.

Such adverse criticism can create the so-called "chilling effect" that can make even the most daring of teachers cautious and gun-shy.

And there are plenty of controversial subjects out there. In recent years, red-flag topics have ranged from religion to communism to race relations to drugs, sex education, abortion and homosexuality — subjects that generally would be discussed, if at all, in social studies courses. But parental and administrative interference can sometimes reach into disciplines not generally known for their controversial subject matter.

Some recent controversies include:

- In 1987 a Twin Falls parent objected to his daughter's seventh-grade teacher discussing creationism in science class; the school board eventually rewrote the district standard, clarifying that such discussion is inappropriate in the classroom.

- Around the same time, another teacher in Idaho, seeking to use the spread of AIDS as an example of exponential growth in his high school mathematics class, was cautioned by school administrators to make sure he didn't discuss *how* the disease was contracted.

- Recently, the director of the Boise-based Wolf Recovery Foundation was told by some Meridian teachers and principals that they were advised to "not use" her organization's educational program on wolf recovery because the topic "is too controversial"—even though the director claims the program is presented in a "neutral" manner based on biology more than politics.

Of course, most of the potential classroom powder kegs are found in classes that deal with social issues and value judgments. Two recent examples can be found in the Boise School District's AIDS-education curriculum and the Coeur d'Alene schools' "Teen-Aid" sex-education program, both of which came under close public scrutiny. Another recent controversy arose in Coeur d'Alene when a group of parents protested the use of an elementary-level language arts textbook series titled "Impressions," which the group said "encouraged Satanism and witchcraft."

Are these examples of censorship or an infringement on academic freedom or just citizens reflecting community standards? Whichever, both can create a chilling effect among teachers.

But that doesn't mean teachers should eschew controversial topics, says veteran BSU teacher education professor Pat Bieter. In fact, he suggests, social studies teachers should *expect* to incur the wrath of somebody or some group at some point—whether it's from higher-ups or patrons, the ideological left or right, or the students themselves.

"Any teacher who is worth a damn has been in hot water at one time or another," says Bieter, who has been training teachers at BSU for nearly 24 years. "I encourage my students to deal with controversial questions when they teach. The most important issues of our time *are* controversial."

Of course, he adds, any issue or topic must be relevant to what is being taught and teachers must follow proper procedures. "Teachers shouldn't use school for sensational purposes," he says.

That is one of the arguments advanced by Steve Givens, chair of the Meridian School Board, in regard to the disciplinary action

taken against the three teachers—even though they followed the accepted procedure for presenting guest speakers into the classroom. (The school board eventually rescinded all action taken against the teachers, but the controversy swirled for weeks.) Givens, who directed Superintendent Bob Haley to suspend the trio after the lesbians spoke to the students, believes the teachers were "trying to play [Phil] Donahue."

Although he admits part of the problem was in the Meridian School District's lack of

'The most important issues of our times are controversial'

a definitive procedure for guest speakers, Givens says his objections were based on moral as well as educational grounds.

"I am concerned when we bring lesbians into the schools," he says. "First of all, homosexuality is a form of adultery, and I don't think we should advertise bringing in people who commit adultery. ... I really question the educational benefits to be derived from allowing [lesbians] to speak to the students."

When asked if the school board's hasty action against the teachers was a knee-jerk response, Givens says no. The discipline, he says, was a response to questionable subject matter being dispensed without parents knowledge and at taxpayers' expense.

"First of all," he says, "you need to establish that we're talking about kids in high school. I don't have a problem with diverse views being aired at a university. But what students learn in the public schools is the responsibility of the parents. Sure, teachers need to deem what is appropriate in their classes and they have that right in the high schools. But the ultimate right to determine what kids learn still belongs to the parents, not the teachers."

Givens acknowledges that his values may not mirror those of every Meridian School District patron, but he believes he speaks for the majority when he asks, "Where do you draw the line?"

That is a particularly valid question within the realm of social studies, says Steve Hauge, a political philosophy, economics and U.S. history teacher at Caldwell High School. "Social sciences are more conducive to ambiguity than, say, mathematics," he remarks. "Therefore maximum sensitivity and concern needs to be exercised when you're dealing in a gray area."

Hauge, who holds a master's in curriculum and instruction from BSU's College of

Education, says it is essential for each school district to establish clearly defined parameters in which controversial topics are discussed in the classroom. Such is the case in Caldwell, he says. "I am a servant of the community," he adds, "but I don't have any concerns about being censored, although what we may discuss could be controversial."

The ability to avoid run-ins with parents and administrators when dealing with controversial subjects comes with experience, says Dan Prinzing, a history teacher at Boise's West Junior High. "The key," he says, "is to have a strong curriculum and a strong professional record so you don't have to justify your decisions. Sometimes I have to explain, but not defend, what I do [in class]."

Prinzing, who earned both his bachelor's and master's degrees at BSU, says, "I am a professional making a judgment call; I take the responsibility."

He says it's necessary for a teacher to know his or her audience and "what that audience might take home with it." Prinzing says he is a proponent of academic freedom, but teachers must consider the potential fallout of dealing with controversial topics.

"There are certain aspects of the history courses that I teach that I could deal with a lot more than I do," he says. "But the controversy of the subject and the composition of the students have a lot to do with how I approach it. You have to determine if the [potential] controversy will detract from the outcome."

Both Hauge and Prinzing have years of experience to draw from. But what about young teachers just entering the profession?

"A new teacher can't help but be aware that there are controversial subjects discussed in social studies classes," says John Hansen, who earned his teaching certificate at BSU last December and hopes to land a job teaching high school social studies this year. "Sure, [what happened in Meridian] is going to make you think twice. But you can't get away from it. Students come up with questions about controversial subjects all the time. If it's on the front page, they're going to ask about it. ... A lot of the ability to handle situations like that comes with experience and knowing about the district you're working in."

Hauge agrees: "I feel teachers and the community cannot act in disregard of the other. Therefore it's necessary that parameters are agreed upon between the community and its educators so that we understand what we mean when we say 'academic freedom.'"

Maybe then some Idaho teachers won't grow cold from the chilling effect. □

DONOR NOTES

• The Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation donated \$10,000 for nursing scholarships and \$45,000 to the scholars program in its name.

• The John Nagel Foundation donated \$25,200 to the nursing scholarship in its name.

• Luella Glasgow Hendryx donated \$10,000 to equip a dormitory computer room.

• Catherine Elliott donated \$2,500 to the Helen Blanas Vocal Scholarship.

• Robert Fulwyler donated \$1,000 to the Harvey K. Fritchman Biology Scholarship.

• The American Association of University Women—Caldwell Branch contributed \$1,000 for a restricted scholarship in its name.

• Gwen Entorf donated \$1,000 to the John Entorf College of Technology Endowed Fund.

• Dale Nagy donated \$5,000.

• Stephen Schmidt donated \$1,500 for academic scholarships and the BSU Women's Center.

• Phyllis Reddig donated \$1,000 to the Martha S. Reese Music Scholarship.

• Erhardt Kunert donated \$2,251 to the Dorothy Kunert Memorial Scholarship.

• An anonymous donor contributed \$30,000 to the general scholarship fund.

• Martha Leaverton donated \$2,050 to the William and Martha Leaverton Library Endowment.

• Peter and Marianne Hirschburg donated \$2,000 for the Bricker Awards.

• The Whittenberger Foundation donated \$2,000 to SummerFest.

• Thomas Dixon donated \$2,000 to the finance scholarship in his name.

• Norm Dahm donated \$3,000 to the general scholarship fund. First Interstate Bank contributed \$2,000 to the same fund.

• Marcia Sigler donated \$1,000 for unrestricted use.

• The accounting endowed scholarship fund received three \$1,000 gifts. The donors are Lawrence and Jill Costello, Mary Schofield and James Crawford.

• Roger Martel donated \$1,000 to the accounting department. Robert White gave \$1,000 to the same fund.

