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OFF TO A GOOD START
Gov. Cecil Andrus and former Albertson's CEO Warren McCain, from right, were among the dignitaries on the business end of a shovel May 3 when they led ground-breaking ceremonies for the $10 million BSU Library addition and renovation. (See story Page 8.)
Chuck Scheer photo.
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MAKING A DIFFERENCE

By Charles Ruch, President

As I write, I am completing my fourth month as president of Boise State University. For me, it has been an amazing period. While the days frequently appear to be a blur of meetings, conferences and opportunities to meet the immediate and extended BSU family, the time has been rich and rewarding. At the time I accepted the appointment at Boise State, I was convinced BSU was a wonderful institution with a rich legacy and a great future in a city integral to the life of the university. I felt that Boise was a friendly city and Boise State a warm institution. Nothing in the past four months has diminished these perceptions.

My welcome to Boise has been extraordinary. Everyone has warmly greeted Sally and me, making us immediately feel a part of the university and the community. It is a wonderful experience, and we are most appreciative.

Over the past four months, I have had several occasions to speak with alumni both here in Boise and on a trip to Portland and Seattle. Whether graduates of Boise Junior College, Boise State College or Boise State University, I have been struck by three messages that you have communicated with clarity.

First, many of you have relayed to me what a profound influence BSU had on your life. Something happened on the shores of the Boise River that impacted your life intellectually, professionally, socially or athletically. You told me that Boise State is an institution that makes the difference in the lives of those who attend.

Second, many of you have shared stories about a faculty member of importance to you. The interaction between student and faculty, the quality of instruction, and the level of caring outside the classroom were among your strongest remembrances of the institution.

Finally, you continue to express enormous pride in the growth and achievements of Boise State and show great confidence in its future.

I share your observations about our university. My goal is that in the years to come we can continue to make them the cornerstones of education at Boise State. BSU must continue to be an institution that involves its students, is known for its quality teaching and scholarship, and engenders pride.

To accomplish these goals will take your continuing support — tangible support, yes, but perhaps more important, intangible efforts.

There are three things that alumni can do that would be helpful to their alma mater. First, support the Alumni Association, become involved in alumni activities, assume a leadership role and continue to be in touch with the life of the institution. Through these activities you can become an articulate spokesperson for both higher education and our university.

Second, help us identify talented men and women interested in college and refer them to our Admissions Office. Next year we hope to set up an alumni counseling program to assist our Admissions Office in identifying and recruiting the best and the brightest to Boise State.

Finally, let us know of your concerns about the university. Please feel free to write or call with your ideas about how BSU can do an even better job of providing a first-rate education for our many citizens.

Most of you are familiar with our requests for financial assistance. We hope you accept those requests as an opportunity to ensure future excellence at the university. For those who have the means, there is no better investment in the human capital of Idaho.

Past alumni support, for example, has been used to fund scholarships, library materials, equipment and special projects such as research, guest lecturers and seminars.

Each year our financial support from alumni increases. We are pleased with that trend, for it reflects a growing pride and involvement in Boise State. We accept each donation with the understanding that, first, the university will be a good steward of your funds, and, second, that the investment you have made will yield dividends in the form of improved educational services at Boise State.

Alumni are the cornerstone of our giving program. In the future, I look forward to thanking many of you personally for your assistance. In the meantime, it is important for you to know that your efforts are appreciated.

I am delighted to be at Boise State. It is a wonderful institution with a great future. As we move into the next century, the success of Boise State is going to be very much dependent on the success of all the members of our family — our students, faculty, staff, alumni — working together to improve the quality of our institution.

I look forward to meeting with you and learning more about how Boise State has impacted your life. More importantly, I need to know your aspirations and desires for the future. Please write!
April. She accepted a quilt from the Boise Peace Quilt Project and heard a composition written in her honor by Mark Camphouse, right. The piece was performed by the Symphonic Winds under the direction of BSU’s Marcellus Brown, center. (For more on Parks’ visit, see Page 18.)

**DESPITE INCREASE, BSU’S BUDGET IS TIGHT**

Boise State’s budget for the next year will be extremely tight, but the university will be able to offer most of its current services, says President Charles Ruch.

The Idaho Legislature appropriated $54.3 million for FY94, a 5.6 percent increase from FY93. That, coupled with an estimated $1.2 million from increased fees and tuition, provides enough to cover inflation and to fund six new faculty and 10 new staff positions. No funds were available for new academic programs or building projects.

The lean budget means BSU can’t hire the faculty and support staff it needs to keep pace with the growing demand for more classes and services by a student body that increased by 900 students this year.

**AUCTION ‘93 BIDDERS SURPASS GOAL**

Student scholarship funds are more than $200,000 richer thanks to the generosity of enthusiastic bidders at Auction ’93. About 450 people attended the biennial auction in May.

Proceeds from the auction, which is co-sponsored by the Bronco Athletic Association and the Alumni Association, benefit academic and athletic scholarships.

“The auction went very, very well,” says BAA executive director Bob Madden, noting that the total had surpassed the $200,000 goal set by the auction committee.

On the auction block were about 500 items ranging from $25 on up, including a barbecue for 10 hosted by Bronco football coach Pokey Allen and his staff, four automobiles with one-year leases and trips to the South Pacific, Florida, Hawaii, Mexico, South America and other destinations.

Co-chairs for Auction ’93 were Bill Ilett, president of Trans Corp., and Jim Nelson, owner of Nelson Construction.

Since the first auction in 1983, the event has raised more than $1 million for scholarships and the Library.

**LIBRARY BECOMES CONSTRUCTION ZONE**

Usually Boise State University’s Library is a sanctuary of silence. Not now.

Construction crews are in the beginning stages of an 18-month effort to renovate and expand the Library. The result will be more room for the Library’s growing collection and a more efficient use of space for operations and academic departments housed in the building.

The project is funded through a combination of public and private funds — a $6 million donation from Albertson’s Inc. and a $4 million state appropriation. Upon completion, the building will be renamed the Albertsons Library.

This is the first renovation of the Library since 1969, when the four-story wing was added. The original three-story structure was built 30 years ago.

The new space should increase seating capacity 20-25 percent and provide for collection development for the next 10 years, says BSU Library director Tim Brown.

The Library will be virtually a new building by the time construction is complete in late 1994, says Brown. The interior of the current building will be renovated and reorganized, and a new 50,000-square-foot addition to the front of the building will provide new space for periodicals, the circulation desk and other services.

The next 18 months will be a challenge for Library staff and users alike, says Brown. Everything in the building — offices, services and collections — will be moved at least once during construction.

Once put back together, the Library will still be home to several academic departments and offices — sociology, history, criminal justice, the Honors Program and Continuing Education. The social work department will move into the building, but KAID television studios will move off campus.

One new feature will be the Warren McCain Reading Room and Collection of western studies materials, which will be located on the second floor of the new addition. An auction sponsored by the Bronco Athletic Association and Alumni Association two years ago raised $500,000 to purchase books for the collection.

The long-range plan, says Brown, is to move academic units to a new building within the next decade. With that space converted to Library use, another addition shouldn’t be needed for another 20 years, he says.
BSU NAMES NEW BUSINESS DEAN

Boise State University’s search for a new business dean has ended in Toledo, Ohio. Bill Ruud, currently acting dean of the College of Business Administration at the University of Toledo, will replace Bong Shin, who died of cancer last October.


BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland says Ruud has a “rich record” of success as a scholar, teacher and administrator.

“Dr. Ruud combines a diverse background with a very progressive approach to education. We are confident he will serve the university and community well,” says Selland.

The appointment is subject to approval by the Idaho Board of Education.

Ruud, 40, says he was attracted by Boise State’s location in a capital city with a solid business base.

“There are tremendous opportunities here for the business college and the business community to work cooperatively. As dean, I plan to build on the strengths that already exist and act as a catalyst for new initiatives,” he says.

Ruud, who promises to bring “enthusiasm and energy” to the job, started at the University of Toledo in 1981 as an associate professor of management. Since then, he has filled administrative positions in areas that range from student affairs to the honors program. Prior to being named acting dean, he was director of Toledo’s executive MBA program.

He earned his doctorate in 1978 from the University of Nebraska at Lincoln and has published more than 25 papers on organizational behavior, management theory and other business topics.

The biggest challenge facing business schools today is to mesh their research and teaching with the needs of business, Ruud says.

“Many schools across the country have fallen behind business. If some of them were businesses, they would be out of business. We must be more proactive players ... the next decade will bring an environment of change to colleges of business,” he said.

The BSU College of Business is the largest in the state, enrolling approximately 3,000 majors.

Ruud and his wife, Judy, who is a practicing attorney, will move to Boise this summer.

Ruud says, “We are excited by the opportunity to come to Boise. All of the elements are there for success ... the faculty is outstanding, the programs are diverse and the community is supportive.”

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FOCUS 9
CHANGES APPEAR IMMINENT FOR FOOTBALL

Whither the Boise State football program? At least one thing is certain: football at Boise State is about to change.

Among the possibilities? The Broncos could land in Division I-A — the NCAA’s top bracket, or, they could see football downsized in response to cost-cutting measures in the Big Sky Conference.

The fate of football at BSU remains to be seen. But a task force charged with assessing the future of the program believes membership in the Division I-A Big West Conference is the way to go.

BSU President Charles Ruch commissioned the task force to examine the school’s football program after the Big Sky presidents voted in March to reduce the number of football scholarships from the current 63 to 45 over the next three years.

Saddled with expensive, often money-losing football programs, the Big Sky presidents said reducing scholarships would help contain costs while also narrowing the gap of scholarships between men and women student-athletes.

But the presidents, recognizing that the scholarship limitations may not meet the needs of all Big Sky schools, also approved a motion that allowed two schools to petition the league to withdraw their football programs from the conference.

Boise State and the University of Idaho quickly reserved those two spots and began feasibility studies regarding the future of their football programs.

After a monthlong study, BSU’s 16-member task force — comprised of university and community representatives and chaired by Executive Vice President Larry Selland — concluded that by playing football at a higher level, Boise State has the potential to raise revenue and accommodate future growth in the Boise market.

“We discussed several options, from remaining in the Big Sky to playing as an independent to dropping football. But after the task force saw the projections, it came to the conclusion that the 45 scholarship limit would restrict Boise State’s potential,” says Selland.

The task force, which presented its report to Ruch in mid-May, recommended that:

- BSU should upgrade its football program to Division I-A status and seek membership in the Big West Conference.
- BSU should work closely with the University of Idaho and Idaho State University and Big West conferences. It concluded that increased attendance, television revenues, fund-raising and game guarantees would follow Big West membership.

The bottom line: During the first year in the Big West, Boise State could earn at least $455,000 more than it would as a member of the Big Sky with the 45-scholarship limit.

“The task force was very conservative in its approach to the numbers. We think the projections are as accurate as projections can be,” says Selland.

Selland says the task force was “very interested” in football’s impact on funding for women’s athletic programs.

“The Big Sky presidents addressed gender equity by reducing scholarships and expenses for men. But the task force felt Boise State’s situation was different.

“The task force felt that a portion of the increase in football revenues can be dedicated to the budgets of women’s athletics. I doubt if the task force would have reached the conclusions it did if football didn’t improve the revenue picture for the women’s programs,” Selland says.

The report was widely circulated for public comment on and off campus during the first week in May. The final decision over the future of BSU’s football program rests with the State Board of Education. Ruch plans to discuss the report with that board later this year.
NIGERIAN PROFESSOR BUILDING BRIDGES ACROSS CULTURAL GAP

By N.L. Gray

Armed with an antelope skin drum and a repertoire of ancient songs, Nigerian Method Odoemene is changing the way children think about themselves and the world around them.

Odoemene, an adjunct faculty member in BSU's geosciences department, has spent the past year giving lectures to schoolchildren throughout the state in his campaign for global harmony.

Funded in part by the National Geographic Society, Odoemene's lectures are informal. He often sits on the floor with the children gathered around him and talks about life in Africa. Odoemene shows slides of villages and talks about foods and customs. Sometimes he teaches traditional songs and games.

Odoemene believes that children who have an awareness of other cultures are less inclined to be prejudiced. "The moment you begin to know about the person and the person's way of life you begin to come close and talk about things. That way you begin to respect a person and know that they have something [to offer]."

Teaching the world that Africans have something to contribute is very important to Odoemene. "It helps not only me, but everyone in the world today to make young people learn to tolerate, accept and interact with people of other cultures," says Odoemene.

Odoemene hopes that multicultural programs will become part of the core curriculum in grade schools and universities. He feels that without an adequate knowledge of other cultures students will fail. "This relationship is imminent," says Odoemene of the shrinking world and global cultures.

