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Ashley Martell, from left, Linnea Pyne, Kim Ataide and LaVelle Gardner serenade cleaning women in the Idaho Theatre Gypsies' production of Working. Co-sponsored by the BSU theatre arts department, the Gypsies performed the musical and an adaptation of the Greek classic Lysistrata in early July in the Centennial Amphitheatre. The troupe of student and professional actors then took the shows on the road to Victor, Salmon, Idaho City, Grangeville and Bonners Ferry.
Chuck Scheer photo.
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HEALTH CARE AT BSU: RUNNING HARD JUST TO STAY CAUGHT UP

By Charles Ruch, President

Discussions of America’s health-care system are everywhere. Health care is a large, complex system. It is staffed by talented, highly trained professionals. It is supported by a strong, ever-growing research base accompanied by ever-increasing high technology applications.

Our health-care system provides outstanding care for an expanding population with a growing variety of health demands. In many respects, it is the envy of the world. Yet, like other aspects of American life, the system is increasingly coming under criticism.

The country’s changing demographics, economics and politics are forcing a broad public debate regarding the system. Under scrutiny are the issues of access, cost, and quality—both now and in the future. Clearly, the health-care system of the future will be a different system than we experienced through the ‘80s and early ‘90s.

I am pleased to report that Boise State plays an important role in the health-care system for the Treasure Valley and the state of Idaho. We are destined to play an even larger role in the future. Our institutional mission identifies a “continuing emphasis” for our health science programs reflecting both our long history and involvement as well as implying expectations for the future.

Our contributions to a solid health-care system include training new professionals, providing continuing education for current practitioners, participating in research activities, and providing relevant public service. Throughout, we seek to balance the twin priorities of access and excellence, while reflecting the changing diversity of Idaho’s population.

BSU sits in the middle of a large number of medical science agencies. Boise itself is the largest regional medical center between Seattle, Portland and Salt Lake City. This unique collection of hospitals, laboratories and programs serves as a critical laboratory for our training programs for health-care professionals.

During the past few months, Dean Eldon Edmundson of the College of Health Science and I have met with directors of the regional hospitals as well as the representatives from WICHE and the Family Practice Residency to discuss the relationship of BSU programs to their personnel needs. Without exception, these health-care leaders describe positive relations with our programs. These strong relationships assure that BSU graduates are receiving state-of-the-art training and, upon graduation, are ready to assume entry-level positions in health-care fields.

Our track record is impressive. This year, BSU graduated 317 health science students (116 B.S., 129 A.S. and 72 certificates). Our graduates enjoyed a 90 percent first-time pass rate on state board examinations, and 80 percent are already placed. Furthermore, the demand currently exceeds our capacity. For example, nursing has 86 prospective students on a waiting list, and radiologic sciences has 35 waiting to begin.

The curriculum for each health science program is ever-changing, motivated by the dynamic nature of each profession. For example, two noticeable program changes affecting our training are the move to home care and the need for multilingual personnel. The move of health agencies to provide more patient recovery at home is requiring our programs to prepare more nurses and other professionals with strong home health care skills rather than critical care skills; it is a major curriculum challenge. The need for multilingual health-care practitioners has been recognized at BSU and a number of our students are receiving additional foreign language training (see Page 20).

Of course, changes prompted by new research or patient care protocol require almost daily course and clinical revisions. This challenge is being met by our faculty who spend time in health-care agencies as well as on campus.

The university also has a role to play in determining the most appropriate health-care delivery system. Necessary changes to the health-care system are under review by all levels of policy makers. Discussions on the issues and alternatives are critical if Idaho and the rest of the nation have any chance of maintaining current standards of health care.

BSU’s strength in economics, public affairs and business are being combined with our expertise in health care to facilitate these discussions. Boise State has a major role to play in providing accurate information for health-care policies discussed at the state, local or corporate level. I am pleased to note that at its most recent meeting, the State Board of Education approved our plans to develop a proposal for a master’s degree in health policy. Graduates of this program will be available to staff the growing number of administrative, policy-making and advisory roles in the healthcare system.