• John Elorriaga donated \$2,600 to the scholarship in his name.

• Bethine Church contributed \$1,000 to the Frank Church Chair for Public Affairs.

• Gerald Draayer donated \$1,500 for global affairs projects. □

PHONATHON '92 EXCEEDS GOAL

The BSU Foundation's 1992 Phonathon exceeded its \$110,000 goal by \$5,000 during its annual fund-raising effort in October. Phonathon '92 raised \$115,022 in pledges for academic programs at the university.

During the Phonathon more than 70 BSU students called alumni and friends around the country to ask for their financial support.

The student callers spoke with about 16,500 alumni and friends

and received 3,135 pledges, an increase of almost 200 over the previous year. The average pledge was \$36.45, an increase of \$1.50 from the 1991 average. The 1991 Phonathon raised \$102,000.

"This financial support is critical to our ability to provide academic excellence at BSU, so we are most grateful to all who pledged to contribute during this effort," said Kim Philipps, assistant director of development and Phonathon '92 coordinator.

Funds raised through Phonathon support scholarships, library materials, research, faculty development, capital im-



Student callers at work during Phonathon '92.

provements, curriculum development and other academic projects.

Last year, Phonathon money helped fund scholarships; an interlibrary loan system for transmitting copies of articles; the Writers and Readers Rendezvous, a conference in McCall featuring five of the region's finest writers; a community partnership course for child-care providers; a forum for business and government leaders to share their ideas on how to establish an international business consortium; and BSU nursing students who provided health promotion to Boise's homeless. □



Scholarship donors and the students who received those scholarships had a chance to meet each other at the annual Scholar/Donor Luncheon hosted by the Boise State University Foundation in November. Pictured is Ted Ellis, chairman of the board of Key Bank of Idaho with R.G. Hemingway Scholarship recipient Swee Kean Tan.

BSUF ANNOUNCES NEW OFFICERS

Peter Hirschburg, president of Fletcher Oil in Boise, was elected president of the Boise State University Foundation at its December meeting.

A member of the BSUF board of directors for more than 10 years, he succeeds Boise attorney Charles Blanton.

The board also selected Jim Nelson, president of Nelson Sand and Gravel, as vice president; Samuel Crossland, retired Morrison-Knudsen executive, as secretary; and Ted Ellis, chairman of the board of Key Bank, as treasurer.

Four new directors also were appointed to the BSUF board. Directors meet monthly to manage and direct fund-raising and the activities of the foundation on behalf of the university.

The new directors are Robert Krueger, vice president/general manager of KTVB television; Steve Simpson, general manager of the Boise printer division for Hewlett-Packard; Robert White, president and CEO of Ore-Ida Foods; and Charles Wilson, president of radio station KBOI.

New trustees appointed are Steve Appleton, vice president, manufacturing, Micron Technology; Dale Babbitt, president, J.A. Terteling & Sons; Thomas Blaine, director, accounts payable, Albertson's; Thomas Dater, agent, New York Life Insurance.

JoAnna "Jody" DeMeyer, retired vice president of patient care, St. Luke's Regional Medical Center; Donald Kayser, retired executive; Mark Lliteras, senior vice president, First Security Bank.

Dale Nagy, president, Wenco; A.F. "Skip" Oppenheimer, president and CEO, Oppenheimer Development; Nancy Vannorsdel, area president, First Interstate Bank; and Barbara Wilson, Idaho vice president and CEO, US West Communications. □

FOUNDATION ENDS SUCCESSFUL YEAR

BSU Foundation executive director Robert Fritsch announced that during the 1991-92 fiscal year, the foundation raised \$3.7 million in private contributions from 3,694 donors. The foundation's permanent assets grew to \$24.3 million.

"We are very grateful for the investment and support provided by BSU alumni, friends, corporations, businesses and foundations," Fritsch said.

"Their generous contributions provide the difference between planning and implementation, between good programs and outstanding ones, between adequacy and excellence." □

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Still active in gymnastics, Werner Hoeger has followed his own advice on staying fit.

TURNING FITNESS UPSIDE DOWN

By Glenn Oakley

At 39, Werner Hoeger has been doing double back flips longer than most of the Boise State gymnasts have been alive. He still trains with the team a few times each week, part of his exercise regimen that includes a daily 20-mile bicycle commute from his home to BSU, running 3-6 miles four or five times a week, and lifting weights alongside his students in a fitness fundamentals class he teaches each semester.

Hoeger has taken his own advice. As the most widely read fitness and wellness author among colleges and universities in the United States (according to his publisher, Morton Publishing) Hoeger has been researching, and promoting fitness and healthy lifestyles for over a decade.

His first college fitness textbook broke new ground by suggesting that the traditional fitness components of strength, flexibility, body composition and aerobic capacity were incomplete. "I took a holistic approach which no one else was doing," says Hoeger, explaining that his 1986 book promoted nutrition, stress management and cancer and heart disease prevention. "I never thought that it would have that kind of impact. I was immediately flooded with offers from publishers."

Hoeger has stuck with his original publisher, Morton, authoring or co-authoring five books, with another in the works. He is continually updating the volumes for new editions, adding 30-40 percent new information for each new printing. "I try to stay current," he explains.

At many colleges, fitness and wellness courses, using Hoeger's books, are required for graduation. Hoeger would like to see a wellness course become part of the required curriculum at Boise State. "It doesn't do students any good to get a degree if 10 years from now they have a heart attack," he says.

In his own research, Hoeger has been conducting pioneering studies of water aerobics and fitness training for the elderly.

Water aerobics emerged over a decade ago, primarily as an exercise technique for injured athletes. In 1983 there were approximately 200,000 people active in water aerobics. Today, says Hoeger, there are an estimated 3 million people doing these exercise routines in chest-deep swimming pools.

Fellow physical education professor

Terry-Ann Spitzer-Gibson was teaching water aerobics at BSU and got Hoeger involved in researching the activity. No one was studying the physiological affects of water aerobics, says Hoeger, adding "there were a lot of misconceptions about it. Some people said you couldn't get an increase in strength from it, that you couldn't decrease weight."

Hoeger's research proved water aerobics would indeed decrease fat, while increasing strength and providing a perfectly suitable aerobics workout. He found that water aerobics could not achieve the same high maximal heart rate as an aerobic workout on land. That was due to the fact that participants exhausted their arms long before their legs tired. Maximal heart rate is tied directly to the exhaustion of major muscle groups — like the legs. This fact was seized upon by some to suggest the inferiority of water aerobics. But Hoeger says water aerobics participants simply have to do their exercises for five or ten minutes longer than land aerobics participants to achieve the same physiological results.

Hoeger says research is changing our understanding of the value of exercise. "We used to think 'no pain, no gain,'" says Hoeger. "Now, they're showing that even moderate activity, like walking for 30 minutes three or four times a week can significantly improve health and longevity.

"Fitness standards used to be very high. Now we have two fitness standards: a high physical fitness standard and a healthy physical fitness standard. A healthy fitness standard won't win you races, but will help with a healthy life."

Similarly, Hoeger's research has shown that exercise and strength training at any age can produce dramatic results. "Even folks in their 90s can get 200 percent increase — 200 percent! — in strength with strength training programs." Many elderly people who lose their independence because they simply are not strong enough to move around, can regain their strength and independence by exercising, says Hoeger. "It's incredible. We always think of the elderly as frail. The human body was not made for sedentary living. To keep in tune we have to keep active."

A common misconception is that our metabolic rate slows down as we age — resulting in middle-agers with midriff bulge. But, says Hoeger, "It's not that the base metabolic rate slows down, it's that we slow down." Middle-agers become more sedentary and thus less fit and more fat.