Educated at the University of Nigeria in Nsukka and Salzburg University in Austria, Odoemene has taught African culture in schools throughout Europe. He came to the United States in 1989 after completing his Ph.D. research in geology at Salzburg. His wife is a nursing student at BSU. He, his wife and three children live in student housing on the university campus.

N.L. Gray of Boise is a senior English major and an intern in the Office of News Services.
TEEN GETS SNEAK PREVIEW OF COLLEGE

By LaVelle Gardner

The first day of college can be exciting—even frightening—for incoming freshmen. But imagine what it was like for 13-year-old Elizabeth Barchas on her first day at Boise State last January.

"I was pretty afraid of not being able to fit in and the work being too hard," she says. "But [my classmates] treat me just like any other classmate."

Barchas, who is taking both English composition and a math class, is enrolled in a special non-degree student program at BSU. With this program, the seventh-grader is able to take courses at the university to supplement her education at Basin 72 Elementary School in Idaho City.

Four days a week Barchas is up at the crack of dawn so she can catch the bus for the half-hour commute to BSU for her 7:40 a.m. class. After class, she catches the bus again for another 30 minutes and is back at Basin before noon, where she completes her regular studies and extracurricular activities, which include cheerleading and playing on the basketball team.

"I think it's a great experience. It's neat that a small school like Basin can be so flexible [with its opportunities for students]," says Barchas. "I like both of my teachers at BSU and I love the way they teach."

"Elizabeth is extremely bright and she has surpassed Basin's ability to meet her needs in English and math," says Lon Streib, special education coordinator at Basin.

But Streib stresses the program does not move her ahead in grades—instead it gives her the opportunity to move "horizontally" without losing the social and peer interaction of her own age group.

In addition to her activities at school, Barchas also is an aspiring writer. She recently completed a manuscript that she hopes will eventually be published, and has begun working on a second project.

Despite a busy schedule, Barchas is interested in furthering her education at BSU. "I think I'd really enjoy [coming back to BSU]," she says.

Barchas' math professor, Dave Ferguson, would agree that she is up to the task. He says she interacts well with other students in his class and her work is very good.

Next fall, Streib hopes to send a few more students to BSU as part of the same program.

Despite her age, Barchas isn't the youngest student to attend BSU. Jay Luo, who is the youngest person to graduate from an American university according to the Guinness Book of World Records, earned a B.S. in mathematics from BSU at age 12."

SUMMERFEST '93 OFFERS MUSIC IN MCCALL

For three years, professional musicians have entertained Summer Fest audiences at BSU's Amphitheatre with programs of pops, light classical and jazz. This summer, they'll once again make music in Boise June 4-20.

But this year the musicians also will pack up their instruments and head to central Idaho for a first-time outdoor festival Aug. 6-8 on the shores of Payette Lake.

Conductor Michael Samball says the McCall programs will be family-oriented performances with an upbeat musical blend.

The festival opens Aug. 6 with pop, rock, folk and Broadway show tunes for "Pop Goes the Orchestra." On Aug. 7, the program takes a classical turn with light favor-
STATE BOARD OKs 9 PERCENT FEE HIKE

The cost of attending Boise State is going up. At its April meeting the Idaho Board of Education approved a $62 per semester increase in resident fees, 9 percent more than last year.

Students will also pay $118 for a refundable insurance policy that is built into fees, a $37 premium increase over the current year.

Including insurance, fees next year will be $858 per semester. Those who take a refund on insurance will pay $740.

Of the $62 increase, $29 will be used to renovate three of Boise State's residence halls — Chaffee, Driscoll and Morrison.

Those halls, all more than 30 years old, will be brought up to current fire and safety codes.

The fee will also finance a 125-bed addition to Chaffee Hall, one of several steps taken recently to increase on-campus living opportunities for students. Last year the university purchased an apartment complex and got State Board of Education approval to build additional family housing units.

The biggest hike came for new non-resident students, whose tuitions jumped from $1,325 to $1,525 per semester. The increase is part of a phased effort to charge non-resident students for the cost of their instruction.

BSU has a new Bronco in the corral. This 4-foot high bronze sculpture by Marilyn Hoff-Hansen of Idaho Falls is a centerpiece of the North Lounge in the Student Union.

JULY 28 IS FALL '93 APPLICATION DEADLINE

New and returning students who are planning to attend BSU this fall will want to remember this date: July 28. That's the deadline for degree-seeking students to complete the application process for fall semester.

The new deadline was implemented to encourage students to plan early for college and avoid last-minute problems.

Those who complete their files after July 28 will be given the option of attending as a non-degree-seeking student or waiting until the following semester.

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DEAR EDITOR:

Please know that, happily, most Boise State alumni do not share the opinion expressed by Michael Most in his letter just published in FOCUS. Most of us feel challenged by such articles as the one he objected to. Learn! Grow! Change! Expand your mind, Michael! I don't want just a newsletter to. Learn! Grow! Change! Expand your mind.

Robertson. The article appeared in the Fall 1992 issue of FOCUS.

Editor's Note: The piece in question was "Women of Underachievement," a First Word column written by Boise teacher Sheila Robertson. The article appeared in the Fall 1992 issue.

DEAR EDITOR:

We thought FOCUS was a magazine about BSU, the faculty, student and faculty achievements, alumni and their achievements plus news of alumni weddings and deaths. Guess that was a huge misconception!

What do the articles on the ACLU and gays have to do with BSU and what FOCUS was intended? We read the garbage about the ACLU and gays on a daily basis as well as on TV ad nauseum. Cut this garbage and concentrate on BSU.

Taylor and Alice Robertson Depoe Bay, Ore.

DEAR EDITOR:

Please remove my name from your mailing list.

I'm disappointed by the article "Gays on Guard" by Bob Evancho.

Terry Gaddis Darlington, Idaho

DEAR EDITOR:

Bob Evancho’s “Gays on Guard” essay is a fascinating look at a subculture under siege. Fear and misunderstanding threaten all of our rights. As a university community, we can avoid controversy, abdicating our responsibility to address the important issues. Or, like Evancho, we can write about what divides us, doing our best to be fair while addressing controversy head on.

Todd Shallat
BSU history professor

DEAR EDITOR:

[Regarding] the ACLU article in the current FOCUS, see the enclosed Newsweek article from Feb. 15, 1993.

Germany's Justice Ministry spokesman, Klaus Meyer, in connection with neo-Nazis in today's Germany, says: "We can't be so liberal that we are killed by it." His reference is to civil freedoms (speech, etc.). It would do the ACLU some good to consider that statement so as to avoid losing the baby down the drain with the bath water...

Gladys Soloway
Morristown, N.J.

DEAR EDITOR:

Remove my name from the mailing list for FOCUS. I no longer want it coming into my home.

I have reached the end of my tolerance with your intolerance of my Christian beliefs. It seems that to FOCUS, attitudes that stand for morality and forthright behavior are opportunities to belittle Christians and what they stand for.

For me to abhor homosexual practices and to attempt to protect my child from the sheer stupidity of living a lifestyle that is committed only to debauchery is depicted by FOCUS to be narrow-minded and along the order of hatred for minorities. It is not hatred! It falls into the same category as disdaining murder. It is disdaining an activity, not a human being.

To be anti-special interest is not to be anti-gay. But you want me to make it a "narrow-minded, self-righteous, Bible thumping" Christian thing. That's your free speech rights, but it is also my right to dissociate myself from the FOCUS, and its hidden "Anti-Christian" agenda.

Remove my name from your mailing list! FOCUS will not come into my house again, if I have to pitch it in the garbage on my way into the house from the mailbox.

Rev. Gregory D. Lindstrom (BBA, computer information systems, '82)
Rio Rancho, N.M.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am concerned that FOCUS is looking less and less like an alumni magazine, and more like the voice of the far-left wing of the Democratic Party.

It seems to me that the purpose of an alumni publication is to warm the hearts of graduates with memories of the teachers who inspired us, pictures of the place, and news about our fellow graduates. As these warm memories are nurtured, the probability of service and contributions by alumni will be increased.

The current articles in the past few issues of FOCUS do none of these things. The articles seem to be fine journalism on important issues, and each has a place in the editorial section of a newspaper. But frankly, articles about pagan religion, battles between cities and the ACLU, homosexual rights, and racial oppression do precious little to provide any connection at all to the university. To the contrary, I felt that some of the articles contained a tone making light of traditional Judeo-Christian moral codes which I personally hold very dear.

At this point, I do not feel good about BSU, if what is being presented in FOCUS is truly a picture of the goals, priorities and orientation of the university.

John D. Groesbeck
(BA, political science, '86)
Hyrum, Utah

DEAR EDITOR:

I read the article by Amy Stahl, "Hispanic Hardships." The work by professor Richard Baker hit home. I was stationed at Mountain Home AFB in 1976-1979. I met several of these migrant workers. Even then I was shocked at what I had heard about the farmers. The one that sticks out is the one where some farmers would call INS days before payday. The stereotypes of Hispanics are not all true, just like not all farmers are good. I don't have the same attitudes for all Idahoans or farmers for whatever reasons I've been given. It doesn't surprise me about the labor camps either.

I won't state how I was sometimes treated and looked at because of my dark skin. I don't want to sound like a whiner. Since 1979, I've earned my A.S., B.S., and M.A. in management. I am now working on my M.S. in psychology. But it was first there, in Idaho, where I first heard "No matter how much education you have, you'll still be a f-----g wetback." I, of course, was taking courses from BSU.

Good work, professor Baker, you have my utmost respect.

Armando Alvear
Kingsville, Texas
A Jog Through Hanoi

By Peter Lichtenstein

The monkeys in the cage by the entrance to the Ministry of Defense Guest House screamed at me as I jogged out onto Pho Pham Ngu Lao, Hanoi's equivalent to the Champs Elysees in Paris. The cycle drivers lounging in their three-wheeled rigs outside the gate beckoned to me as I ran past them. They wanted me to buy them beers at the tiny sidewalk cafe at the corner. Hundreds of these cafes have sprouted all over Hanoi after the government began its sweeping economic reforms (doi moi, or "renovation") in 1986. The sign above the solitary table at the cafe is brand new and reads, "Home Away From Home — English Sometimes Spoken Here." I could not stop and I left the drivers behind roaring in laughter.

I ran about three blocks along Pho Pham Ngu Lao and waved at the old toothless bicycle repairman sitting on the curb waiting for customers, and at a group of young men squatting on short stools and sipping tea at another sidewalk cafe. Their stares followed me as I turned the corner at the history museum, a large ornate French building surrounded by royal palms and overgrown shrubbery.

My route took me north along Duong Tran Nhat Duat. It is a busy commercial thoroughfare which runs along the Song Hong (Red) River. Between Duong Tran Nhat Duat and the river runs the main railroad line between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) to the south. I shared the pavement with hundreds of small noisy motorcycles, bicycles, cyclos, trucks, automobiles, buses, pushcarts and pedestrians, each struggling to gain some advantage over the other, sounding horns and ringing bells to encourage the others to get out of the way.

After about a half mile, Duong Tran Nhat Duat empties into a large traffic plaza with five or six streets radiating outward in many directions. The buildings in this area are fascinating vestiges of French colonialism. Most are two- and three-story structures that were designed as single-family dwellings. Today, each house is home for 10 to 20 families. The pastel colors of the houses are now badly faded and stained by the constant tropical humidity and frequent rain.

The street bustles with life. Women wearing the ubiquitous conical straw hats wash clothes in buckets on the sidewalk (the city water system, built by the French, is virtually dysfunctional and contaminated). Children play in the street as grandparents watch over them. Young men sit on the curb playing cards. Vendors sell fresh vegetables and fruit from pushcarts. Several flower shops display gorgeous bouquets of freshly cut irises, roses, carnations and other varieties I could not identify. There are dozens more of the tiny cafes along Ng Huu Huan, some with hand painted signs advertising "pho ga," a very delicious chicken and vegetable noodle soup. Tiny shops occupy the old store fronts. They sell everything from baby clothes to calendars with revealing photos of beautiful women. These shops have also flourished in Vietnam as a result of the economic reforms.

I caught up to a cyclo carrying several enormous sacks of rice. The sacks were piled so high that the driver could hardly see over them. He wore a green hard shell helmet, a popular style among Hanoi men. I jogged beside him for a while, both of us struggling and sweating. A beggar spotted me and rushed up to me with his straw hat in his hand. I carry no money while I jog so I sidestepped around him and continued on, pondering the differences in our lives.

After several blocks my route bore westward onto Pho Ngo Quyen. On the north side is the large French-styled Vietnamese State Guest House. Jane Fonda stayed there when she visited Hanoi in 1972, during "Johnson's War." Across the street from the State Guest House is the Metropole Hotel, formerly the Thong Nhat ("Reunification") Hotel, formerly the Metropole Hotel. It is the place to stay for expatriates in Hanoi, and I go there periodically to have a drink and listen to chamber music.