To complement this program, plans are under way to establish a Center for Health Policy. Coupled with our resources in social sciences, the center will be available to study policy alternatives, evaluate current policies, study alternatives and analyze the growing number of health-care options. Graduate education in this area is clearly needed and will complement, not compete with, the clinically based care programs offered here by Idaho State University.

Boise State has always enjoyed a strong tradition of excellence in health-related disciplines. With the new additions, BSU will be well positioned to continue its important role in the health care of all Idaho citizens.
The lowly shovel was no match for the asphalt in the Canyon County Center's parking lot, so College of Technology Dean Tom MacGregor got on the business end of this jackhammer during the June 23 ground-breaking ceremony for the $2.1 million expansion of the center. The project, scheduled for completion by January, will include a new 32,000-square-foot two-story building, renovation of existing space, a new entrance and a new parking area. The Nampa center is home to five School of Applied Technology programs, along with more than 30 evening classes, an IBM job training center and several short-term training programs. Last year more than 6,000 students were served by BSU programs at the center.

MICRON FUNDS ELECTRONIC CLASSROOM

The classroom of the future is here — almost. This fall remodeling will be complete on a new electronic classroom in the Business Building.

Funded with a $186,000 donation from Boise-based Micron Semiconductor Inc., the 200-seat Micron Digital Classroom will support access to campus networks, library systems, Internet and other on-line data base services, video feeds, interactive videoconferences with local businesses, and multimedia lecture materials.

"Universities teach us how to use technology, but often don't use it themselves. With this classroom, we will become practitioners," said then-Executive Vice President Larry Selland at the announcement in May.

"This donation will not only benefit our students, but also business and community groups who will use the facility for employee training," Selland added.

The project is another example of the public and private sector teamwork needed to "help students to be better prepared for the challenges they will face in an increasingly technical workplace," said Steve Appleton, president and CEO of Micron Semiconductor.

Micron has contributed more than $6.4 million to public schools and higher education programs in Idaho. At BSU, the company played a key role in the construction of the Simplot/Micron Instructional Technology Center and the acquisition of the Campus School building.

OREGON TRAIL POSTER

BSU artist John Killmaster's watercolor of the Oregon Trail featured on the cover of the last issue of FOCUS has been reproduced as a 20" x 28" poster. FOCUS readers who would like to order the Oregon Trail commemorative poster can send a check for $5 to FOCUS, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, or call 385-1577.

MASTER'S PROGRAM TO HELP SCHOOLS

Boise State has responded to the demand for additional school counselors with a new master's degree that was approved by the State Board of Education in June.

"There is a real need for counseling services in our schools, from crisis counseling to career and academic advising ... all of those demands are escalating," says Phyllis Edmundson, associate dean of the College of Education.

Recognizing that, the State Board of Education has mandated that by 1993, all schools with 400 or more students will have at least one school counselor.

"There are nowhere near enough certified counselors in the state to meet that need," says Edmundson.

BSU won't be able to begin the program until funds are available to hire additional faculty. The university will request $106,000 from the next Legislature to begin the program. If funds are approved, the first class could begin next fall.

The Boise State program will have a specific curriculum oriented to the needs of school counselors. It is not, explains Edmundson, designed for students who wish to become counselors in settings outside schools, such as social service agencies or private practice.

Most of the students will be current teachers who want to become counselors.

"We are looking for people with empathy for students and their families, people who are respectful of the range of challenges that families face," says Edmundson.

The new degree will be a boon to area teachers, who have been without a program that offers a master's degree in counseling since Albertson College in Caldwell began to phase out its degree two years ago.

Enrollment will be small to ensure personal contact and closely supervised clinical experience. Only 14-18 students will be admitted each year. The 60-hour program will take eight semesters to complete.