Despite what has been called a fitness craze, only 10-20 percent of the United States adult population exercises regularly, says Hoeger. "The adults are doing a little better, but the kids aren't. For years and years physical activity has been seen as punishment," he says. "Physical activity should be seen as a joy." □



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RESEARCH BRIEFS

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Political scientist **GARY MONCRIEF'S** research on term limits led to an article in *Legislative Studies Quarterly* last year and an invitation to participate in the National Term Limits Conference in Albany, N.Y.

Moncrief also has written several articles on state legislative campaign financing. One was published in *Western Political Quarterly* and the other, co-authored with public affairs professor **DAVID PATTON**, will be published in *State and Local Government Review*. Moncrief's research on state legislative campaigning trends also was cited in the journals *Governing* and *State Legislatures*.

Moncrief co-authored the article "The Implications of Term Limits for Women and Minorities: Some Evidence from the States," which will be published in *Social Science Quarterly*. He also presented his paper "Trends in State Legislative Campaign Costs" at the 1992 American Political Science Association meeting in Chicago.

In addition, Moncrief's co-authored work on state legislative electoral systems and their effect on women and minority groups has appeared in *Social Science Journal*, *Journal of Politics* and *Canadian Journal of Political Science*.

JOHN FREEMUTH'S manuscript "Tree Farms, Mother Earth, and Other Dilemmas: The Politics of Ecosystem Management in Greater Yellowstone" was accepted for publication in *Society and Natural Resources*.

STEVEN SALLIE'S article "Defining the Nature, States and the Applicability of the New World Order: The Problems and Prospects of Solving the Arab-Israeli-Palestinian Conflict" was published in *International Third World Studies Journal and Review*. He presented his paper "New World Anschluss: The Geo-Political-Economy of Canadian-American Integration in the Pacific Northwest Region" at the Pacific Northwest Regional Economic conference in Victoria, B.C., Canada.

GREG RAYMOND'S article "Must We Fear a Post-Cold War Multipolar System?" was published in *Journal of Conflict Resolution*. Raymond presented a paper titled "Democracies and Disputes: A Comparison of International Arbitration and Mediation" at the national meeting of the American Political Science Association in Chicago. His monograph "Salvador Allende and the Peaceful Road to Socialism" was published by the Washington, D.C.-based Institute for the Study of Diplomacy. St. Martin's Press recently published his teaching guide for college classes on world politics.

Raymond also has written "Foreign Policy

Evaluation: Adding Civism to International Education" for the fall issue of *International Studies Notes*.

MICHAEL BLAIN, professor of sociology, recently delivered a paper to an ASA/ISA Conference on Culture and Social Movements titled "Power and the Tactical Polyvalence of Discourses in Political Movements." His paper "Group Defamation and the Holocaust" will appear in *Group Defamation and Freedom of Speech* by Greenwood Publishing Group.

COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

Slides by art professor **HOWARD HUFF** were included in the lecture "American Art Photography and the New Technology" presented to the Slade School of Fine Art in Great Britain. His work has been exhibited at the Seattle Art Fair, Idaho River Fest Exhibition and the sixth International Contemporary Art Fair in Los Angeles.

School Arts magazine published a story by **DAVID ORAVEZ** on "Spray It with Stencils" in its September issue. The article is accompanied by 10 full-color illustrations, two of which feature work by Oravez.

MARY WITTE'S work was exhibited in the Memphis National Juried Art Exhibition. Her work also appears in *Making Art Safely* and *Exploring Color Photography*.

Work by **CATIE O'LEARY** was shown in the Pacific Northwest Annual Exhibit at the Bellevue Art Museum in Bellevue, Wash. She also produced collage illustrations for *FOCUS* magazine and *Latitudes*, the Idaho Arts Commission newsletter.

GEORGE ROBERTS exhibited his color woodcuts at the Alberta Print Exchange in Alberta, Canada, and at Southern Nevada Community College in Las Vegas. In addition, an illustration of one of Roberts' wood engravings was used in *Woodcut*, a book by fellow professor David Oravez.

CHERYL SHURLEFF exhibited two multi-part drawing installations in the Northwest Juried Art '92 Exhibition at Cheney Cowles Museum in Spokane, Wash.

Ceramics professor **RON TAYLOR** had his work exhibited in a one-man show at Ricks College.

Chemistry professors **EDWARD MATJEKA** and **GARY MERCER** attended the 13th biennial Conference on Chemical Education in Davis, Calif. Matjeka presented his paper "Integrating Elementary (Lower Division) Organic Chemistry into Upper Division Organic Chemistry." Mercer presented "A Modular Electronic Lecture Demonstration Apparatus." He also had two papers accepted by *Journal of Chemical Education*.

CLIFF LEMASTER received a National Science Foundation grant to fund "Laser Experiments in a Modernized Physical Chemistry Laboratory." He also had two papers accepted by *Journal of Physical Chemistry*.

English professor **BRUCE ROBBINS** was named winner of a 1992 Promising Researcher Award for his paper "Teachers as Writers: Relationships Between English Teachers' Own Writing and Instruction."

Professor of philosophy **ALAN BRINTON** recently had several articles accepted for publication: "The Homiletical Context of Butler's Moral Philosophy" by *The British Journal for the History of Philosophy*, "A Plea for Argumentum ad Misericordiam" by *Philosophia*, "Benevolence, Virtue and the Love of God in Butler's Moral Philosophy" by *The Scottish Journal of Religious Studies*, "Hugh Blair and the True Eloquence" by *The Rhetoric Society Quarterly* and "Rhetoric and Philosophy: Transcending Historical Squabbles" by *The Iowa Journal of Speech Communication*.

"The Ad Hominem," also by Brinton, was selected as a chapter in *An Anthology on Fallacies and Fallacy Theory*, forthcoming from the Pennsylvania State University Press.

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Teacher education professor **MARGIE JENSEN** has written a children's literature book which will be published in Spanish by Scholastic Inc. of New York. The book, *Botas Negras*, is due out in March.

JACK HOURCADE has co-written two papers accepted for publication in professional journals: "School-based Sources of Stress among Elementary and Secondary At-risk Students" with fellow professor **JEANNE BAUWENS** in *The School Counselor* and "Technology and the Exceptional Child: Teacher Guidelines for Evaluating Assistive Devices" in *Teaching Exceptional Children*.

STAN STEINER presented "Using Portfolio Assessment with Pre-service Teachers" at the Northern Rocky Mountain Educational Research Association Conference.

Physical education professor **WERNER HOEGER** has had two works published recently: *Lifetime Physical Fitness and Wellness: Instructor's Manual* by Morton Publishing Co. and "Muscular flexibility: Test protocols and national flexibility norms for the modified sit-and-reach test, total body rotation test and shoulder rotation test" by Novel Products Figure Finder Collection.

Hoeger had an article accepted for publication in *Medicine and Science in Sports and Exercise*. The article was titled "A comparison of maximal exercise responses between treadmill running and water aerobics." Also, the October 1992 issue of *Walking Magazine* includes Hoeger's work on flexibility testing in an article titled "What's Your Real Age? Five Tests to Prove You're As Young As You Feel."

LINDA PETLICHKOFF'S article, "Youth Sport Participation and Withdrawal: Is It Simply a Matter of Fun?" was accepted for publication in *Pediatric Exercise Science*.

RON PFEIFFER presented three papers on the physiological aspects of off-road bicycling to the National Strength and Conditioning Association in Philadelphia.

COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE

Burgess International Group Inc., Bellwether Press Division Publishers has recently printed the third edition of *Medical Language Made Possible* by medical records professor **CAROL SEDDON**.

Community and environmental health chair **ELAINE LONG**, along with two Idaho Dairy Council nutritionists, conducted two research studies during 1991-92. One project, which was presented at the Idaho Dietetic Association, involved surveying the 2,500 Idaho teachers who have used the nutrition education curriculum "Food ... Your Choice." They also have submitted an article to *The Journal of the American Dietetic Association*, which focuses on the nutrition education needs of rural states for the year 2000.

The second study was done to determine the temperature of milk served in Idaho schools.