I reached Pho Hai Ba Trung and turned left, back toward my guest house, my three-mile circuit almost complete. Behind me, about two blocks away on Pho Hai Ba Trung, is the infamous Hanoi Hilton, a place I try to avoid on my jog. It is a prison which used to house downed American pilots.

My guest house now came into sight as I returned to Pham Ngu Lao. The young men at the cafe recognized me and encouraged me to run faster. The bicycle repairman waved cheerfully. The cycle drivers were now sound asleep in their cyclos as I dashed into the guest house courtyard and came to a stop. The monkeys were in the midst of a struggle over a cigarette butt and were no longer interested in me. It was hot and humid and I was soaked with sweat. I cooled off by walking beneath the tall palms along the old section of the guest house. I shared the pavement with hundreds of small noisy motorcycles, bicycles, cyclos, trucks, automobiles, buses, pushcarts and pedestrians, each struggling to gain some advantage over the other, sounding horns and ringing bells to encourage the others to get out of the way.

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Winter and spring sports season were some of the most successful in Bronco history, with athletes from five sports — men's basketball, gymnastics, wrestling, tennis and golf — advancing to NCAA post-season competition. The men's basketball and men's tennis teams won Big Sky titles.

It was also a year for records to be broken — career scoring in men's basketball and the all-around score in gymnastics, to name two.

In **MEN'S BASKETBALL**, seniors Tanoka Beard and Lance Vaughn led BSU to a 21-8 record and second place in the Big Sky. But after two previous conference losses to rival Idaho, the Broncos surprised the Vandals at the conference tournament in Moscow, thus winning the Big Sky's automatic berth in the NCAA tournament. It was the third NCAA appearance for the Broncos, and the second under coach Bobby Dye.

The Broncos traveled to Salt Lake City to meet the nationally ranked Vanderbilt Commodores. Falling behind as many as 30 points in the second half, the Broncos lost 92-72 to the team from Nashville, Tenn.

The NCAA appearance marked the end of the career of Beard, who broke Steve Connors' career scoring record that stood for 15 years. Beard broke the record during the Big Sky tournament win over Idaho, and went on to score 1,966 points compared to Connors' 1,927.

Beard was named to the all-conference team for the fourth year and Dye was named the conference coach of the year.

Boise State's **GYMNASTICS** team was the best in school history, setting school scoring records in every category. The Broncos ended the season ranked 17th in the nation.

The gymnasts took fourth in two post-season meets — the West qualifying meet for the NCAA championships and the NIT meet held the following week.

Sophomore Julie Wagner became the first Boise State gymnast to earn All-America status when she placed eighth in the all-around competition at the NCAA finals. She won the all-around at the NIT meet a week earlier. Wagner also scored a perfect 10 — the first in school history — on the vault during a regular season meet.

The Broncos also beat the team's scoring record with 192.1 points at the Western Athletic Conference championships.

Boise State's **WRESTLERS** compiled a 5-7 dual meet record during the season and then finished fifth in the Pac-10 conference meet dominated by national power Arizona State. But four Broncos qualified to wrestle in the NCAA finals — Tony Vanek, Andy Leathers, Tony Evans and Paul Jackson.

The **WOMEN'S BASKETBALL** team started strong, winning against Pac-10 teams like Washington, Oregon and California. But Big Sky Conference opponents Montana and Montana State were too much to handle as the Broncos finished third in the league and ended the season with a 19-8 record.

Junior center Lidiya Varbanova led the nation in scoring percentage for the second consecutive year, hitting 68 percent of her shots. She was named a regional Kodak All-American and was selected for the Bulgarian national team this summer.

Sophomore guard Trish Bader won a spot on the U.S. Sports Festival team that will compete in San Antonio, Texas, this summer. She is the first BSU basketball player ever named to the team.

The last time the Broncos won a **MEN'S TENNIS** title Boise State was still a college and Watergate was a fresh news story. But this spring the Broncos repeated the feat of that 1974 team by winning the Big Sky championship on their home courts.

Ernesto Diaz, the Bronco's No. 1 player all season, led the team effort to unseat Weber, a longtime conference power in tennis. BSU lost only two matches en route to the title, beating Eastern Washington 7-0, Weber State 6-1 and Northern Arizona 5-1. Diaz, who finished the season with a 28-7 record, was among the 64 players selected to compete in the NCAA tournament. He is the second Bronco ever to qualify.

The **WOMEN'S TENNIS** team placed second to Weber in the conference, its highest finish in history.

In **TRACK**, the men's indoor team was second to Northern Arizona in the conference meet and the women placed third. Coach Ed Jacoby, an assistant at the 1992 Olympics, was named the head coach of the U.S. team that will compete at the world championships this summer in Germany.

The **MEN'S GOLF** team won three out of 10 meets this season, and David LaBeck qualified for the regional NCAA tournament, the first Bronco to advance that far in golf play.

The **WOMEN'S GOLF** team played in eight meets and won the Bronco Invitational in its first year of competition.

The **MANE LINE DANCERS** won the national championship in the pom dance competition at the National Collegiate Cheerleading and Dance Championships held last January in Dallas.

As **FOCUS** went to press, Boise State was in first place for the Big Sky Conference all-sports trophy in all three categories — men's sports, women's sports and all-sports. Results of the conference track and field championships May 22 in Spokane, Wash., will determine the eventual winner in the all-sports trophies.
WRITERS, READERS TO MEET IN AUGUST

Montana author James Welch and Portland-based novelist David Duncan are among several prominent western writers who will give readings and workshops Aug. 19-21 at Boise State's second annual Writers and Readers Rendezvous at Shore Lodge in McCall.

Welch is the author of The Indian Lawyer, Winter in the Blood, Death of Jim Loney and numerous other publications. Duncan wrote The River Why and The Brothers K, which was published in 1992 by Doubleday.

Other featured writers are Kent Anderson, Lorian Hemingway and Cort Conley. Anderson is a BSU English professor and author of Sympathy for the Devil. Hemingway of Seattle is a granddaughter of Ernest Hemingway. Her novel Walking into the River was published by Simon and Schuster. Conley is the author of several Idaho guidebooks and is the publisher of Backeddy Books.

Workshops will be conducted by last year's Rendezvous presenters, including Pam Houston, Robert Wrigley, Clay Morgan, Mary Clearman Blew and Idaho Writer in Residence Daryl Jones.

The Writers and Readers Rendezvous is sponsored by BSU's Division of Continuing Education.

FORENSICS TEAM 6TH IN NATION

Three standout seniors on the Boise State debate and speech team concluded their forensics careers by helping the Broncos to a six-place finish at the Pi Kappa Delta National Forensics Tournament held in Tacoma, Wash.

Seniors Chris Bragg of Jerome, Elisa Massoth of Buhl and Gaylen Pack of Rexburg were among the six competitors who helped BSU to its sixth-place finish in the 86-team field.

The BSU forensics team's performance was the program's highest finish ever in national competition.

BSU entered the tournament at half strength. Budget limitations prevented Boise State from taking the entire 12-person team, which also won its fourth consecutive Northwest Forensic Conference Division II championship, to the national tournament.

Pi Kappa Delta, the forensic honor society for 225 four-year colleges and universities with debate and speech programs, has hosted the national tournament since 1913.

The BSU team is coached by communication professor and Boise State graduate Marty Most.

Southwestern Baptist University of Missouri won the national team title.
SCHOLARSHIP FUND HONORS ROSA PARKS

A scholarship fund has been established at Boise State in honor of Rosa Parks. The scholarship fund will benefit minority students.

Parks is well-known for her refusal to give up her seat to a white man on a segregated bus in Montgomery, Ala., in 1955. Her actions sparked a bus boycott, which became the first major demonstration of the civil rights movement.

Parks, who is known as the “Mother to a Movement,” has since devoted her life to encouraging the nation’s youth to stay in school, work hard and advance their careers. She is also the author of Rosa Parks: My Story, a book about her upbringing and involvement in the civil rights movement.

“The Rosa Parks Academic Leadership Scholarship brings recognition to Parks’ efforts and encourages diversity at Boise State by attracting outstanding minority students to the campus,” said Marcellus Brown, BSU music professor and scholarship organizer.

One of the many contributors to the fund was Boise student Jasmine Furnish, who wrote, “I have been saving my babysitting money and I know $53 isn’t very much, but hopefully it will buy a few books for a minority student. Maybe the Rosa Parks Scholarship Fund will be endowed soon. I really wish I had more to give.”

INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES GIVE GENEROUSLY TO BSU PROGRAMS

- Jim and Janey McClary donated $2,000 for unrestricted use.
- John and Sharon Crim donated $1,000 for the accounting endowed scholarship fund.
- The Langroise Foundation donated $2,000 for the Langroise Business Scholarship.
- An anonymous donor contributed $10,000 for nursing scholarships and research.
- Bob and Susan Carlile donated $1,000 to the accounting endowed scholarship fund.
- Dorothy Brunker gave $1,000 for nursing scholarships.
- Donald and Cecelia Lojek gave $1,500 to the Lojek Family Nursing Scholarship.
- An anonymous donor gave $6,000 to the Edna Reutzel Memorial Nursing Scholarship.
- Fred Thompson donated $1,000 for faculty awards.
- S.S.I. Foods gave $1,000 for the accounting endowed scholarship fund.
- The J.R. Simplot Co. and Hewlett-Packard each donated $1,000 for Summer Fest.
- Adelia and Richard Simplot contributed $1,000 to their endowed scholarship.
- The accounting department endowed scholarship received $1,000 each from Michael Merz, Larry Jeffries, Susan Eastlake, Jim McMurtrey and Reid Langrill.
- West One Bank of Idaho donated $1,000 for a finance scholarship.
- Charles Wilson donated $3,000 to the communication scholarship in his name.
- The Women of BSU gave $3,000 to the Pat Bullington/BSU Wives Scholarship.
- US West Communications contributed $5,000 for the US West Education Symposium at BSU.
- Idaho Power donated $1,000 to the Adult Learning Center Program.
- Frank and Beth Nolan gave $1,000 to the Eugene and Lois Chaffee Scholarship.
- Intermountain Gas Co. donated $3,000 to the Reed Penning Memorial Scholarship and $1,500 to the scholarship in the company’s name.
- The PEO Sisterhood donated $4,279 to the Charlotte Edkins PEO Scholarship.
- The Governor’s Brunch raised $6,000 for BSU scholarship funds.
- An anonymous donor gave $5,000 to a construction management scholarship.
- Designs for Learning donated $5,000 and Hewlett-Packard $1,000 for educational administration.
- BSU received $62,000 from the H.W. Whillock Estate.
- H.J. Heinz Co. donated $4,000 and Hewlett-Packard $1,000 for the accounting department endowed scholarship.
- U.S. Bancorp gave $1,000 to the John and Lois Elorriaga Endowed Scholarship.
- Key Bank of Idaho donated $5,000 for business and general scholarships.
- Dale Angers contributed $2,208 to the Van Vacter Nursing and Construction Management scholarships.
- First Interstate Bank donated $2,000 to the BSU general scholarship fund.
- Aubrey Gaines gave $1,000 to the Rosa Parks Academic Leadership Scholarship.
- David and Shayla Ewy gave $1,000 to the Ruth Ewy Memorial Scholarship.
- Marguerite Gottenberg endowed the Gottenberg History Scholarship.
- CH2M Hill donated $5,000 to the Norm Dahm Engineering Scholarship.

DONOR HELPS STUDENTS GO ON-LINE

Students in two of Boise State University’s residence halls now have two new computer rooms, thanks to a donation from Luella Glasgow Hendryx, Boise.

Hendryx donated $10,000 to purchase six computers and two printers for rooms in the John Barnes Towers and Chaffee Hall.

The donation will improve the academic environment for BSU residence hall students, says student residential life director Richard McKinnon.

“Previously, the only computers available were in labs across campus. Now students can use computers without leaving the hall. This means a great deal to them,” says McKinnon.

The computers were installed in January.

Contributions to the Rosa Parks Scholarship Fund can be made to the Boise State University Foundation, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725.
Six projects were awarded funds in the third annual Boise State University special projects grant program. The grants provide support for academic research, conferences and other projects.

Money for the awards came from Phonathon '92, the BSU Foundation's annual fund-raising appeal for academic support.

The 1993-94 grant recipients are:

- **BSU SEMINARS ON LEARNING STYLES** — $4,892. Dr. Kathleen Butler, an internationally known expert in learning styles, will conduct a series of seminars for the university, public schools and businesses.