The degree will be offered through the newly designated department of counseling, which also includes the Counseling and Testing Center.

"School counselors are often the first to recognize and prevent problems. In many communities, they are the resource for parent education. They are a link between families and services in the community," says Edmundson.
VICE PRESIDENTS LEAVE BOISE STATE

Boise State University has the "help wanted" sign out for two of its top level administrative posts.

The retirements of Executive Vice President Larry Selland and Vice President for Finance and Administration Asa Ruyle open up two positions on a team that has been one of the most stable in the country.

Since Ruyle joined BSU in 1976, the only vice president BSU has hired was Selland, who succeeded Richard Bullington in 1987.

David Taylor has been vice president of student affairs since 1972.

"It will be impossible to replace the knowledge of the campus and community that Larry and Asa represent. They may be leaving the university, but their presence will be felt for many years to come," says BSU President Charles Ruch.

Selland, who left his post in early July for health reasons, served as BSU's interim president in 1991-92. He was named the Idaho Statesman's Citizen of the Year for 1992.

He came to BSU in 1985 as the dean of the College of Technology. Before that he was director of the State Division of Vocational Education for nine years.

Selland developed several new degrees during his tenure at BSU, including the school's first doctorate. This spring he directed the task force that recommended that BSU become a member of the Big West Conference, chaired the newly created BSU budget committee and chaired the university's long-range planning committee.

The State Board of Education named the College of Technology after Selland at its meeting in June.

Daryl Jones, dean of arts and sciences, will fill Selland's post in the interim while a national search is being conducted for a permanent replacement.

Ruyle's retirement next July will mark the end of a 40-year career in higher education. His areas of responsibility stretched across the campus, including the Morrison Center, Pavilion, budget office, data center, university relations, physical plant, accounting and other business services.

Ruyle served the community as a director of the Greater Auditorium District from 1977-93 and was involved in the construction of the Boise Centre on the Grove. He also served as treasurer of the BSU Foundation.

Ruyle's career in higher education began in 1953 as a professor of education at Mississippi State University for Women. He also was at Eastern Illinois University for 13 years and at Sangamon State University in Illinois for seven years.

A national search has already started for Ruyle's successor. 

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FOCUS
NEW GRANT TARGETS RURAL CHILD CARE

By Amy Stahl

At the busy Mountain Home Air Force Base child development center, kids have a peaceful place to read a book, hold a stuffed animal or just take a break.

The "quiet corner," as it is called, is among several concepts that Lisa LaConte brought to work after attending Boise State's innovative program for rural child-care workers.

The six-month Southwest Idaho Child Care Training Program was started this winter in Mountain Home, McCall and Caldwell. A joint effort of BSU's colleges of Education and Technology, it was funded by a $75,000 annual child care and development block grant.

The goal is to improve the quality of care to young children in rural southwest Idaho by providing care givers with training and professional development assistance. Bonnie Noonan, who directs the program with teacher education professor Judy French, says the training provides "a solid foundation in both the theory and practice of early childhood education so that the students really understand what makes kids tick."

Twenty-seven participants, including family day-care workers, child-care center directors and teachers, attended the six-credit class twice weekly from mid-January to June. They learned about child development, observation and assessment, working effectively with parents, dealing with at-risk kids and other issues.

Participants also underwent site evaluations and shared some of the knowledge they'd gained through partnerships with peers in their communities.

Diversity is another focus of the program, says Noonan, who heads BSU's nine-month child care and development program. She says the intent is to help day-care providers feel more comfortable with a wide array of children's needs and be able to adapt to different families.

Instructor Pat Frankie hopes to help day-care providers work more effectively with children and adapt activities to their interests. For example, one teacher seized on class interest in a student's trip to the Oregon Coast by finding storybooks and activities that pertain to the ocean and its inhabitants.

Limited educational opportunities are a frustrating problem for many child-care workers in Idaho's rural areas. LaConte is among those who occasionally feel isolated from their peers.