The researchers are currently preparing an article for *The School Food Service Journal* to train school food service personnel on proper milk storage conditions.

Respiratory therapy chair **CONRAD COLBY** had research results titled "Chemosensitivity and breathing pattern regulation of the coati mundi and woodchuck" published in *Respiration Physiology*.

Nursing professors **CAROL FOUNTAIN** and **PAM SPRINGER** presented a paper on interactive videos at the Creative Teaching for Nursing Educators conference in October at Newport Beach, Calif.

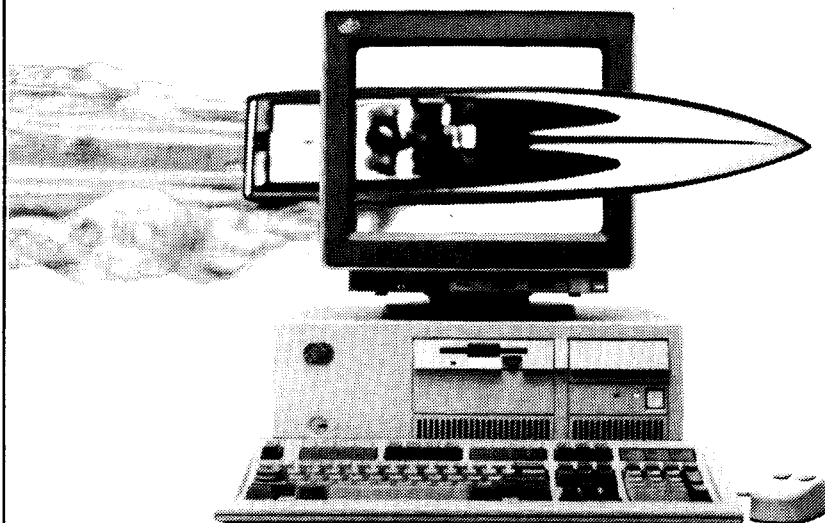
MARGARET LEAHY presented her research on "Academic Predictors of Success in Passing NCLEX-RN for graduates of an Associate Degree Program" at the Nursing Education 1992 conference in Seattle.

ANNE PAYNE and **JOANNE SPRINGER** received a subcontract from the Northwest AIDS Education and Training Center to develop and conduct continuing education for mental health professionals on the topic of assessing and preventing HIV transmission in the chronically mentally ill.

PATTY SORAN'S dissertation proposal, "Alcohol Recovery and Transition to Parenthood," was accepted and approved by the National Center for Nursing Research for a national research service award.

Respiratory therapy professors **JEFF ANDERSON** and **LONNY ASHWORTH** and **DICK GRAYBEAL** of the Simplot/Micron Technology Center have integrated a computer with an adult mechanical ventilator and an artificial test lung. The system allows the computer to sample and store variables, including pressure, volume and flow necessary to ventilate the artificial test lung. □

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A LOVE OF LEARNING BRINGS REWARDS

By Amy Stahl

An unwanted nickname helped give Vicki Matthews/Burwell the push she needed to get her life back on the academic track. A co-worker called her "dropout" as a joke, but Matthews/Burwell didn't think it was funny.

She had quit high school and was working as a keypunch operator. But Matthews/Burwell knew where she wanted to be—in a classroom. Now the Boise State graduate teaches fifth grade at New Plymouth Elementary School and is Idaho's newly named 1993 Teacher of the Year.

"Education and learning were revered in my household," says Matthews/Burwell, who "loved school as a student." She also was influenced by her grandmother, who was a teacher in a one-room schoolhouse.

In 1963, Matthews/Burwell had passed the tests for her GED but it wasn't until 1967 that she had the courage to enroll in night classes at BSU. Juggling a family, a full-time job and classes, she was able to earn her high school equivalency certificate and a bachelor's degree in elementary education. She graduated with honors in 1972, and received a master's degree in curriculum and instruction from BSU in 1991.

Her professors respect Matthews/Burwell's energy and professional curiosity. "She solidly grounds her teaching in research and theory," says Phyllis Edmundson, associate dean of BSU's College of Education. "Vicki's really thoughtful about moving in new directions and about the impacts it will have on the children."

"I love to learn," says Matthews/Burwell, who has served on numerous education and curriculum committees during a teaching career that has taken her to schools in Utah, Colorado and Washington. In Idaho she has taught at Meridian Elementary, Basin School in Idaho City and Lowell, Collister and Highland elementary schools in Boise.

In 1992, she received US West's Idaho Outstanding Teacher Award, plus a \$15,000 grant to develop a program using student videos to improve parent/teacher communication. Matthews/Burwell also was Idaho's only participant in the National Geographic Society's "Workshop on Water."

Matthews/Burwell prides herself on the world of discovery she has created in her classroom. There, students will find a 1,200-



CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

Vicki Matthews/Burwell says parenthood was the best training ground for teaching.

book library, musical keyboards and a computer her class won in a competition.

What does it take to be a good teacher? An ability to reassess, a sense of humor and good dramatic timing all help, says Matthews/Burwell. So does compassion. "I really try to see things through [the children's] eyes," she says. "A teacher must be willing to see a child's 'hidden agenda' and to start from where the child is and work from there. We must understand the learner both academically and emotionally."

The veteran teacher takes special pride in her work with troubled or at-risk children. "I think I really understand kids who push limits," she says. "I genuinely treasure them

for finding competencies in themselves."

A grandmother of eight who is married to Albertson College of Idaho (ACI) professor Don Burwell, Matthews/Burwell will be busy this spring teaching a class at ACI and working with her New Plymouth students.

Matthews/Burwell may not get enough sleep or have much extra time, but she gets a lot of satisfaction as a teacher in New Plymouth. She enjoys the sense of community and the rapport she has with co-workers and administrators in her district. "I like teaching lots of brothers and sisters and working through a whole family," she says. "Chances for those ties that bind are stronger in a small district." □

ARTIST TOM BRAY'S WAY — SHEET METAL WITH A MESSAGE

By Glenn Oakley

In a bitingly cold studio filled with rows of hammers, grinders, lathes, drills and welding machinery, Tom Bray does battle with the religious right.

In the tradition of Francisco Goya — “one of my all-time favorite artists,” he says — Bray creates art with a political message. Bray’s medium is sheet metal, and his most recent target is the right-wing fundamentalist religious movement.

One sculpture consists of a large steel dollar sign, atop which are perched a phallus, a cross and a spiked fruit. Another piece, titled “Trickle down cuisine,” depicts a sandwich balanced on a missile. “Monument to a people who use earth as a launching pad to heaven” portrays a curving sky-bound arrow on a pad of spikes.

Bray’s is art designed with a message — not a market — in mind. “I decided a long time ago to do my own ideas,” he says. “I don’t compromise. I do what I want to do. I don’t have to sell to survive.”

Several years ago Bray and his wife “did a role swap. I became Mr. Mom, so I could be with the kids and do my art,” he says.

He built a 1,000-square-foot studio behind their Boise home and slowly began accumulating equipment. Some of the equipment, like his own career as an artist, has been handmade.

Although he earned an associate’s degree from Boise Junior College in 1964 and then



Tom Bray

a bachelor’s and a master’s from California State University at San Francisco, Bray never studied art. His degrees are in special education. An artist roommate in San Francisco got him started in art. His first works were assemblages created from beach debris.

He moved to London, teaching special education, and met “Joe the blacksmith” who let him “do a little welding, a little banging around. He was quite amused by the things I made.”

Twenty years ago he returned to his native Boise and set about learning the craft of metal sculpture in earnest. “Being an artist in Idaho, you really find out if you want to be an artist because there’s not a lot of reinforcement here,” Bray says.

He has most recently exhibited at the BSU Gallery of Art, a one-person show reviewed in the national magazine *Artweek*. Bray says he would like to see a larger audience for his work, but is unwilling to hype himself or produce repetitious work. He says, “It almost seems a requisite for becoming successful — doing variations on a theme — because it makes the artist recognizable. I tend to place a lot of value on being creative each time.”