- **SUMMERFEST IN MCCALL** — $4,500. The McCall Music Society and Boise State will collaborate to present the first SummerFest in McCall.

- **ESTABLISHMENT OF AN INTERDISCIPLINARY INSTITUTE ON TRANSCULTURAL HEALTH CARE** — $5,000. BSU's College of Health Science and modern language department will establish a health-care institute to teach Spanish culture and language to BSU students and regional health-care professionals through interactive video technology.

- **CULTURAL LEARNING PROJECT: ETHNOGRAPHIC VIDEO SEMINAR** — $3,118. BSU's communication and anthropology departments will develop a seminar in ethnographic video production to address the lack of indigenous cultural workers and ethnographers in Idaho's cultural communities.

- **CITIZENSHIP PREPARATION INSTRUCTIONAL VIDEO PROGRAM** — $4,710. This College of Technology video program will utilize instructional video technology to present citizenship content to prospective naturalization applicants.

- **TUTORING SCENARIOS ON TAPE** — $767. Student Special Services will present an interactive video to augment existing tutor training for academic tutors at BSU and in the community.

The Boise State University Library will receive 150 books dealing with Japanese history, culture and economics through a grant from the Japan Foundation, according to Steven Loughrin-Sacco, chair of the BSU modern languages department.

The books, valued at $6,000, will benefit Japanese-related courses and programs in history, political science, anthropology, business and modern languages. Loughrin-Sacco, who applied for the grant through the Japanese consulate in Portland, says the books should arrive this fall.

Whether you are buying or selling we are committed to helping you through the entire transaction. Call today for two of the best real estate professionals in Boise today.
This year marks the 150th anniversary of the first wagon trains to travel the Oregon Trail from Independence, Mo., to Oregon City, Ore. Since there are TV shows about the settling of the West that have lasted as long as the peak Oregon Trail emigration, our collective memory of the pioneer era is a tad confused. This year provides a good opportunity to separate the celluloid memories from those written on small, dust-caked diaries by women and men who walked alongside ox-drawn wagons for 2,000 miles. The fortitude required to endure family deaths, broken axles, choking dust and plain weariness is worth celebrating. We hope this issue of FOCUS also creates a link to the Oregon Trail by sharing the insights of those who have walked those worn ruts and studied what became one of the most remarkable emigrations in the history of the United States.

By Glenn Oakley

The Indians didn’t have time to scalp Oregon Trail emigrant Charles Bulwinkel, but diarists recording what later became known as the Massacre Rocks attack all noted that the warriors took the $6,000 in cash he reputedly carried.

When the two days of skirmishes ended with 10 emigrants killed and several others wounded, the survivors buried those they could find and auctioned off the victims’ remaining property to help out the widows and children. “A fine lot of books are sold,” wrote one emigrant who noted an unabridged Webster’s went for $3.

The Massacre Rocks fight was an extraordinary event in the course of the Oregon Trail emigration, which is why we know about it 140 years later. Indian attacks were a real concern for the emigrants traveling along the Snake River Plain, especially in the late 1850s and early 1860s. Approximately 400 overland travelers were killed by Indians, according to Idaho State Historical Library historian and BSU alumni Larry Jones. But Jones estimates that between 5,000 and 10,000 emigrants died from accidents and illness, making Indian attacks a comparatively minor threat. Some historians have estimated that as many as 30,000 emigrants died making the 2,000-mile journey.

But aside from the inherently fascinating nature of Indian attacks, the Massacre Rocks incident reveals much about the Oregon Trail, one of the most astounding emigrations in history. By looking at what was an extraordinary event, the ordinary — but often surprising — aspects of the Oregon Trail are revealed: the type of people who made the emigration, the
on the Oregon Trail

crowded nature of the trail, and the effects of the emigration on the landscape and the Indians who lived there. The story of Massacre Rocks also shows how the mythology of the trail has been cultivated.

The term Massacre Rocks was never used for the attack or the area until 1927 when a group of American Falls businessmen coined the name in hopes of generating tourism, says Cort Conley in his book, Idaho for the Curious. What we now call Massacre Rocks is a volcanic formation along the Snake River through which wagon trains had to pass. It apparently was recognized by the overland travelers as a likely ambush site, but the Massacre Rocks attack itself occurred several miles east.

The incident began on Aug. 9, 1862, when a band of 100-200 Shoshones on horseback attacked two of three wagon trains which were traveling just a few miles apart, west of American Falls. In the initial attacks, five white men were killed and the daughter of one wagon train’s captain was mortally wounded. The next morning the captain of the third wagon train set off with 35 men to retrieve livestock the Indians had driven off. After traveling only seven miles the emigrants encountered the Indians and a fight ensued. The emigrants ran, the Shoshone chasing them for three miles, killing four and wounding several.

Like most of the emigrants who made the journey, these people were not experienced frontiersmen and women. Most members of this particular group were from Iowa and Wisconsin, while the slain Bulwinkel was...
Self-inflicted gunshot wounds far outnumbered those due to hostile Indians.

Given the cost of making the trip, says Jones, most emigrants were upper middle-class people — people who would include in their preciously small wagons a library of books, and who might carry $6,000. A newspaper account of the attack reported a total loss of $17,500 cash, 90 head of horses, mules and cattle and provisions worth more than $30,000.

Tough and resourceful, many of them were. But many were also clearly out of their element when it came to wilderness travel. After passing the Great Plains many of the emigrants assumed the Indian danger was behind them and literally threw their guns away after passing Fort Laramie, Wyo., says Jones, who has studied the Oregon Trail for 20 years. “They figured they were [done with] Indian problems and didn’t know how to use the guns anyway,” he says.

Indeed, self-inflicted gunshot wounds far outnumbered those due to hostile Indians. The most common cause of accidental death was falling in front of the wagons and being crushed by the wheels.

These middle-class farmers and entrepreneurs generally knew no more about wilderness travel than today’s average farmer or business person. They relied on numerous published travel guides to help prepare them for the journey.

The guides included advice on Indian relations. Lanford Hastings’ 1845 book, The Emigrants Guide to Oregon and California, assures, “You will find the pistols of great importance; for you may gallop your horse side by side with them [Indians] and having pistols, you may shoot them down at your pleasure.”

The guides also provided diagrams and instructions on circling wagons to fight Indians: “...in case of attack by Indians, you can form a fort or barricade in five minutes. No force of their’s could assault successfully.” However, says Jones, with the exception of the Utter Massacre near present-day Murphy, Idaho, and another attack at City of Rocks, the Indians executed hit-and-run attacks. At the Massacre Rocks fight, the wagon trains carried on a running fight.

The proximity of the three separate wagon trains involved in the attack illustrates just how crowded the trail had become. In fact it was no longer a trail by 1862; the diarists call it “the road.” Diarist Henry Judson wrote that, following the Massacre Rocks Indian attack, several wagon trains decided to travel together, creating “a tent city of probably 600 souls” and “considerably over 200 wagons and mostly with ox teams and making a continuous train near or quite three miles long.”

When the first wagons started coming across in 1836 they were often literally blazing a trail. Often led by mountain men who no longer had a market for beaver, these wagon trains were few and far between. From 1836-1843 those who were insistent upon going to Oregon, rather than taking the safer southern trail to California, abandoned their wagons at Fort Hall and continued with carts.

Finally a group in 1843 accepted the advice of the missionary Marcus Whitman, who had made the journey by cart before, and kept their wagons as they continued past Fort Hall. These early groups sought safety in numbers, although in these early years the Indians were generally friendly and helpful to the emigrants. They traded salmon and horses to the emigrants, showed them precious water sources and served as guides at river crossings. Washakie, a Shoshone leader, was considered among the friendliest to the white travelers.

In 1849, 450 wagons made the journey to Oregon City. Three years later in 1852, 10,000 wagons were recorded. In a few short years the trail was so heavily used that wagon trains sought alternate routes to escape the suffocating axle-deep dust and the grass-denuded plain.

By this point the Indians could see they were being overrun. The Snake River Plain, a marginal environment to begin with, was overgrazed and overhunted along the Oregon Trail corridor. Matters were made worse as miners in search of gold invaded even more Indian territory. Shoshone leader Pocatello in 1862 forbade emigrant wagons from passing through his territory — an area extending west of American Falls past Raft River and City of Rocks to upper Goose Creek and upper Humboldt deserts in Nevada, according to Jones.

On the same day the Massacre Rocks attack occurred, some of Pocatello’s band attacked a wagon train at the mouth of City of Rocks canyon. The emigrants circled the wagons but lost 50 head of cattle, says Jones.

An 11-wagon convoy the day before was attacked, with five boys killed and their wagons and horses taken by the Indians. The survivors, according to Jones, were saved by Mormons who found them wandering near
their settlements to the south. “The real problem with the Indians really started in Idaho,” says Jones, adding, “the resources were more confined for the Indians.” He says the British-controlled Hudson’s Bay Company, which operated the trading post forts at Fort Hall and Fort Boise “always kept the Indians under control.” Hudson’s Bay Co. knew it needed the cooperation of the Indians to do business in the West, says Jones. In addition to supplying the tribes with trade goods, he says, “they went out and actively sought their friendship.” But in 1853 a flood destroyed Fort Boise and Fort Hall was soon after abandoned by the company.

Hudson’s Bay’s leaving, says Jones, “coupled with the fact that the emigrants keep coming and coming,” led to increasing confrontation between the Indians and the emigrants.

Given the disparity and lack of understanding between the white and Indian cultures, cooperation may have always been tenuous. When the Plains tribes began demanding payment for crossing their lands, and livestock and goods were stolen by Indians, confrontations arose. Both sides practiced indiscriminate retaliation, notes John Unruh Jr. in his book The Plains Across. If a band of Indians was shot at by emigrants, that band may well ambush the next available wagon train. And the emigrants of that attacked wagon train may then proceed to shoot at every Indian it saw from then on.

Unruh reports one emigrant party in 1851 chased a group of Indians out of a campsite it wanted along the Snake River, shooting over their heads as they ran. The Indians retaliated the next day, killing one of the emigrants.

But the massacre which more or less ended, if not resolved, the conflict between emigrants and Indians was perpetrated by the whites. The winter following the Massacre Rocks attack, Col. Patrick Connor’s California volunteer army sought out and attacked a Shoshone camp at the confluence of Battle Creek and Bear River. “It started out as a battle, but became a massacre,” says Jones. The 200-plus troops under Connor attacked the well-fortified encampment of approximately 300 warriors and 150 women and children led by Bear Hunter and Sagwitch, says Jones. In the initial attack several of the soldiers were killed. “By the time the Indians were finally routed from their positions the cavalry had sealed off both avenues of escape,” says Jones. “Consequently,” he says, “as the Indians tried to evade their attackers, they were cut down by the well placed troops. Following the battle, which lasted four hours, the Army reported 20 whites killed and 44 wounded. Col. Connor indicated that he had counted 224 dead Indian bodies on the field. He also related the capture of 160 women and children and 175 horses. Settlers from Franklin, who examined the battleground the next day counted around 400, two thirds of whom were women and children.”

The survivors of the Massacre Rocks attack had by this time probably arrived in Oregon — unless they were thwarted or killed by the more common but less sensational of the trail’s dangers. With Indian resistance largely gone, the emigrants had only to battle the sagebrush desert while passing through Idaho. But the Snake River

Plain environment — and thus the essentials of water and grass — deteriorated under their tremendous numbers.

BSU geographer Elton Bentley suggests the emigrants with their vast herds of livestock, “cut a swath 30 miles wide through the Snake River Plain where there’s no grass. … These people were like locusts; they consumed everything as they moved across southern Idaho.”

In 1849 U.S. Army Major Osborne Cross wrote that along the Bear River, “Grass is found in great abundance on the river where the bottoms are wide, but this year it is nearly all destroyed by the emigrants who are scattered along the river as far as the eye can see.”

In 1851, Cross writes, with perhaps a bit more exaggeration, “…we were soon to enter a country, on Snake River, that was entirely destitute of grass to the Cascade Mountains, a distance of 700 miles.”

By the time they reached Idaho, the wagon trains involved in the Massacre Rocks attack had already survived what was the most feared and deadly danger of the trail: cholera. Jones says cholera was most prevalent east of the Rockies, where the bacteria was spread by the stagnant waters which were polluted by the masses of emigrants. Cholera victims developed such severe diarrhea that they died of dehydration.

While water west of the Rockies came mainly from rivers and streams and was less prone to cholera contamination, Jones says many became ill with what we today know as giardia. And despite the volume and velocity of the Snake River, emigrant diarists have agreed with diarist Peter Burnett’s assessment of this 1843 journey: “It was not that the trip was beset with very great perils, for we had no war with the Indians, and no stock stolen by them. But there were 10,000 little vexations continually recurring…” Jones says he is amazed that the diarists rarely complain about their hardships. They toughed it out silently, stoically accepting their everyday burdens and deaths.