An outreach worker who monitors the 37 licensed family day-care homes at Mountain Home Air Force Base, LaConte has an associate's degree in child-care development and 10 years' experience in the field.

BSU's program helps to provide needed support networks and validation, says Noonan. The rural child-care program was successful on both counts, LaConte says. It helped her "gain more practical day-to-day knowledge in working with children," she says, "and it reaffirmed our opinions about child development."

Frankle says the 1,000 miles she put on her car monthly traveling to Mountain Home, McCall and Caldwell were worth it to get the program off to a solid start. Thanks to another grant, the rural child care program will resume this fall in the same three communities.

DISTANCE LEARNING PROGRAM DROPPED

Tight budgets and a shift in Department of Education priorities have combined to pull the plug on a program that has beamed math and Spanish courses to rural Idaho high schools for the past seven years.

The courses, which originated from an electronic classroom in BSU's Simplot/Micron Instructional Technology Center, were offered through the Idaho Rural Educational Delivery System (IREDS) as a way to bring specialized courses to small schools that didn't have enough students to justify resident teachers in those subjects.

The courses — advanced math and Spanish I and II — were supported by legislative appropriations to the State Department of Education.

But this spring the department decided that it shouldn't be involved in the direct delivery of courses. That, combined with a tight public schools budget, led the department to reallocate the IREDS funds.

The total budget of approximately $100,000 included $54,000 that went to Boise State for production of the courses, which were beamed to all corners of the state. Last spring, 71 students from 10 schools participated in the courses. Ninety-three students were enrolled the previous fall semester.

Since IREDS began, at least 13 other states have developed courses that can be picked up by Idaho schools via satellite, says Simplot/Micron director Ben Hambleton.

"Our costs per student were high, but IREDS still was the most cost-effective in the country because it used the existing public broadcasting microwave system and was produced by a single operator," Hambleton says.

Hambleton adds that several adults tuned into the classes, and in many cases parents would take them along with their high school age children.

BSU CHILD CARE CENTER ACCREDITED

The BSU Child Care Center is among the first child-care programs in the United States to be accredited by the National Academy of Early Childhood Programs.

The center serves 70 children ages 2-1/2-5, according to director Judy Failor.

To become accredited, the center had to meet a variety of strict criteria related to providing activities appropriate for preschool-aged children, having well-qualified and trained staff, having an adequate number of staff for the number of children, meeting stringent health and safety standards, and having opportunities for parental involvement.
CAROL MARTIN TEACHES NOVEL IDEAS AT SEMINAR FOR TEACHERS

Mistaken or not, Victorians have long been considered to be staid, humorless and strict. But they had a beguiling weakness: a love for serial novels. Like fans of today's soap operas, 19th century readers gossiped about characters, analyzed plot developments and waited anxiously for the next installment of their favorite tale.

This summer, 15 teachers from throughout the United States are getting a personal perspective on three such popular serial novels as participants in a seminar offered at Boise State. The program, taught by BSU English department chair Carol Martin, is among 69 prestigious National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminars taught this year. The title of Martin's course is "Reading Victorian Novels as Victorian Readers Did: Bleak House, The Woman in White and Middlemarch."

This is the third NEH Summer Seminar Martin has been selected to lead. After submitting a detailed proposal, she was awarded a $69,860 grant that covers the cost of the program, including participants' travel costs, living expenses, books and other materials.

Carol Martin is inspired by her seminar participants.

The goal of the program, Martin says, is to provide teachers with an intellectual experience free from their daily routines. No papers to grade, students to discipline or meetings to attend. "This is a real chance to leave those things behind and get a personal recharging," she says. For six weeks, the participants immerse themselves in the books—2,500 pages in all—and spend hours discussing them. Forty-six teachers competed for the 15 slots in the class.