In recent years the craftsmanship of political art has suffered, Bray says. “It seems that the idea is more important than the craft. I take exception to that. Political art has to show a lot of caring in degree of finish and degree of technical skills. Francisco Goya was a master. His work is still viable today because he was a master of his craft.

I don’t think the political art being done today in such a sloppy way will be more than a footnote 50 years from now. I think the public deserves better.

“My ultimate goal is to produce art that will last, that will put something back into the system.” □

LEADING BOISE MASTER CHORALE IS MUSIC TO HER EARS

By LaVelle Gardner

Emily Riley, a prima donna? No way. The well-known temperament of a soprano doesn’t apply to the warm-hearted Riley, who sang her way all through life and to the top ... as executive director of the Boise Master Chorale.

The job, at best, is time consuming. “I am usually on board for all of the rehearsals. It’s one of these little part-time jobs that [turn out to be] time and a half,” she laughs. “There aren’t enough hours in the day.”

The former Emily Foster, a Boise native, has always been interested in music and began singing as a child. As a young woman attending Boise Junior College, she pursued her interest by spending most of her time in the music department and graduated with a diploma in general arts and sciences.

“I have a great sentimental attachment to BSU,” she says. It’s no wonder. She was a member of the last class to attend St. Margaret’s Episcopal School before it became Boise Junior College, while her sister was in the first class to start at BJC. Riley also



Emily Riley

attended BJC while the Administration Building was under construction, and more recently, her two sons attended BSU.

But Riley hasn’t always stayed in touch with her talent for music. After the death of her father and graduating from BJC, Riley went to work for the Menmar Theatre Co. in Boise. After a few years she met Don Riley. They married and settled in Boise, where she stayed busy raising her children and helping out with the furniture store she and Don started.

Riley joined the chorale about 10 years ago, after her sons had grown up and left home. She sang with the group for six years and also served on its board, but she began to feel she could better serve the needs of the chorale by being a “gofer” — so she became executive director. “It’s a little frustrating at times,” she says. “But I’m very dedicated to the chorale and I want to see it grow.”

Although Riley no longer sings with the chorale, she still continues to do so with the choir at her church.

“I feel I have a God-given gift. And I still sing,” she says. “My mother thought I had a gift, so I started singing in grade school. I felt I would do something big in music ... and I have.” □

ALUMNI IN TOUCH...

Our policy is to print as much "In Touch" information as possible. Send letters and photos to the BSU Alumni Association, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. 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.

60s

RON GABRIEL, BA, general business, '69, owns ERA Capital City Real Estate in Boise, which he started in August 1992.

70s

EARL GUTENBERGER, BBA, marketing, '72, is a purchasing agent for the U.S. Forest Service. Gutenberg also owns E&L Gifts and Miniatures in Pocatello.

EARL H. BAKER, BS, psychology, '71, is an associate professor at Northeast Louisiana University. Baker previously was director of the School Psychology Program at NLU.

PATIENCE THORESON, BS, physical education, sec. educ., '71, is a script supervisor for the NBC series *I'll Fly Away* in Atlanta. Thoreson has been in the television and movie business for 13 years.

GARY L. CRANDALL, BBA, business education, '72, is principal at White Mountain School in White Mountain, Alaska.

DAN KRIZ, BS, environmental health, '72, is environmental health director for the District V Health Department in Twin Falls.

HAROLD MERCHANT, BBA, accounting, '72, owns Merchant Marketing, an accounting software firm in St. Petersburg, Fla.

RONALD S. TAYLOR, BA, '72, art, secondary education, is an art professor at BSU. Taylor is a ceramicist whose work will be on display Jan. 22-Feb. 12 in the BSU Gallery of Art.

MARSHA LYNN ANDREWS, BS, physical education, '73, has received a master's degree in sports medicine from Chapman College in Orange, Calif.

MARV ASKEY, BBA, marketing, '73, has been named national accounts manager for Trus Joist MacMillan, headquartered in Boise. He will be responsible for developing and maintaining relationships with national home center chains. Askey is a 20-year veteran of the building products industry. He previously was a regional sales manager for Norco Windows, dealer sales manager for Trus Joist MacMillan's Southern California region, and technical sales representative for the company in Idaho and Colorado.

LUNDA L. (YELLEN) KASTNER, BA, English, secondary education, '73, works for Pacific First Bank in Seattle. She recently was promoted to regional operations coordinator for the bank's Washington-Oregon service area.

JAMES E. SIMS, M.Ed, '75, is 1992-93 president of the Oregon Elementary School Principals



PETERS SINGS M-K'S PRAISES

When it comes to his career, Michael Peters isn't afraid of a little change — and a great deal of risk — now and then.

What better way to explain how a music major ended up owning a printing company, but then took a job with one of the world's largest construction firms?

Peters, a 1974 music education graduate, is the new director of corporate communication at Morrison-Knudsen Co., a job he says is a "new challenge" that he will meet by working hard and learning all he can about the construction giant that employs some 12,000 people.

In his new job, Peters will work on both internal and external communication for the company. He will write and edit the company magazine, the *eMKayan*, represent the company before civic groups and organize special projects, to name just a few of his new duties.

Peters was teaching music in Roseburg, Ore., when he decided to switch careers. He returned to Boise to sell printing, a profession he learned as a BSU student. He bought The Printing Press in 1985.



CHUCK SCHEER PHOTO

And, yes, his background in music has helped, he says. "Music is difficult — it takes hard work to get a degree. You have to think on your feet, develop self-confidence to perform in front of people and stay motivated to become proficient."

Peters hasn't abandoned his musical past. He still sings in church and at weddings. □

Association. Sims is principal at May Elementary School in Hood River, Ore.

RICK BLOSCH, BBA, quantitative management, '76, is a sales associate for ERA Capital City Real Estate in Boise. Blosch previously worked in computer sales and consulting.

JACK L. DUNHAM, BA, communication, '76, is a senior manager in the Advanced Programs & Technology Division of Douglas Aircraft in Long Beach, Calif.

BARBARA WEINERT, BS, psychology, '76, teaches arithmetic and algebra review classes at Hewlett-Packard for BSU's workplace literacy program.

PAMELA (GUZZIE) GRAPP, BA, elementary education, '77, has received her doctorate in counseling psychology from the University of Oregon. Grapp is a psychologist at the Eugene Family Institute in Eugene, Ore.

DAVE STEPPE, BS, earth science, '77, is district athletic director and head wrestling coach at Estacada High School in Estacada, Ore.

SUZANNE HAMMERSMARK, BFA, art, secondary education, '78, is teaching graphics at the Career Center in Billings, Mont.

ROBERT KELLER, BS, psychology, '78, is a facilities engineer for Hawaiian Electric Company in Honolulu. Keller previously was a crew member for *Prime Time Live*.

ERICK LACE, MBA, '78, is director of employee relations for Allianz Insurance Co. in Los Angeles.

TIMOTHY B. WILSON, BA, criminal justice administration, '78, is a major in the Marine Corps serving with the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Camp Pendleton, Calif., and was recently involved in the U.S. relief effort in Somalia. Wilson joined the Marines in 1979.

SHARON KELLY, AS, nursing, '76, owns Eastside Dermatology in Bellevue, Wash.

80s

DAVE MENDIOLA, BA, communication, '80, is an account manager in the health sciences division of Eastman Kodak Co.

SUSAN ROOD, BA, elementary education, '80, owns A+ Tutoring in Menifee, Calif. She has owned the business for two years.

LINDA (HURNEY) DETMAR, BA, elementary education, '81, is 1992-93 Teacher of the Year at Fox Hollow Elementary School in Port Richey, Fla.

LORI LENCIONI, BBA, general business, '81, is director of sales and marketing for American Fine Foods in Boise.