The emigrants, it seems, were neither heroes nor villains, but rather ordinary people who embarked on an extraordinary adventure.
The Oregon Trail Celebration has revived interest in genealogy and history.

By Amy Stahl

They never met, but Claudia Scott talks about Sarah Bonner Slater as though they were close friends.

Scott will tell you that Slater was an industrious, hard-working woman who agreed to leave her beloved Iowa home behind and move west with her husband and children.

Slater was among the thousands of travelers in the 1860s to follow their dreams on the Oregon Trail; Scott is one of her great-great-great granddaughters. And like many descendants of Oregon Trail travelers, she is fascinated by her ancestors’ determination and ingenuity.

Accused of being southern sympathizers and unwilling to send their sons to war, the Slaters decided to join the westward migration in the early 1860s. Before embarking, though, they had to reduce their possessions to two wagonloads. Family treasures, a beloved china hutch and the bed in which the children had been born were sold. “All the connections to her family had to be left behind,” says Scott of her great-great-great grandmother.

The trip, a tragic one, took six months. En route, Slater’s husband died. Heartbroken, she buried him along the trail in a grave she was unable to find years later.

In Idaho, she followed her sons as they chased their fortunes from mining claim to mining claim. She cooked and did laundry for miners, ran a boarding house and then a way station. Ultimately, the family settled in Elmore County.

Her great-great-great grandmother’s “greatest desire was to have another home,” says Scott,
Jim Conner works on the wagon he will drive during the Oregon Trail re-enactment this summer.
a BSU psychology student and account technician in the university Library.

Slater's story continues to intrigue Scott, who with her sister Kathy Scott Kuehl produced a play in 1990 chronicling the lives of seven pioneering Idaho women — including Sarah Bonner Slater. Kuehl wrote the play, titled *Journeys of the Heart*, after compiling a list of 350 names and then winnowing it to a handful of women representing all walks of life.

She spent hours researching diaries, letters and biographies. For her portrayal of Sarah Bonner Slater, Kuehl was able to draw on extensive genealogical research completed by her grandmother. Scott directed the play. She says it was an emotional experience for many members of the audience — and a spiritual one for her. It helped her establish "a personal link to the past."

Taking their cue from the sesquicentennial celebration of the Oregon Trail, thousands of other descendants of overland travelers are tracing their roots, too. Jim Conner is taking a literal approach — this summer he plans to follow the trail in a covered wagon he's building in his Fruitland garage. Conner's great-great uncle brought his bride west from Ohio in a handcart in 1852. His great-great grandfather and other relatives also came west.

A retired truck driver, Conner will haul eight passengers on the modern-day wagon train. He'll join the trek at the Idaho-Wyoming border in June and continue until the end 10 weeks later in Oregon City, Ore.

"I thought it would be a great experience to come over like they did," says Conner, whose 14-foot wagon will include a sturdy oak box and custom-made canvas top.

Unlike Conner, most descendants will make their connection to the trail through a more conventional method — genealogical research. And many will turn to the Oregon Trail Project plans to publish a cookbook of recipes that originated on the trail. They also have established a database of travelers, which ultimately will be supplemented by a larger nationwide list being assembled by the Oregon-California Trail Association in Independence, Mo.

Jolyn Lawson says enthusiasm is building for the Idaho-based project. "It's just like a big snowball going downhill," says Lawson, a genealogical society member and BSU graduate with a bachelor's degree in radiologic sciences. She has traced six ancestors on both sides of her family to the trail.

Documentation, however, can be difficult to come by. Diaries, letters and personal papers are considered the best sources for creating a family tree, or pedigree, as it is called by genealogists. Other acceptable references include census reports, land records, birth and death certificates, family Bibles, newspaper articles, tombstone inscriptions and obituaries. Yet, Lawson notes, many overland travelers didn't keep personal accounts, were illiterate or spoke no English. The surging interest among descendants of overland travelers is reflected in a much larger national trend, says Gene Williams, a librarian in the genealogy department.

Sarah Bonner Slater
of the Idaho State Historical Society. Spurred by the phenomenal success of author Alex Haley's book *Roots* and the ongoing efforts of the Mormon Church, genealogical research has become the second largest hobby in the United States.

Typically, senior citizens have been the age group most interested in genealogy. But Williams has seen a change in recent years, a shift she attributes partly to adoptees looking for birth parents and families seeking "lost" children or other members. "I often wonder "Why are you looking for this third cousin? Why does it really matter?"" Williams says. "For some reason they need to bring that person into the family." Williams believes "people are gaining more of a sense of wanting to belong." She says, "I think it's more of a human need."

BSU sociologist Bob Corbin agrees. "Rootedness is spiritually nourishing," he says. "Without it we have no bearings, no moorings. People can try to give it to us, but we don't know if this person is Jesus Christ or David Koresh. It's a nourishing thing, a stabilizing thing. If you don't have it, there don't seem to be very many substitutes for it."

Corbin, who specializes in ethnic issues, says that some cultures de-emphasize history by teaching individuals to believe that they are important no matter who their parents were or where they came from. But in a world that seems to be getting colder, more impersonal and irrational, many people are placing more value on personal heritage. Corbin says that establishing lineage can give an individual a sense of immortality or purpose in life. "It somehow makes life more important," he says.

Claudia Scott puts it simply: "You always want to know where you come from." She says, "maybe it's because our society doesn't put as much emphasis on the family. We're a television society; we don't write letters or keep diaries."

Yet letters and diaries are what is bringing the Oregon Trail to life for many descendants of overland travelers. Librarian Williams emphasizes that the "common people are the ones who make history. Without families there would not be history."

Williams stresses the importance of keeping records. People dismiss it, she says, because they believe their lives are insignificant. Not true, she says. To doubters, she says: "If you do nothing else, write down what you know, your history, your family. There is no greater gift they can give to their children: their history."
'Stereotypes perpetuated by TV and movies are hard to contend with.'

Media Mythmakers

Fact and fiction often clash on the Oregon Trail

By Bob Evancho

romanticized in cinema and made mythical in literature, the story of America’s Western frontier is filled with images of covered wagons, rugged pioneers and rampaging Indians. But how accurate is that picture?

Glorified accounts of Western U.S. expansion—from dime novels to hard-cover books, from motion pictures to TV shows—perpetuate certain stereotypes of America’s past. Given those influences, do Idaho’s schoolchildren learn the real story of the Oregon Trail and its role in their state’s history? And how can Idaho’s teachers help their students distinguish truth from fiction, fact from fallacy, history from Hollywood?

“The myth of the Oregon Trail is typical of the romanticizing of history,” says Steve Tyree, supervisor of social studies for the Boise School District. “What [educators] should try to do is separate the myth from the reality.”

But Tyree acknowledges that making those distinctions is a formidable task for any teacher—especially in this era of mass media. “Stereotypes perpetuated by TV and movies are hard to contend with,” he says.

To help Idaho teachers challenge these misconceptions, Tyrice, who earned a master’s degree in education from BSU, directed an Oregon Trail workshop for Idaho teachers last summer. Funded by an Idaho Humanities Council grant, the weeklong confence provided scholarly presentations and supplied teachers with guidelines on how to integrate lessons about the Oregon Trail into their Idaho history lesson plans. The objective, Tyree says, is to provide a more objective portrayal of the role of Native Americans on the Oregon Trail.

“The thought of Indians attacking a circled wagon train is a powerful image,” he says. “But that is one of the myths of the Oregon Trail. The Indian hostilities on the trail were grossly exaggerated. In fact, there was only one recorded case of a
confrontation in Idaho in which the white settlers circled their wagons and sustained an attack. Cases like that were newsworthy, but they became exaggerated as time went on."

Despite the efforts of educators and historians to maintain accuracy, such distortions are almost unavoidable. It's part of human nature, says Daryl Jones, dean of Boise State's College of Arts and Sciences, who has written a book about images of the West as portrayed in the dime novel western. "The problem is an outgrowth of the dialectic between reality and myth," he says. "Interpretations, both fictional and historical, are influenced by stereotypes.

"Is there something like purely objective history? I think not. Consequently, something that we consider historically accurate is already one step removed from reality. It has been interpreted and reinterpreted, shaped by prejudices, stereotypes and myths. I think we need to debunk certain myths, recognizing, however, that they will continue, and our very efforts to debunk those myths are influenced by our own prevailing attitudes of the moment."

Current political correctness notwithstanding, the most wrongful myth of the Oregon Trail remains the portrayal of the American Indian as a bloodthirsty savage. As Tyree and Jones indicate, efforts to readdress this misrepresentation run counter to deeply entrenched stereotypes that are not easy to dispel. And as Tyree also suggests, many movies and TV shows of the classic Western genre perpetuate such notions.

In the case of TV, it's the nature of the medium, says BSU communication professor and film/television expert Pete Lutze. "One thing that TV has normally done is treat most historical subjects as fiction and not as documentaries," he says. "The formula is to try to heighten the drama; the problem for TV is to tell the story with a lot of economy—that is, quickly and efficiently with stereotypical characters using visual icons and symbols. Those images of the western migration included white hats, horses, wagon trains and Indians as the villains. In this process, the American Indian cultures get collapsed into one culture—that of the Plains Indians; no one is worried about authenticity. All Indians become Plains Indians."

The tendency to lump all American Indian tribes into one is indeed a concern among Native Americans today, says BSU student Pete Putra, a Chippewa-Cree (see "The Spirit Path," FOCUS, Spring 1992). "Stereotyping all Indians as one group is not as bad as in the early days of Hollywood, and attitudes are changing for the better," he allows. "But in studying the Oregon Trail, I don't think one tribe is separated enough from the other. A lot of the tribes on the trail accepted the whites and helped them."

Still, many myths persist because of Hollywood. Says Lutze, "TV shows and movies, too, were usually aired from the ethnocentric white perspective, but political considerations made things more complex in the 1970s, and we had a few so-called politically correct movies like Little Big Man. But that was still from the perspective of a white man as the central figure who took us into the American Indian culture."

Says Putra, "When I watch the old Western television shows with my daughter the [inaccurate portrayal] of the Indian still comes across. And that concerns me. What about Indian children? How are they affected by these stereotypes? I think that is an injustice to our children. These labels are so inundated within [American] society; they're difficult to overcome."

But Hollywood is not solely responsible. "Television and movies have done it, but literature can do it, too," says BSU teacher education professor Judy French. In fact, says French, inaccuracies continue to appear in current children's books. "As I review children's literature every year, I'm surprised that the stereotypes are still there. I would say three-fourths of the books I see [that include American Indians] are still inaccurate portrayals of Native Americans as almost-naked, tomahawk-wielding savages."

The books that concern French most are not textbooks. Rather they are historical fictions used to supplement textbooks, she says. "Some of the best children's literature is being written today," French adds. "But there is still a preponderance of literature being written that stereotypes Native Americans."

Virgil Young, chairman of the BSU teacher education department, agrees with French. "I think there have been big improvements in children's literature in the last 10 years," he says. "But the Indian myth persists, and I think that's too bad. I don't like myths to replace facts. In fact, I personally don't read historical fiction because I don't want to confuse what is true with what isn't. I think
there's a danger there, and someone needs to perpetuate the reality.

"As generations go on, the truth blurs on all aspects of history, and that is going to happen with the Oregon Trail and the American West. The Western expansion is a unique part of our history; I think it's important to present an accurate story to children as best we can."

Young has done his part to set the record straight among Idaho's schoolchildren. His fourth-grade Idaho history textbook, The Story of Idaho, recounts the hostilities on the Oregon Trail between the white emigrants and Native Americans in simple, factual language—such as the passage that describes the genesis of the hostilities between the two groups. He writes:

"Indians in all parts of the West became angry because their land was filling up with settlers. The Indians knew that if the immigrants didn't stop coming, they would be crowded out of their own country. In their early friendship with the whites, they hadn't known their land would become filled with them. Not only were a great many new people moving in, they were killing wild animals that Indians needed for food. Indians were dying from diseases brought by the settlers as well. All across the West, Indians began fighting back."

Young believes in maintaining historical accuracy, "But I also believe in using artistic means to make reality more palatable," he adds. "When presented in an interesting way, it is probably just as useful to kids."

Another void that Young's book fills for schoolchildren is the overall paucity of historical information on the Oregon Trail. "I'm familiar with [Young's] book, but there aren't many like his," says Larry Jones, a historian with the Idaho State Historical Society. "Most U.S. history textbooks for kids devote very little space to the West. Most of them deal with the Oregon Trail and the West as a whole in terms of an outline without providing them with a lot of information. I think kids are interested in the people who traveled the Oregon Trail. Who were they? Why did they do it? What kind of trouble did they run into on the trail?"