Her role, Martin says, is to organize and facilitate the seminars—not to teach them. She does, however, share her extensive knowledge of the genre and authors Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins and George Eliot. One of the field's leading scholars, Martin has spent years poring over aging documents, writing articles and lecturing about Victorian serials. Her book, George Eliot's Serial Fiction, will be published this winter by Ohio State University Press.

Martin's NEH seminar continues through Aug. 6. Juggling three books written in installments is an art form for any reader, Martin says. But she enjoys the challenge— and introducing the novels to the seminar participants. "I love the books and I love working with the teachers," she says.

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FOUR HONORED WITH SILVER MEDALLIONS

One of Boise State's top scholar-athletes, a leading Idaho banking executive and two BSU administrators were among those selected to receive Silver Medallions at commencement ceremonies in May.

For 22 years the Silver Medallion has been Boise State's highest award for outstanding achievement or service to the university.

This year BSU President Charles Ruch presented the awards to gymnast and honor student ANNE STAKER TIBBETTS, Key Bank executive TED ELLIS, longtime executive assistant JACKIE CASSELL and former Executive Vice President LARRY SELLAND.

• Tibbetts maintained better than a 3.9 grade-point average in chemistry while competing as one of the best gymnasts in Bronco history from 1988-92. She was an All-American scholar-athlete for four years and was named Idaho's NCAA Woman of the Year. Last year she was one of only 64 student-athletes in the country to receive an NCAA post-graduate fellowship. She was one of BSU's Top Ten Scholars and was involved in several community service projects during her athletic career.

• Ellis, the president of the board at Key Bank, has been a mainstay in the Idaho banking community for four decades. He is on the board of directors for the BSU Foundation and the Idaho Council on Economic Education, serving as chairman for three terms. He has received numerous awards for his service to the community and the banking profession. In addition to his work with BSU, Ellis is a volunteer for many other community organizations.

• Selland's service to BSU goes back to his tenure as director of the State Division of Vocational Education. He moved from that position to the dean of BSU's School of Vocational Technical Education and later to the executive vice president post. Selland was BSU's acting president for three semesters during the national search for a new president. He retired from BSU in July.

• Cassell has served as assistant and adviser to six presidents and interim presidents since she began her career at Boise Junior College in 1964 under Eugene Chaffee. An alumnus of BJC, she has played a leadership role on numerous university projects ranging from scholarship drives to the founding of the Associated Professional Staff organization. She currently serves as chair of the Commencement Committee.

CMA STUDENTS NAMED BEST IN COUNTRY

Boise State University's Construction Management Association (CMA) has been named the best in the country in a contest sponsored by the Associated General Contractors of America.

This is the third first-place award for the group, which has earned national recognition for the last 10 years in the competition. Kansas State University placed second, and Oregon State University and California State University at Chico tied for third.

CMA was commended for its "tireless dedication" to the chapter, campus and community. This year, the group participated in 30 projects, including construction of the Boise School District's Marketing Education Center at Boise Towne Square and a handicap access ramp at the Silver Sage Girl Scout Council headquarters. CMA also hosted the Northwest Regional Student Chapter Competition. Ninety-seven students and advisers from eight schools attended the conference.

The Construction Management Association maintains close contact with the Idaho chapter of the AGC and other industry professionals. The group regularly makes field trips to job sites and invites guest lecturers to speak about construction-related issues.

Currently there are about 100 students enrolled in Boise State's four-year construction management program.

THREE RECEIVE ANDERSON WRITING AWARDS

Three writers from Boise State's cold-drill literary magazine have won the initial William Anderson Writing Awards for fiction.

The cash awards were established one year ago by Anderson, a Boise Junior College alumnus who went on to become a published author and screenwriter.

"My interest in writing really began when I won an essay contest at Boise High School. That was just enough incentive to get me started ... I hope this award does the same thing," says Anderson, a 1939 graduate.

Monica Drake of Tucson, Ariz., was awarded first place. Dean Terrillion, Boise, placed second and Robert Lee, Missoula, Mont., received third place.