KEN STARK, BBA, finance, '81, is manager of operations marketing in Nevada for IBM. Stark previously was a large-systems support consultant at IBM's headquarters in New York.

MIKE CLARKE, BS, construction management, '82, is a senior planning engineer with Bechtel Corp. He is currently working on the Al-Tameer project in Kuwait. Clarke previously was a well-blowout control planner fighting the oil well fires in Kuwait.

MARK GUERRY, BA, Spanish, '82, is an attorney with the John Melanson law office in Buhl. Guerry previously worked as a legal investigator and assistant for a law firm in Twin Falls.

ROBERT MCGRAW, BBA, production management, '82, is a marketing development manager with Hewlett-Packard in Boise. He also serves on the board of directors of Idaho Theater for Youth.

LAYNE C. BENNETT, BS, mathematics, '83, is vice president of product services for H&W Computer Systems Inc. in Boise.

BERTHA A. RUIZ, AA, nursing, '83, has completed her doctorate in nursing science at the University of California, San Francisco. Ruiz is doing her post-doctorate work at Stanford University Hospital. Her research is focused on hip surgery recovery in the elderly.

ANTHONY P. TIMERMAN, BS, chemistry, '83, is doing post-doctorate work in the molecular biology department at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn.

VICKI A. BARS, BS, accounting, '84, is vice president and senior corporate accountant in the tax department at West One Bancorp in Boise.

NANCY D. ERITTER, BS, biology, '84, is executive director of the Fairbanks Counseling and Adoption Agency in Fairbanks, Alaska.

MICHAEL S. BITTNER, BA, political science, '85, is assistant director of the Canadian Studies Center at the University of Washington's Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies in Seattle.

JEFF CAVES, BA, communications, '85, owns Jeffrie G. Sports, a radio and television sports production company. Caves also works as an account executive at KCIX/KANR in Boise.

ANN C. DAMIANO, MBA, '85, is a senior marketing specialist for Honeywell Industrial Automation and Control in Phoenix.

KEVIN W. HAWKINSON, BBA, economics, '85, is a financial consultant with Shearson Lehman Brothers in Boise.

SUSAN L. URQUIDI, BBA, administrative services, '85, is a communications analyst for West One Bancorp in Boise.

KEVIN C. ROBERTS, BA, advertising design, '85, is a partner in Photo Graphics, an audiovisual production company specializing in multi-image and video productions.

CONNIE (SANDLAND) SKOGRAND, BS, physical education, '85, has taught physical education at Borah High School for four years and also coaches softball and volleyball.

LINDA (LEIGH) BAIRD, BA, communication, '86, is a senior communication specialist with Idaho National Engineering Laboratory's Twin Falls outreach office.

SUSAN L. (DONEY) BENCH, BBA, finance, '86, is a senior financial sales representative at First Security Bank in Twin Falls.

DARREL L. HAMMON, MA, education, English emphasis, '86, is manager of the Adult Basic Education Division at Eastern Idaho Technical College. Hammon previously taught English at Mountain Home Junior High School for five years. He is pursuing his doctorate in adult education from the University of Idaho.

BARBARA (DODSON) RODSETH, BA, art, '86, is a branch sales manager for Household Finance in Tacoma, Wash.

JIM BLEVINS, BS, biology, '87, is a biology lab coordinator and adjunct faculty at Salt Lake Community College in Salt Lake City.

JESUS DE LEON, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '87, is principal at Van Buren Elementary in Caldwell. De Leon also serves on the board of directors of Idaho Theater for Youth.

STEVE HINES, CC, auto mechanics, '87, teaches agriculture, natural resources and agriculture mechanics courses at Filer High School. Hines graduated from the University of Idaho with a BA in agricultural education in May.

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R. BRIAN KEENE, BS, mathematics, '87, is a counselor at Filer High School. Keene has taught math classes in Utah and has worked as a counselor in Utah and Hansen.

ANNETTE PARENTEAU, BBA, computer information systems, '87, is a programmer/analyst at Micron Technology in Boise.

STEVE J. HIPPLER, BA, political science, '88, is an associate with the law firm of Hall, Farley, Oberrecht & Blanton in Boise.

NADINE LORDS, BA, elementary education, '88, teaches second grade at Ucon Elementary School in Idaho Falls. Lords has taught in Idaho Falls for four years.

GAY H. POOL, BA, music, '88 is 1992-93 president of Boise Tuesday Musicales.

JOHN W. BESSAW, MBA, '89, is office and senior project manager for HDR Engineering's Boise office. Bessaw has more than 20 years of experience planning, designing and managing hydropower, environmental and water resources development projects.

BRIAN W. DOBBS, BA, economics, '89, is assistant manager at First Security Bank's Vista branch in Boise. Dobbs previously served as a consumer loan officer in Coeur d'Alene.

FRANCES JONES, BA, social work, '89, is a case manager/social worker with The Casey Family Program in Boise. Jones also serves on the board of directors of Idaho Theater for Youth.

90s

ERIC T. AUNE JR., BBA, economics, '90, is a systems administrator with ADT Security Systems in Houston.

WILLIAM BALDING, BBA, finance, '90, is an investment executive with Piper Jaffray Inc. Balding previously worked as a customer service representative for United Airlines.

CAROL ANN (FLOYD) HOOPER, BM, music, performance, '90, is a doctoral student at the University of Cincinnati's College Conservatory of Music where she also earned her master's degree. Hooper is a student of Eugene and Elizabeth Pridonoff.

KENNETH L. KOSKI, BA, accounting, '90, is a senior accountant at Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp. in Coeur d'Alene.

MARI L. KNUITSON, MA, education, reading emphasis, '90, is teaching first grade at Lincoln Elementary School in Caldwell.

ROBERT LANI SCHOFIELD, BA, elementary education, '90, teaches sixth grade at Castleford Elementary School. Schofield also coaches volleyball and junior varsity girls' basketball. He previously was in retail management.

MELISSA C. WILLIAMS, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '90, is owner/president of Boise Secretarial School. The school has operated in Boise for 52 years.

WARNER W. CARR, BS, biology, '91, will study medicine for a year in the WAMI Medical Education program at the University of Idaho, and then attend the University of Washington Medical School.

JOSEPH L. DEIBNER, BBA, finance, '91, is a credit assistant in the audits and exams department at West One Bancorp. Deibner is responsible for evaluating overall portfolio strength by examining assets for compliance with federal regulations, company policy and underwriting guidelines.

KATHLEEN KARPEL, BS, biology, '91, has been selected Boise State University's female cross-country runner of the decade.

KAY MASCALL, BA, social work, '91, is a social worker with the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare in Boise. Mascall has worked for health and welfare for two years.

DAN SHEETS, BS, athletic training, '91, is in the masters program at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

TAWNA TRANS, BBA, management, human resources, '91, is a human resource information systems specialist at Ore-Ida Foods in Boise.

CHRIS HALVORSON, BBA, marketing, '92, is an investment manager and research analyst at Contravest, Inc. in Boise.