Tyree agrees: "Most textbooks are eastern [U.S.] oriented and do an injustice to the trail movement, period. They just give a cursory look at the American West. They will deal with Western expansion in three or four pages and deal with the trails, including the Oregon Trail, in just a few paragraphs. Virgil's book helps fill that void. It's probably the most commonly used textbook [on Idaho history] for fourth graders in the state. It focuses on some of the myths and talks about the hardships of the trail, but concentrates on the historical perspective."

The scant attention paid to the factual American West and its expansion follows a continuum, says Daryl Jones. "At the time [of the Oregon Trail], stories of the West would filter back to the East and eastern writers would reinterpret the realities of the West and tailor them for an eastern audience influenced by the cultural dynamics and popular attitudes of the time. Basically those writers knew that they could sell more books if they could write in a way that would reaffirm accepted notions and reinforce certain wish fulfillments, such as the ideal of an egalitarian society based on justice and shared wealth."

"That formula was shaped by the dynamics of the day and had less to do with the reality of the West than it did with certain sociocultural and sociopsychological dynamics that dominated the eastern audience. That's what shaped the myth, and I think that dialectic continues. It appears in any form of popular culture. In a way, the response of the audience often makes the realities take second or third place or they become entirely subordinated to certain mythic dimensions."

Although the role of the American Indian is one image of the Oregon Trail that appears to be based more on fantasy than fact, it isn't the only one.

"Another myth is that the people on the trail were sharpshooters," says Larry Jones. "They were thought to know how to handle firearms and guns. But in reality, most of them didn't have a clue, and that is why there are a lot of diary accounts of them shooting themselves. And when they went hunting, they often failed miserably at it."

The roles that various family members played on the trail are also the stuff of which myths are made. Says Tyree, "The maleness and the male-dominated perspective of the trail is overblown. The myth that is perpetuated is that of single males coming across the trail, when in fact it was an influx of families."

"The role of women on the trail needs to be treated in more detail," says Larry Jones, a BSU graduate. "A lot of women were depicted as very heroic, and some of them were; they were often the glue that held the family unit together. But there were also others who tried to cling to civilization, and that didn't work on the trail."

"Also, all family members had a role. People who came out needed a work force and if they didn't have money, they couldn't hire help. So they had kids; the children were the work force. On the trail, kids really didn't have time to be kids."

Child labor? Precious little playtime? Now that is something most of today's kids hope remains a myth. 

**FOCUS**
DETECTING DISEASE WITH SOUND

By Amy Stahl

Tap, tap, tap. That’s the sound Dr. John Guarino hears when he’s checking a patient for lung disease. It’s a revolutionary technique Guarino developed in the mid-1970s that calls for a physician to thump lightly on a patient’s chest while listening to their back with a stethoscope. Called auscultatory percussion, it enables a physician to “hear” abnormalities by comparing a diseased chest with the sound of a normal one.

Guarino’s technique, which has received international acclaim and is featured in several medical textbooks, has been used to discover lesions that were previously undetected by usual means of examination.

The problem, though, is that it is so subjective. Physicians need training and experience to consistently perform auscultatory percussion. Guarino wondered: How can the technique be done inexpensively by any health-care professional anywhere, anytime?

His son, Joe, a BSU engineering professor, thinks he’s found a way to mechanize the diagnostic technique. He is creating a simple, portable device that could be used in any doctor’s office or emergency vehicle to detect lung disease, tuberculosis and other ills. With the new machine, Joe Guarino predicts that exams would be an important adjunct to X-rays and CAT scans. “This method allows you to follow the course of treatment without harming the patient,” he says.

Vibrations caused by the physician’s thump on the patient’s chest are gathered through the stethoscope, then stored on the computer’s digital oscilloscope and displayed as a graph on the computer screen. A lesion or diseased tissue damps down the vibration.

The new equipment would be more economical for cash-poor communities and Third World nations that can’t afford expensive diagnostic machines. The automated auscultatory percussion device could also be used to follow the course of a treatment, and provide a screening procedure for the chest X-ray.

A BSU Faculty Research Grant enabled Guarino to buy some equipment and free him from teaching one of his four College of Technology classes. Otherwise, the research has been decidedly low budget. Guarino’s father, who is retired from the Veterans Administration Medical Center but continues to teach and see patients, donates his
time. And their assistant Mike Johnson, a BSU pre-med student with a bachelor’s degree in aeronautical engineering, is an unpaid intern.

The researchers, who work in a first-floor office of the VA in Boise, have spent months assembling just the right equipment. They’ve narrowed it down to a modified stethoscope with a microphone, a Structural Dynamics analyzer, a signal conditioner and an aging Apple computer.

Currently the researchers are collecting data from brief exams of 30 “normal” and 100 or more diseased patients at the VA. They plan to complete a report for the grant committee by August and then submit an article to the Journal of Physiology.

It’s a logical step for Joe Guarino, who has a long-standing fascination with sound. He received a bachelor’s degree in geophysics from BSU and completed a doctorate in mechanical engineering with an emphasis in acoustics and vibrations at the University of Idaho. He has worked as a research engineer at Ford Motor Co., where he studied how to make cars quieter, and taught engineering at the U of I. He joined the BSU engineering faculty in 1991.

Collaborating with his father is a privilege, Guarino says proudly. “My father is very inspirational,” he says, boasting about the international journals that have published the elder Guarino’s research.

They share not only mutual admiration but a passion for their work. Ultimately, the Guarinos would like to purchase more modern equipment, raise funds to hire assistants and expand their research.

PROFS AWARDED SCIENCE GRANTS

Biology professor Al Dufty and geosciences professor Walt Snyder have been awarded $14,000 Partners in Science grants to involve high school teachers in contemporary scientific research.

Dufty says the grants given by the M.J. Murdock Charitable Trust and Research Corp. will demonstrate “what science is like when you’re actually doing it as opposed to the synthesized science you get in textbooks.”

Dufty and Boise High School teacher Annette Hanson will record the songs of Boise cowbirds and broadcast them at locations east of the city to determine whether the non-Boise cowbirds recognize the Boise cowbird songs.

Snyder will work with Centennial High School earth sciences teacher Tobey Jossis on an analysis of the sandstone deposits underlying the Boise landfill.

Jossis, a graduate student in earth science education at BSU, will also produce a field trip guidebook for use by Boise-area high school teachers.
McCloskey and teacher education professor **TED SINGLETARY** received a $16,000 Dwight D. Eisenhower Science and Mathematics Grant to work with teachers in science camp projects at Boise's Discovery Center.

**COLLEGE OF EDUCATION**

Singletary and **HOLLY ANDERSON** presented the paper “Mentoring by Modem: The First-Year Teacher Network” at the Technology in the Rockies Conference in Denver. The paper describes the US West/BSU Teacher Education Computer Network for First-Year Teachers program. Their manuscript describing the program was accepted as a chapter in the book *Computer-Mediated Communications and the On-Line Classroom* by Hampton Press, Cresskill, N.J. Singletary's article “Case Studies of Selected High School Environmental Education Classes” was published in a recent issue of *Journal of Environmental Education*.

A $75,000 grant has been awarded to the College of Education's Early Childhood Program and the College of Technology's Child Care and Development Program. **JUDY FRENCH** and **BONNIE NOONAN** will co-direct the project titled “Using Peer Teaching to Provide Staff Training to the Child Care Community in Rural Southwest Idaho.”

**DOUG YARBROUGH** presented “Effects of Future Problem Solving on Children’s Attitudes Toward the Future” to the American Educational Research Association.

“Program Music: An Integrated Approach,” co-authored by **STAN STEINER**, was accepted for publication in the *Music Educators Journal*. In addition, his article “Music: Value Beyond Listening” recently was published in *Interdisciplinary Humanities*.

**CAROLYN THORSEN** presented her paper “Tool Uses of the Computer across the Curriculum” at the Educational Technology Conference in October.

**KATHERINE YOUNG** and **CATHERINE MATTHEWS** presented “Puzzling Perceptions: Making Connections with Scientists” at the Natural Science Teachers Association Convention in Charlotte, N.C.

“Learning to Make Idea Maps with Elementary Science Text” by **JAMES ARMSTRONG** has been accepted for publication as a technical report by the Center for the Study of Reading, University of Illinois.

“Bruno’s Love Letter,” a story for young adults written by **NORMA SADLER**, has been accepted for publication by *Short Stories*.

**WITA** and **GREG WOJT Kwoski** presented a paper titled “End-User Computing in the Networked Environment” at the same conference and had an article titled “Prototyping” published in the *Encyclopedia of Computing*. Wita Wojtkowski's article “Computer Assisted Design of Basic Organizational Management Structure: An Example of Use of Information Technology in Poland” was published in *The Journal of Computer Information Systems*.

In addition, the fifth International Conference on Human-computer Interaction, and the ninth Symposium on Human Interface (Japan), accepted Wita Wojtkowski's abstract “Multimedia Development Platforms and Authoring Tools: Practical and Theoretical Frontiers.” Her manuscript will appear in the conference proceedings.

Management professor **KEVIN LEARNED**'s paper “What Happened Before the Organization? A Model of Organization Formation” was accepted for publication in *Entrepreneurship: Theory and Practice*.

Marketing professor **EARL NAUMANN** and **PAT SHANNON**, College of Business associate dean, recently published “What Is Customer-driven Marketing?” in *Business Horizons*, a publication of the Indiana University Graduate School of Business.


**COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE**

Nursing professor **INGRID BRUDENELL**'s dissertation proposal “Alcohol Recovery and Transition to Parenthood” was approved by the National Center for Nursing Research for a national research service award.

**COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & PUBLIC AFFAIRS**

Psychology professor **GARVIN CHASTAIN**'s article “Letter Detection in Multiple-Meaning Words: One Lexical Entry or Two?” has been accepted for publication in the *Journal of General Psychology*. Chastain also presented “Abrupt Onsets Summon Attention in a Unique Manner” to the third West Coast Conference on Recent Advances in the Analysis of Attention.

**DAWN CRANER**, professor of communications, presented the paper “Narrative Technique: Ford Madox Ford's 'The Good Soldier'” at the Northwest Conference on British Studies held in Boise. The paper also was published in the *British Studies Intelligent*. From Vienna to the Founding of U.S. Communication Research: Paul Lazarsfeld's Silent Suppression of Critical Theory” by **ED MCLUSKIE** was accepted for publication in the...
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SUZANNE MCCORKLE presented “Campus Mediation Programs: A National Survey” at the Western States Communication Association meeting in Albuquerque, N.M. MARTY MOST presented “Certification Standards for Speech Communication Teachers: A Nationwide Survey” at the same meeting.

“The Death of a Dyad,” co-written by BEN PARKER, was accepted for publication in the Journal of Divorce and Remarriage.

“Team Communication and Interaction” by communication chair ROBERT BOREN appeared in Area Command by the National Advanced Resource Technology Center. Boren also wrote several chapters for Advanced Incident Command by NARTC.

Historian MIKE ZIRINSKY presented the paper “Massacre, 1919: American Missionaries and the Disintegration of Iran” at the Idaho Historical Conference in Boise. Zirinsky’s articles “Imperial Power and Dictatorship: Britain and the Rise of Reza Shah, 1921-1926” and “Harbingers of Change: Presbyterian Women in Iran, 1883-1949” were published in International Journal of Middle East Studies and American Presbyterians; Journal of Presbyterian History, respectively.

“Maternity Benefits in Idaho: A Two-County Survey” by sociologist PAT DORMAN was accepted for publication in the January 1994 issue of Social Science Journal.


“Upside-Down Welfare” by social work professor DAN HUFF was selected for inclusion in the Annual Editions: Sociology textbook. The article was originally published in the winter 1992 issue of Public Welfare.


Political science professor GARY MONCRIEF presented “Gender Differences in State Legislative Campaign Finances” at the 1993 Southwestern Political Science Association annual meeting. His article “Professionalism and Careerism in Canadian Provincial Legislatures: A Comparison to U.S. State Legislatures,” recently was accepted for publication in Legislative Studies Quarterly.

LES ALM’S paper “Acid Rain and the Key Factors of Issue Maintenance” will be published in a forthcoming issue of The Environmental Professional.
A NATURAL FOR NATURAL RESOURCES

By Glenn Oakley

Andy Brunelle, Gov. Cecil Andrus’ special assistant for natural resources, has spent the last five years coordinating a menagerie of state agencies, serving as the state liaison with federal bureaucracies, and trying to build coalitions among ranchers, loggers, electrical utilities, irrigators and conservationists. But it has been his work on behalf of the Pacific Northwest’s salmon that has presented his most daunting challenge.