The contest was administered by the English Department.

Anderson was a bomber commander during World War II. Many of his books are based on his military adventures. He has written 16 books and numerous screenplays. His novel BAT-21 was turned into a popular movie starring Gene Hackman and Danny Glover.

Three years ago Anderson moved back to Boise from California. He received a Distinguished Alumni award in 1990.
Residents of West Boise and Meridian who have wanted to take classes at Boise State but don’t want to fight the traffic will have more choices this fall.

Starting in August, BSU will offer evening academic courses at Centennial High School in Meridian.

English composition, real estate practices and general psychology are among nine classes to be taught fall semester at the school located at McMillan Road and Cloverdale. Most classes meet from 5:30-8:30 p.m.

The new, more convenient site was established to eliminate overcrowding on campus, provide more key courses and better serve the needs of the growing population in West Boise and Meridian, says Kati Hays, Region II director for BSU’s Division of Continuing Education.

Continuing Education is able to offer classes at Centennial High thanks to the support of the Meridian School District.

In addition to Meridian, Continuing Education also offers evening classes at Mountain Home Air Force Base, Gowen Field, McCall and the Canyon County Center in Nampa.

Fall semester starts Aug. 30. Fees are $74 per undergraduate credit for students taking seven credits or less.

Students may register for classes in the BSU Library Room 215.

HIGHER ED ‘TEAMS’ UP TO AID TEACHERS

The US West Foundation and Idaho’s higher education institutions are combining forces to help the state’s K-12 teachers address racial and cultural diversity in their classrooms.

A $245,000 US West Foundation grant will fund a project to help teachers develop innovative courses dealing with multiculturalism.

The grant also provides technical assistance to teachers through the use of telecommunications and other technologies. Boise State’s involvement will be coordinated through the College of Education’s Center for Educational/Multicultural Opportunities.

The consortium, titled Teacher Excellence Appropriate for a Multicultural Society, or TEAMS, will be coordinated by Idaho State University and will involve all of Idaho’s private and public four-year institutions with teacher training programs.

Other schools involved in the partnership include Albertson College of Idaho and Northwest Nazarene College.
DEAR EDITOR:

It’s true that I haven’t lived in Idaho since 1960 so I’m completely baffled by the letters to the editor. “Remove my name from the mailing list” is a statement made by a person who can’t bear the thought of reading another thing about someone or something that he or she can’t deal with, let alone accept.

No, I’m not some left-wing crazy. I’m a 62-year-old woman, extension professor emeritus, and someone who eagerly looks forward to good reading in the alumni magazine. I keep hearing that people in Idaho are “rednecks” and I guess that must be so if they object to your informative articles. Please keep up the good work. Your letter from Bitsy White Quinn was right on!

Sally Robbins McDole
(AA, general arts and sciences, ’51)
Port Townsend, Wash.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am appalled at the level of criticism in the Spring issue Mailbox.

Count me as one pleased alumna, proud of the magazine that represents “my school.” Articles on controversial subjects present information that I may not be exposed to from any other source. In our circumscribed WASP lives, we too rarely get to know persons of any minority, including gays.

Knowledge breeds understanding, and I believe that is a function of the university. We who have graduated can and should remain “students” of this world, and understanding will improve our contributions.

Let me further commend the excellent quality of writing in FOCUS. I unfailingly read my copy cover to cover. I may never travel to China or Hanoi, but Dr. [Pete] Lichtenstein has given me eyes to see those exotic places. And the Oregon Trail issue is deeply appreciated by this Idaho native.

Please continue all the good work just as you have been.

Virginia Jones Ropo
(BBA, management, ’77/MPA ’80)
Sun City Center, Fla.