WEDDINGS

LAURA DELONG and Geno Bates, (Ontario, Ore.) July 4

KIM JONES and Jeff Johnson, (Twin Falls) July 18

JAKKI MOHR and Steven Zellmer, Aug. 1

CHRISTY SHIMONDL and **KEN ALTMAN**, (Meridian) Aug. 1

BUFFY LEE TOBIN and **EVAN M. BROWN**, (Caldwell) Aug. 8

TERRI ANN VORSETH and Bradley K. Rutt, (Boise) Aug. 15

LLOYD N. PUTNAM and Karen Givens, (Boise) Aug. 22

NANCY WORTH and Dan Wallaert, (Oregon City, Ore.) Aug. 22

MARY ELLEN ROSENFANCE and Douglas L. Oates, (Boise) Aug. 29

DANIEL C. LOPEZ and Lisamarie Keisling, (Boise) Sept. 5

BETSY ARNOLD and **ANDY BRUNELLE**, Sept. 12

LARRY BOWERS and **TONYA BEAMAN**, (Boise) Sept. 12

KELLIE CARLENE DASHNEY and Scott M. Squier, (Boise) Sept. 12

BRANDI MCFADDEN and Pat Fries, (Nampa) Sept. 12

DEBBIE MULCAHY and John Poole, (Boise) Sept. 12

ANNETTE MYERS and **DARREN SMOCK**, (Lowman) Sept. 12

KIMBERLY WINGATE and Rafe VanDenBerg, (Boise) Sept. 12

ROBERT FRAPER and **MELINDA GUERRERO**, (Caldwell) Sept. 19

MICHAEL HAMILTON and Brandy Holtz, Sept. 19

TONJA BETH LARSEN and Brian D. Severns, (Boise) Sept. 19

CORINNE L. BROWN and Eugene J. Hetmer Jr., (Boise) Sept. 26

BRIAN G. CURRIN and Lisa M. Malueg, (Cottonwood) Sept. 26

CYNTHIA LYNN McLAUGHLIN and Roland M. Heubach, (Mobile, Ala.) Sept. 26

JOANN MYCHALS and Stephen S. Smith Jr., Sept. 26

LIZABETH ANN BAKER and Bill Howard, (Tacoma, Wash.) Oct. 3

DENICE LIN ERIKSEN and Richard W. Haener, (Boise) Oct. 3

DELBERT L. MOTZ JR. and Lori J. Symons, (Boise) Oct. 10

CHRISTOPHER JOHN ZIMMER and Karin Nakano, (Boise) Oct. 17

JANINE K. LEYDET and Jed B. Roeser, (Mountain Home) Oct. 19

VICTOR OTAZUA and Michele Saylor, (Boise) Oct. 30

BRIAN FRAZEE and Laurie Kane, (Boise) Nov. 14

STEVE CORBETT and Laura Ann Paradis, Nov. 30

HE GETS A KICK OUT OF SOCCER

Like thousands of parents, Van Culver started coaching youth sports because his kid was on the team.

That was 13 years ago.

Today, he is recognized as the top girls' soccer coach in the nation — and he has the hardware to prove it. Last year two organizations, the National Soccer Coaches of America and the U.S. Youth Soccer Association, recognized Culver as their "Coach of the Year."

Culver, who received a bachelor's degree in 1978 and a master's in 1986 from BSU, teaches at Hillside Junior High in Boise. Soccer is something he does in his "spare" time for eight weeks in the fall and 10 weeks in the spring. And during the summer he volunteers to lead soccer camps throughout the state.

Like many soccer coaches, Culver is self-taught. He likes the game because it teaches kids an important lesson — teamwork is important to succeed.

Why did he receive the prestigious



awards? Culver laughs at the question because he isn't sure. But his coaching philosophy may yield a clue. "I go beyond soccer. I want the players to learn how to behave and live. I use the game as a vehicle to teach them that." □

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DEATHS

CHARLES F. "CHUCK" BINFORD, BBA, finance, '76, died Nov. 30 in Boise at age 38. Binford was vice president and income property finance officer in the mortgage department at First Security Bank in Boise at the time of his death.

NANCY FAIRCHILD BOKICH, AS, general arts and sciences, '41, died Oct. 17 in Eugene, Ore. at age 71. Bokich taught at Boise's Central Elementary School until she entered the service in 1944. She was a control tower operator in the U.S. Coast Guard, stationed in North Carolina. Bokich was a founding member of Friends of the Library and was instrumental in starting the Boise Bookmobile. She also organized the United Nations Observation Day in Boise, worked on fund raising for UNICEF, and assisted in the formation of the Boise Consumer Co-op.

CHARLOTTE A. FILIPOVICH, BA, social work, '83, died Oct. 11 in Mountain Home at age 61. Filipovich was a social worker in the English as a Second Language program, working at Mountain Home Air Force Base and as the coordinator for the Boise State's ESL program for five years in the Mountain Home area.

LOUISE K. FORD, BA, elementary education, '71, died Oct. 16 in Boise at age 70. Ford taught elementary school in the Meridian School District for many years before retiring in 1985.

CURT R. HARPAM, BBA, management, aviation option, '85, died Oct. 25 at age 30.

ROSS J. JOB, AS, general arts and sciences, '62, died Nov. 28 at age 50. Job worked for Boise Cascade in Boise and LaGrande, Ore., where he was involved in designing the logo used by the lumber company. Job also worked for K.I.C. International Corp. in Vancouver, Wash., designing and installing lumber mills in Russia, Zaire, Ghana, Africa and Malaysia.

ROBERT "BOB" JOHN MANSER, BBA, marketing, '83, died Oct. 27 in Payette at age 31. Manser worked for Micron Technology Inc. in Boise at the time of his death.

JAMES EDWARD MILLER, BBA, accounting, '82, died Oct. 30 in Boise at age 36. Miller had worked for Global Travel Agency in Boise and was a multi-state auditor for the Idaho Tax Commission at the time of his death.

JACK D. MOORE, AA, general arts and sciences, '56, died Oct. 14 in Boise at age 56. Moore was a career U.S. Army officer and retired with the rank of lieutenant colonel/field artillery after 30 years of service.

RICHARD A. OLSON, AS, general arts and sciences, '40, died Oct. 16 in Boise at age 72. Olson worked as a warehouseman and sales manager for Standard Supply Co. In 1971, he became owner of the company. He retired in 1977.

JULIUS SIGMUND, AS, general arts and sciences, '35, died Oct. 2 in Boise at age 76. Sigmund retired from the U.S. Air Force in 1962, and then worked for Steinfeld's in Tucson, Ariz.

CLARENCE B. "CB" WEBER, AS, general arts and sciences, '37 died Nov. 18 in Boise at age 82. Weber was a journeyman pipe and steamfitter for Intermountain and Lessinger plumbing companies. He was a veteran of World War II and a 50-year member of the Boise Elks Lodge. □

RECOGNIZE these names ...

The Visitors Guide to Boise •

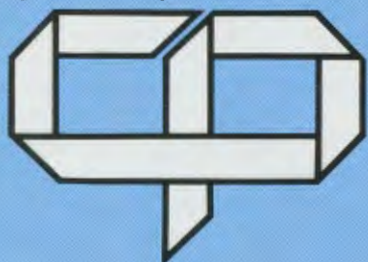
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

**By Tom Blaine, President
BSU Alumni Association**

On behalf of the Boise State University Alumni Association I would like to welcome Dr. Charles Ruch as our new president and Pokey Allen as our new head football coach.

The Alumni Association looks forward to working with these two men to make BSU better both academically and athletically.

Dr. Ruch will not only take Boise State into the next century but will make our university one of the most highly respected institutions in the Northwest. The Alumni Association will become a bigger part of the team by working closer with the Foundation in academic fundraising.

With a new leader on campus, 1993 is going to be a very positive step forward for BSU. Let's all get together and work in a positive and constructive manner to ensure Dr. Ruch's goals for Boise State are achieved.

Allen will bring excitement to Boise State's football program. He will not only get alumni involved, but also the students, as he said during recent interviews. In Allen I think you will see a coach who is very concerned about student athletes graduating, as well as a coach who believes football should be fun and entertaining for everyone.

Finally, we appreciate and respect your input. Thanks again for your comments and thoughts. □



NAMES SOUGHT FOR ANNUAL AWARD

You are encouraged to submit nominations for the 1993 Distinguished Alumni awards. Up to four alums will receive the awards at the 1993 Distinguished Alumni and Top Ten Scholars Banquet April 16.

The award was established to "honor those persons who have achieved distinction, honor and excellence in scholarship, leadership, achievement or service."

Past recipients of the award are:

1992 — John Carley, Bethine Church and Jay Luo.

1991 — Harry K. Fritchman II, Kathleen W. "Kitty" Gurnsey and Larry Jackson.