Brunelle (political science, ‘83) is Andrus’ point man for “The Idaho Plan,” the proposal to save endangered salmon runs by lowering the Columbia River reservoirs to run-of-river levels during migration and thereby allowing the salmon smolt to be carried by current to the ocean. The plan is strongly supported by conservation groups — and equally strongly opposed by the Bonneville Power Administration and Corps of Engineers, which together operate the dams and sell the electricity they generate.

“We are running up against the institutions,” says Brunelle. “It’s getting the institutions to change. And that’s a much bigger job than I ever thought it would be.”

ROMANCE AUTHOR DODD HAS HEART OF GOLD (AWARD)

By Susan Baker

“Two lovers ignite a world of darkness with their wild, breathless passion. Bound by their need, they came together in a blaze of passion — Saura, the proud Norman beauty, and William, the golden warrior who laid siege to her heart.”

Pretty heavy-breathing stuff. But this is a day-to-day routine for Christina Dodd, a 1973 Boise State College graduate and a successful writer of romance novels.

Dodd won two awards with her first book, Candle in the Window, which is set in medieval England. In 1990 she won the Golden Heart Award for the best unpublished historical novel and then in 1992 won the prestigious RITA Award from Romance Writers of America for best published first book.

This June, her audience will learn more about some of the characters from Candle in the Window in the sequel, Castles in the Air.

The Golden Heart earned her a three-book contract with Harper Paperbacks. Priceless, published last August, was on Walden’s mass-market best-seller list; a short contemporary novel for Kismet Romance hit the stands in February; and Outrageous, another historical romance, is scheduled for release next spring.

Both Dodd and her husband, Scott Ham, are graduates of Boise State with associate of applied science degrees in drafting and design, which, she says, “kept me eating while I was writing.”

But writing is Dodd’s first love. Her interest in writing was first kindled by reading romance novels. As she read, she used to think, “I can do better than this.” So she did. She started her own drafting and design company in Stafford, Texas, and had two daughters, Shannon, now 13, and Arwen, now 10, while her husband worked for an engineering firm.

Dodd began her writing career the hard way. She never took any writing classes and wrote for 10 years before she got published.

Dodd’s advice to budding young romance writers? “Write the formula first,” she says, adding that writers can get original later, but need to start out with the basics.

“Romance readers demand emotion from their authors. They want to feel the love, the laughter and the tenderness the characters feel, and they depend on the authors to create those emotions. It’s a satisfying job, but also a difficult one.”
VETERAN PROFS END CAREERS AT BSU

Two veteran professors, who joined the Boise State faculty in 1965 and a world-renowned biologist who has served as director of the Raptor Research Center at the university since 1988 will retire this spring.

TOM CADE helped establish Boise State’s graduate program in raptor ecology as one of the country’s leading research programs. He has been an adjunct faculty member in the biology department from 1984-87.

CADE is author of The Falcons of the World, plus two other books and more than 150 articles and scientific papers.

He is a founder of The Peregrine Fund, created in 1970 to captively breed endangered peregrine falcons for release into the wild.

Now located south of Boise, The Peregrine Fund and its World Center for Birds of Prey use techniques learned with peregrines to captively propagate endangered raptors from around the world.

CADE says he will “pretty much continue what I’ve been doing, only in a more relaxed way.” He says his current research project, which will last three-four years, focuses on the northern shrike, a predatory songbird of Alaska.

GILBERT WYLIE retires this spring, ending 28 years of teaching biology at Boise State. Wylie earned his bachelor’s degree from the College of Idaho, his master’s from Sacramento State College and his Ph.D. from Purdue.

He taught two years at West Texas State before coming to then Boise College in 1965. He was an organizing member of the Idaho Herpetological Society and served on a variety of committees during his tenure.

Wylie participated in the visiting scientist program, traveling to high schools in Glenns Ferry, McCall, Adrian and elsewhere in Idaho.

Like Wylie, history professor HUGH LOVIN has taught at Boise State for 28 years. A native of Idaho, he earned his bachelor’s degree at what is now Idaho State University, his master’s at Washington State and his Ph.D. at the University of the Pacific.

Before coming to Boise State, Lovin taught in Alaska, Nebraska and Oregon.

“WHAT strikes me the most since 1965 is the university’s growth,” says Lovin, “When I started here it was the first year that upper-division classes were offered. Everybody tended to know everybody and it had a small-college atmosphere. It was almost like a private college.”

He is the author of approximately 50 articles in history journals.

What will he do upon his retirement? “I keep telling myself that I have all this writing I want to do,” he says. “But we’ll see.”

Three graduates from the 1950s were named Distinguished Alumni at ceremonies held in April. Selected by the BSU Alumni Association were, from left, ophthalmologist Robert Fulwyler, Boise; veterinarian Marie Sprecht Bulgin, Caldwell; and district judge Edward Lodge, Caldwell.

BSU HONORS 3 DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

This year’s winners of the Distinguished Alumni Award earned some impressive titles during lifetimes of achievement — judge, doctor, scientist.

Today, EDWARD LODGE is a U.S. district judge. ROBERT FULLWYLER is an ophthalmologist and MARIE SPRECHT BULGIN is a research veterinarian and teacher.

But as they were honored April 16 at the Alumni Association’s annual Distinguished Alumni and Top 10 Scholars Banquet, they reminisced about their days as students at BJC and paid tribute to the faculty who pushed them toward their eventual success.

“Our professors were very close to us ... they cared about us ... they were involved in our lives,” said Lodge.

The careful nurturing that the trio received from their BJC professors has paid dividends.

Lodge, an all-American in football at BJC in 1955, has been a member of the bench since 1965 when he was the youngest person ever appointed to the District Court of Idaho, where he served for 22 years. He has also been a U.S. bankruptcy judge and chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.

Lodge has handled some of Idaho’s most notorious cases, including the Claude Dallas murder trial and the current Randy Weaver/Kevin Harris trial.

Lodge and Fulwyler were roommates and teammates on the 1955 football team.

Fulwyler went on to receive his medical degree from the University of Oregon in 1961. He practiced medicine at naval installations in California, Florida, Massachusetts and Okinawa, Japan, until returning to Boise to enter private practice in 1972. Since then, he has served as a medical officer in the Naval Reserve at Gowen Field.

He serves on the boards of the St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center, the center’s foundation and the Bogus Basin Recreation Association.

After Bulgin graduated from Boise Junior College in 1958 she received a degree in bacteriology from the University of California at Berkeley and then went to U.C.-Davis for her veterinary medicine degree.

She returned to Idaho with her husband to open a private practice and joined the University of Idaho’s research team at the Caine Center in 1977. She presently supervises the clinical pathology lab at the center, teaches, conducts research and is a specialist in livestock.

Bulgin’s educational lineage has gone full circle. She currently is a student in Boise State’s MBA program.

The Distinguished Alumni Awards began in 1988. They are given at the annual banquet that is held to also honor Boise State’s Top 10 scholars and their favorite professors.

Since the award began, 19 alumni have been honored.
ALUMNI IN TOUCH...

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

50s

JIM RIEBE, general arts and sciences, '56, owns Riebe's Hyde Park Shoe Shop in Boise. Riebe has been in the shoe repair business since he was 12. His family has been in the business approximately 130 years.

JOHN S. ZAPP, AS, general arts and sciences, '57, has been named executive director of the American Dental Association. Zapp previously was the American Medical Association's vice president for government affairs and was chief of the AMA's Washington-based lobbying team.

60s

GARY L. BENNETT, AS, general arts and sciences, '60, has been awarded the Superior Achievement Award from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Bennett also was named a fellow of the British Interplanetary Society and an associate fellow of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics. Bennett was a BSU Distinguished Alumni recipient in 1990.

SANDRA (CAPRAJ) WILKINSON, AS, nursing, '68, is director of nurses for Willow Wood Care Center in Salt Lake City.

RUTH ANN (WARD) BRUTSMAN, BA, elementary education, '69, is in her fifth year as coordinator of Special Olympics at Middleton High School. Brutsmann has been teaching for 31 years.

70s

SANDRA KAY (HUTT) ELISON, BA, English, secondary education option, '70 is national development director for Girls Inc., formerly Girls Clubs of America, in New York.

JOHN R. DONER, BA, general business, '72, is administrator of the Idaho State School and Hospital in Nampa. Doner has served as assistant administrator of ISSH since 1981 and has been with the Department of Health and Welfare for 14 years.

STEPHEN CHARLES JOHNSON, BS, pre-medical studies, '72, was named Businessman of the Year by the Malad Area Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Johnson operates the Malad Valley and Downey Clinics and is chief of staff at the Oneida County Hospital. Johnson created the Idaho Rural Clinics Association, an organization dedicated to strengthening rural health care in Idaho and giving rural health clinics a greater voice in the medical community.

MICHAEL T. MOST, BBA, management, aviation option, '72, is a tenured professor at Southern Illinois University at Carbondale where he teaches aviation maintenance technology.

SHE HELPS RUNNERS STAY 'ON TRACK'

Many Minico High School athletes are on the fast track thanks to an ambitious project spearheaded by BSU graduate Alice Myers Schenk. Schenk led an effort to collect more than 20 tons of rubber and raise $60,000 to replace Minico's wind-swept gravel track with a modern rubberized oval for the Spartan track and field team.

Schenk earned her bachelor's degree from the BSU College of Education in 1981. A 1976 Minico graduate, she joined the Rupert school's track and field program as an assistant coach in 1983, only to see her athletes struggle to be competitive while training on an inadequate oval of dirt.

The school district didn't have the money for a new rubberized track, so Schenk began a drive to collect shredded rubber. Six months later, tons of it overflowed from storage sheds and grain bins throughout the Rupert area.

With that accomplished, Schenk and a team of volunteers bounced from rubber collecting to fund raising. After five years of baked food sales, raffles, corn shucking and a pig-kissing contest that received national attention, the Minico track team had its new all-weather track.

ROBERT N. "BOB" WHITE, BBA, accounting, '72, is president and chief executive officer of Ore-Ida Foods in Boise. White has been with Ore-I da since 1972.

MITCHELL DAVIS, MBA, '75, owns T-Shirts Plus in Boise.

ANNE (GREENE) GLASS, BA, elementary education, '75, has been named to the Executive Club and Circle of Winners Club with Merrill Lynch. Glass is a financial consultant with Merrill Lynch and has been in the industry for 11 years.

J.B. SCOTT, BBA, general business, '75, is on the board of directors of Albertsons Inc. Scott also is active in real estate and investments.

STEVE WILSON, BA, economics, '75, is on the board of directors of the Greater Coeur d'Alene Convention and Visitors Bureau. Wilson has been director of sales and marketing for the Coeur d'Alene Resort for eight years. Previously he was travel director for the Idaho Department of Tourism.

DEBRA HOLLAND, BA, criminal justice administration, '76, is a support technician for administration systems with GTE Telephone in Coeur d'Alene. Holland has been with the firm for 15 years and developed a computer-based program to improve customer services.

ROBERT BRUCE, BA, social science, secondary education, '77, is a project development manager for HDR Engineering Inc. in Boise. Bruce previously worked for Morrison Knudsen Corp. as project development manager for water resources and utility services nationwide.

80s

LARRY E. DAVIS, BS, geology, '80, teaches geology at Washington State University in Pullman. Davis recently received the Distinguished Professor Award from WSU's chapter of Mortar Board and was voted Washington Science Teacher of the Year for 1992 by the Washington Science Teachers Association.

TINA HAMILTON, BA, English, liberal arts option, '80, is an editor at Holt, Rinehart & Winston Publishing Co. in Orlando, Fla.

ROBERT TOPP, MBA, '81, is director of operations at Precision Foods Inc. He previously was production manager at a food processing plant.

A cross country and track athlete at BSU, Schenk has also run the Boston Marathon. And her work ethic has apparently rubbed off on the athletes she coaches. For the last three years the Minico cross country team has taken top honors in Region 3 competition and last year the Spartans captured the state championship.

Thanks in part to Schenk, Minico's track program is running smoothly.

PATRICK J. RUSSELL, BA, communication, English, '82, is a Catholic chaplain at Chateau de Boise Retirement Center in Boise. Russell has been featured in Who's Who in the West and Who's Who in Entertainment.

RUSSELL HEPWORTH, MA, art, '82, teaches photography and design at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls. Heworth previously taught at BSU and also worked as an aerial photographer.

JOHN T. BERG, BBA, accounting, '83, is a certified public accountant and a partner in the accounting firm Ripley Doorn & Co. Berg has been with the firm since 1983.

MICHAEL GALLAGHER, BS, chemistry, '83, is an analytical chemist in the minerals and chemical group for J.R. Simplot Co. in Pocatello. Gallagher works on analytical method development for the phosphate fertilizer manufacturing complex.