1990 — Chief Justice Robert E. Bakes, Gary L. Bennett, William C. Anderson and Diane H. Russell.

1989 — William M. Agee, C. Patrick Fleenor, Michael Hoffman and Anne Millbrooke.

1988 — John A. Elorriaga, Karl N. Knapp, and James D. McClary.

Submit nominations to Distinguished Alumni Awards, BSU Alumni Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. □

ALUMNI URGED TO PAY '93 DUES

Membership fees for BSU alums who wish to join the Alumni Association are due for 1993. Annual dues, based on the calendar year, remain at \$25 per person (or per household if a couple has earned a minimum of 16 credit hours at the university).

Benefits of membership include use of BSU's recreational facilities (with purchase of a P.E. user pass); use of the library; discounted movie theater tickets; invitations to alumni events; discounts to BSU theatre arts and music department events; discounted travel and life insurance programs; Student Union Recreation Center discounts; discounted fees at the BSU Human Performance Center and others.

For information, call (208) 385-1698. □

SCANDINAVIAN CRUISES SET FOR JULY, SEPT.

The Alumni Association board of directors invites BSU alums and friends to sample the rich and wonderfully varied cultures of Scandinavia on a two-week cruise. Two cruise dates are available this year: July 7-21 and Sept. 8-22.

The cruise includes the finest hotels available in terrific locations and outside cabins when cruising. Full buffet breakfasts daily, five lunches and six sumptuous dinners are also included, as well as city tours of Helsinki, Copenhagen, Oslo, Bergen and Stockholm. The cities of Kattgat/Skagerrak and Ulvik will also be visited.

Most importantly, you can make your ad-

venture even more memorable by sampling "glasnost" on a three-day optional extension to fantastic St. Petersburg, Russia. It is one of the most opulent cities in the world and certainly one of the most interesting, especially right now.

Prices, based on a Boise departure, are \$3,469 for the September cruise and \$3,869 for the July cruise. Early booking discounts also are available.

For further information or reservations, call Vantage Travel at 1-800-833-0899. Be sure to mention Tracking #AD60990 and Group #7153 to ensure you are booked with the Boise State University group. □

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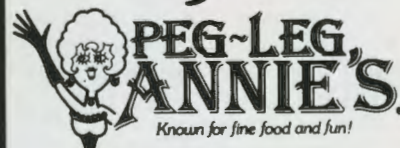
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BSU student Jim Talbot's photograph of Boise resident Thelma Burkett was selected from more than 27,000 entries for the November/December contest issue of American Photography Magazine.

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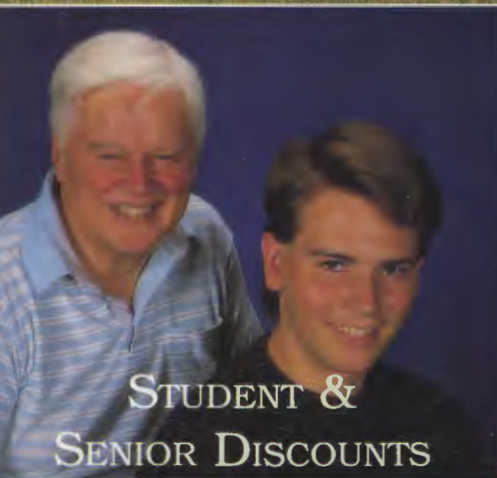
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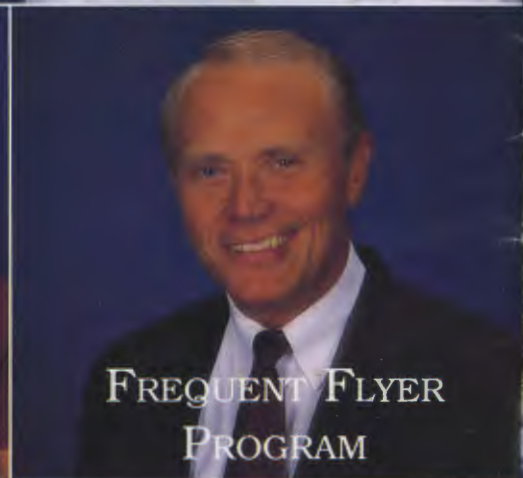
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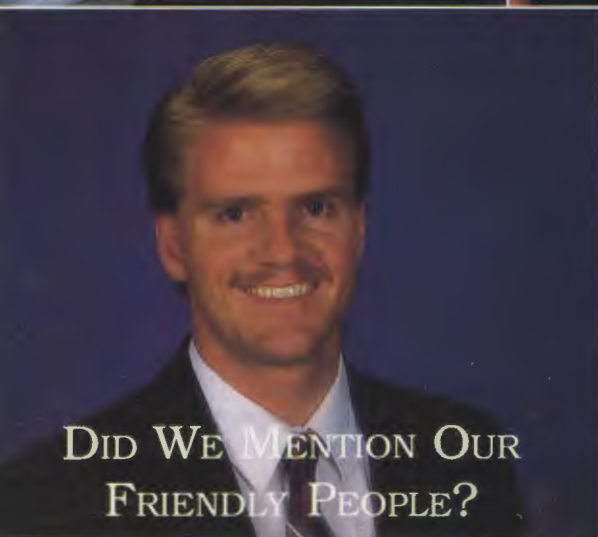
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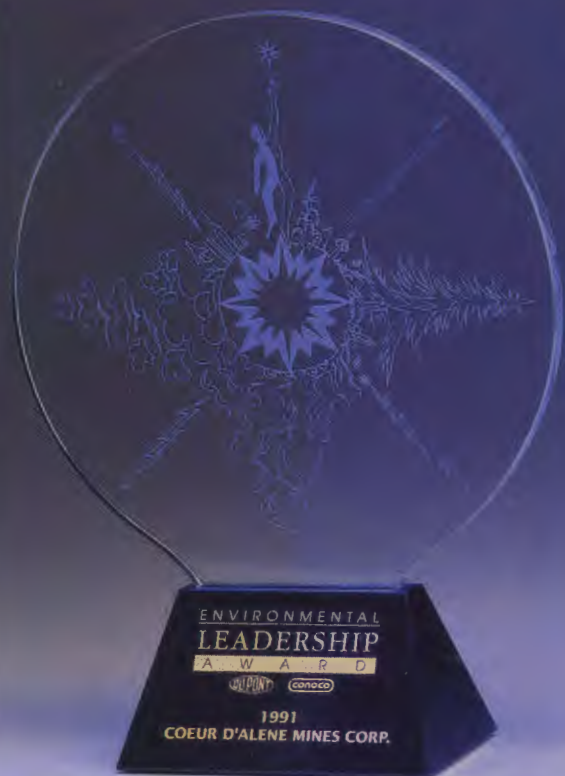
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At Coeur d'Alene Mines, environmental leadership starts at the top. A "take-the-initiative" approach by our employees has always emphasized environmental stewardship as a corporate responsibility.

It's the way we do business.

Coeur d'Alene Mines' environmental philosophy includes response to local public concerns, development of new technologies, and the extra effort to maintain environmental harmony. We're proud of our leadership in reclamation, wildlife enhancement and water quality protection.

Our philosophy works.

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



Coeur d'Alene Mines
CORPORATION

NYSE:CDE

505 Front Avenue • Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814



How Many Banks Can Say They Knew Your Grandfather's Grandfather's Business?

Look back a few generations. If your family has roots in Idaho, chances are we've done business with them. Even as early as 1865, we were doing business with many of the miners, farmers and shopkeepers who sparked Idaho's diverse and growing industries.

And we've grown with them.

**First
Security
Bank**

Currently Giving 110% customer.

Today, First Security is the largest bank holding company in the Intermountain West. And we're still providing the financial products and services that our customers have come to expect from a leader. A position that reflects the work ethic and character of a rare breed of customer.

Member F.D.I.C.

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