CURT HECKER, BBA, management, quantitative option, '83, has been named West One Bank's Manager of the Year. He is manager of the bank's Sandpoint branch. Hecker also was appointed to West One Bancorp's Chairman's Council of Excellence. He has been with the bank since 1984.

RANDY MARTINDALE, BA, communication, '83, is a pastor at the Southern Baptist Church in Ontario, Ore.

CATHY SILVA, BA, elementary education, '83, teaches second grade at Orofino Elementary School in Orofino. Silva previously taught in Fruitland for five years.

DERRICK CROWTHER, BS, geology, '84, is a registered geologist with EnviroSearch in Boise.

DAVE SCHWARZ, BS, geology, '84, also is employed by EnviroSearch as a project geologist. Both geologists manage groundwater and soil contamination investigations for the Northwest region.

ALISA J. HIXSON, BBA, marketing, '84, is director of media and trade relations for Opus One Winery in Napa, Calif.

KAREN LYNN HUXLEY, BBS, BAA, nursing, '84, has graduated from Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine and is receiving residency training in psychiatry at University Hospital in Cleveland.

ANNE LITTLE ROBERTS, BBA, management behavioral option, '84, has been named a registered meeting planner by the International Society of Meeting Planners. Roberts is employed by Meeting Systems Inc. in Boise.

MARK BOSCHULTE, BBA, real estate, '85/ BBA, finance, '83, has been promoted to assistant manager and loan officer at West One Bank's Karcher Office in Nampa. Boschulte joined West One in 1991 as a credit analyst.

GREG CHAVEZ, BBA, computer information systems, '85, is president of Data Cabling Service in Boise. Chavez offers a range of cabling services for all types of computer and communication systems.

MARTY THOMASON, BBA, administrative services, '83, is vice president and manager of central operations for West One Bancorp in Boise. Thomason is responsible for the

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Boise, ID 83725
management of the account services and adjustment areas of the company.

SUSAN E. WIEBE, BS, biology, ’85, is an attorney with Davis Wright Tremaine in Boise. Wiebe previously was Idaho deputy attorney general for the Bureau of Child Support Enforcement.

ROBERT KLOER, BA, English, general option, writing emphasis, ’86, is a Spanish instructor at IES Schools-Languages for Children. Kloer also is an adjunct faculty member at Notre Dame College’s Continuing Education Division in Manchester N.H.

GREG E. METZGAR, BA, political science, ’86, is a captain in the Green Berets assigned to the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) at Fort Bragg, N.C. Metzgar recently completed a six-month survival course with the Army.

NANCY M. SELF, MBA, ’86, is vice president of administration at Micron Technology. Self started with Micron in 1988 as a benefits specialist and later became benefits manager.

WILLIAM B. WILLING, BS, geology, ’86, is an assistant engineer-geologist for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

TRACY ALAN MASDEN, BBA, finance, ’87, has been named president of Venada Aviation in Las Vegas. Masden was chief financial officer for the company for three years.

ALISON T. (YOUNG) MANN, BA, advertising design, ’87, is an assistant merchantiser for JCPenney Co. in Twin Falls.

MARK A. CHILES, BBA, accounting, ’88, is an accountant with Intermountain Gas Co. in Boise. Chiles previously worked as a senior accountant for Balukoff, Lindstrom & Co.

HOLLY (TUCKER) HARRIS, BS, biology, ’88, received a master’s degree in wildlife management from the University of Montana and is employed by the U.S. Forest Service in John Day, Ore.

SHANE HARRIS, BA, art, ’88, is owner of Different Spokes in Burns, Ore. Harris also manufactures alternative style bikes.

ROBERT W. HOPKINS, BBA, finance, ’88, economics, ’88, is employed with State Farm Insurance Co. in Portland, Ore. Hopkins graduated with a master’s degree in international manufacturing and management from Willamette University’s Atkinson Graduate School of Management.

KIM HUMPHREYS, BBA, accounting, ’88, is owner of Play It Again Sports stores in Columbia, Mo.

TY JONES, BA, political science, ’88, teaches U.S. and world history at Minico High School. Jones also coaches football and basketball.

EUGENE BRYAN POTTER, BS, nursing, ’88, is assistant director of critical care services at Thunderbird Samaritan Medical Center in Glendale, Ariz.

LOYAL SAYLES, BBA, marketing, ’88, is a marketing and public relations specialist for the American Institute of Health Technology Inc.

NANCY MARONICK, BA, elementary education, ’89, teaches sixth grade at Ridgwood Elementary School in Meridian. Maronick was selected Teacher of the Year for the 1991-92 school year.

KIRBY ROBERTSON, BBA, marketing, ’89, is a branch manager for Norwest Financial in Boise.

90s

LORI JAGELS, BBA, marketing, ’90, is branch manager of the network printer division at Hewlett Packard in Boise.

MICHAEL C. PERALA, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, ’90, is associate director of the Washington State Athletic Trainers Association. Perala previously was a certified athletic trainer at Davis High School and Medical Center Physical Therapy in Yakima.

JOHN SHAWCROFT, BS, environmental health, ’90, is wastewater superintendent in Meridian.

TIM ZIEBARTH, BBA, finance, ’90, is assistant vice president of First Federal Savings and Loan in Twin Falls. He previously was a loan officer.

BRIAN CROSSLAND, BS, physical education, ’91, is a loan officer with Norwest Mortgage. Crossland has five years of experience in the real estate and finance industry specializing in residential and refinance lending.

ZULMA MACIAS, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, ’91, teaches third grade at Southwest School in Burley. Macias was recently named Employee of the Month by the Cassia School District, where she has taught for eight years.

MARGI BABCOCK, BBA, accounting, ’92, is an accountant with Pollow & Co. CPAs. Babcock provides tax return preparation, financial statements and bookkeeping services.

STEVE DESPOT, BS, physical education, secondary education option, ’92, teaches physical education and weight training at Minico High School. Despot also assists in coaching football and track.

CHRISTINE A. (OSTYN) DYKSTRA, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, ’92, teaches fifth grade at Emmett Middle School in Emmett.

IMILDA O’OMEZ, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, ’92, teaches first grade at Pershing Elementary School in Rupert.

DANIEL A. MILLER, MPA, ’92, is a lieutenant with the Boise Police Department.

ESTELLE JANE MILLER, BS, biology ’92/BFA, art, ’92, is doing molecular/genetic research with the Department of Energy's Science and Engineering Research Center at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratories in Berkeley, Calif.

ROBIN M. WATSON, BA, nursing, ’92, is a registered nurse in the oncology department at St. Luke’s Regional Medical Center in Boise.

WEDDINGS

HOLLY ROSE DUNCAN and Scott A. Hammons, (Priest River) Aug. 8

JANET J. DAVIS and Bruce K. Dukelow, (Boise) Oct. 3

ALISON THERESA YOUNG and Bryan E. Mann, (Newport, Ore.) Oct. 17

MICHAEL D. SANOR and Debbie L. Hiatt, (Boise) Nov. 14

KORENE OLSON and Christopher Gummere, (Boise) Nov. 28

JEROME ANGEL ALFORD and Debbie S. Crawford, Nov. 28

CINDY FELTON and Ted Piche, (Lewiston) Dec. 4

BARBARA JOAN JORDEN and Jack S. Brown, (Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif.) Dec. 31

TERESA MODDELL and Rocky Chase, (Boise) Jan. 2

JAMES S. HADDEN and Marc J. Vincen, (Boise) Jan. 9

BARRY TAKEUCHI and Beverly Lang Bai, (Boise) Jan. 9

ROBERT BRUCE FISK and Catherine P. Eaton, (Boise) Feb. 4

CRISTIE WADDOUPS and Donald B. Trinidad, (Meridian) Feb. 6
DEATHS

CAROL LYNN BOYER, AS, nursing, '85, died April 2 in Boise at age 49 after a battle with brain cancer.

JOHN RAYMOND "JACK" CAHILL, BBA, accounting, '71, died Feb. 2 in Boise at age 50. Cahill worked in the irrigation business for many years, after spending three of those years in Saudi Arabia.


RAY EVANS, diploma, general arts and sciences, '48, died Jan. 19 in Orem, Utah, at age 67. Evans was retired from Mountain Bell Telephone Co.

ROSS MERLIN SCHUBERT, AA, general arts and sciences, '48, died March 31 at age 64. Schubert was employed by North American Aviation Inc (Rockwell International) from 1951 to 1983 as chief engineer in the strategic systems division.

EDWARD T. WHITTAKER, BA, elementary education, '71, died Jan. 13 in Marsing at age 74. Whittaker ranched and taught school for over 37 years.

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CAN YOU HELP?

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

Lena Airoldi, '41
Francis Stephens, '41
Patrick J. Edwards, '67
Karen Marie Quarles, '72
Mario Guibert, '78
Kyle Dee Sinclair, '78
Martin Kazmaier, '79
Susan C. Harris, '81
Daniel Wood, '84
John E. Priester IV, '86
Robert Scott Beets, '91

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Fri. - Sat. - Sun. June 18, 19, 20
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In case of inclement weather, all concerts will be moved to the Student Union Building. No refunds.

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BSU CENTENNIAL AMPHITHEATRE

NEW OFFICERS HEAD ALUM ASSOCIATION

Mike Bessent, director of accounts receivable and banking services at Albertson's Inc., was selected this spring as president of the BSU Alumni Association for the 1993-94 academic year.

The association includes more than 40,000 alumni and provides a variety of social, academic, and fund-raising support to the university.

Bessent, who received a bachelor's degree in accounting in 1975, has served on the alumni association board of directors since 1988.

He has been with Albertson's for 21 years. He serves on the board of directors for the Idaho Shakespeare Festival and ITT Technical Institute.

The new president says the association's top priority remains unchanged. "We will continue to support BSU any way we can. And we will continue our 'friend-raising' activities that tie the alumni back to the university.

"But our focus will be on the academic side of the university. We plan to create new scholarships and participate more in the selection process," he says.

Other officers elected to the board of directors are Patrick Sullivan, Sullivan and Associates, 1st vice president; Ann Hester, First Security Bank, 2nd vice president; Anne Glass, Merrill-Lynch, treasurer; Jim Davis, attorney, secretary; and Booker Brown, Morrison-Knudsen Co., ex-officio.

New directors appointed by Bessent are Candace Alphin, West One Bank; Heidi Glaister, Simplot Co.; Kip Mogridge, Prison Industries; Rex Reagan, state auditor's office; and Odette Sutton, First Interstate Bank.

Other directors are Michael Adcox, physician; Matt Burney, Crowne Financial Services; John Cox, attorney; Paula Forney, Boise City Council; Gary Hester, First Security Corp; Michelle Keller, New York Life; Jeanne Lundell, Lady Green Thumb.

Lesley McNoton, Hewlett-Packard; Jolene Ogden, Boise Podiatry Clinic; Larry Prince, attorney; Brenda Procter, Key Bank of Idaho; Leo Puga, Hewlett-Packard; June Pugrud, Washington Federal Savings; David Thurber, Albertson's; and Deanna Watson, Idaho Housing Agency.

Serving as organization representatives are H. David Croft, Alumni Past Presidents Council; Bob Madden, Bronco Athletic Association; and C.J. Martin, ASBSU.
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FORMER DEAN ED WILKINSON HONORED

A room in a BSU building that Edwin Wilkinson once administered now bears his name.

Wilkinson, former dean of student special services who retired in 1992, was honored by the university in May when the Wilkinson Lounge was dedicated in Chaffee Hall.

Wilkinson was dean of men for the university when Chaffee Hall was built in 1967. He was hired in 1958 to be dean of men and held that position until 1973, when he was appointed dean of student special services.

Wilkinson received the honor in recognition of his 34 years of service to Boise State. The dedication of Wilkinson Lounge was sponsored by Student Residential Life and the Residence Hall Association.

Wilkinson was instrumental in improving services for students, most notably for minorities and the physically challenged. He also played a key role in developing tutorial programs and child-care services for BSU.
The 30-part drawing Magic Power was executed in 1990 during studio time provided by an Associates Research Grant from the BSU College of Arts and Sciences. The central panel is composed of 20 graphite drawings of objects juxtaposed in a suggestive arrangement. The images are visual metaphors which can be cross-referenced with the large pieces of flanking text.

The work deals with the contradiction/connection inherent in the two forces we understand as Magic and Power, and is intended to challenge viewers to make unique associations between the text and the various images.

Magic Power has been exhibited at the Boise Art Museum and Ochi Gallery in Boise, and in national exhibitions in Los Angeles and Seattle. The work was featured in Artweek Magazine in July 1992. It currently is on display at Ochi Gallery in Ketchum.

Cheryl Shurtleff
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