DEAR EDITOR:

An “Editorial on the Editorials” with regard to responses to recent FOCUS articles concerning gay rights and lifestyles and ACLU issues:

Ironically, after reading these issues, I found myself tempted to ask that my name be removed from the FOCUS mailing list because I was in no way convinced that Boise State University was doing enough to discourage racism, sexism, homophobia and discrimination on campus. I thought about it a while, and realized that though I thought [the] tone of the articles was extremely conservative, at least there was some communication taking place, and that is a first step toward educating people. Perhaps Boise State is taking a step at “continuing education” of its graduates. I will keep reading. I hope that the ignorant and pathetic souls who hate in the name of Christianity (would Jesus really want this?) will do the same.

Lorraine C. Gundersen
Nampa.

DEAR EDITOR:

Writers to the Mailbox in the May issue of FOCUS who carped about content in the magazine may react pleasantly to the Spring edition. This publication informs about faculty, alums, and best of all, reminds Idahoans of our Oregon Trail history with three cogent articles.

Amy Stahl’s essay on “Tracing Their Roots” reminds me of my great-grandparents’ trek over the trail in 1862. The Wis­doms chose to start out in the new land when life in western Missouri became unbearable because of raids from the Kansas Jayhawkers who preyed upon suspected Southern sympathizers.

My great-grandmother, Lucinda Gess Wis­dom, said good-bye to two brothers who chose to start anew in Boise. She and grand­father, Thomas Barnes Wisdom, continued west with the remainder of their family. Where Boise now stands reads the chronicle: they buried a 4-year-old daughter; somewhere on the Payette they buried the 2-year-old “who lies where only the wind whistling and the coyotes howling sounds over the lonely grave.”

The articles remind us anew of what the real costs were of following the trails west. The tendency to over-romanticize what those endeavors cost should be acknowledged. The FOCUS articles deal with the way it was.

Lorraine C. Gundersen
Nampa.

DEAR EDITOR:

The voice of the FOCUS reaches far to the heirs of the BJC/BSU past. Like our world we are a diverse group which is why I valued so much your recent article on gay and lesbian folks.

As a member of P-FLAG (Parents and Friends of Lesbians and Gays) I appreciate that you see what a difficult time we are facing. A few years back I decided to speak up after someone tried to kill one of my sons. I know most of us fail to see a connection of the interdependent web of humanity and that almost took my son’s life but believe me it is there.

Too often we choose to see those we label as different as being apart from us instead of the gentle souls I have come to know. We need you to speak out and provide a forum as well and with courage and conviction taking place, and that is a first step toward educating people. Perhaps Boise State is taking a step at “continuing education” of its graduates. I will keep reading. I hope that the ignorant and pathetic souls who hate in the name of Christianity (would Jesus really want this?) will do the same.

Bitsy White Quinn
Bountiful, Utah.

DEAR EDITOR:

Jerry McCubbin, Ph.D.
Portland, Ore.

Robert Kuder
(BBA, financial accounting, ’78)
ểnd Park, N.Y.

DEAR EDITOR:

It’s true that I haven’t lived in Idaho since 1960 so I’m completely baffled by the letters to the editor. “Remove my name from the mailing list” is a statement made by a person who can’t bear the thought of reading an­ other thing about someone or something that he or she can’t deal with, let alone accept.

No, I’m not some left-wing crazy. I’m a 62-year-old woman, extension professor emeritus, and someone who eagerly looks forward to good reading in the alumni magazine. I keep hearing that people in Idaho are “rednecks” and I guess that must be so if they object to your informative articles. Please keep up the good work. Your letter from Bitsy White Quinn was right on!

Sally Robbins McDole
(AA, general arts and sciences, ’51)
Port Townsend, Wash.

DEAR EDITOR:

I am appalled at the level of criticism in the Spring issue Mailbox.

Count me as one pleased alumna, proud of the magazine that represents “my school.” Articles on controversial subjects present information that I may not be exposed to from any other source. In our circumscribed WASP lives, we too rarely get to know persons of any minority, including gays.

Knowledge breeds understanding, and I believe that is a function of the university. We who have graduated can and should remain “students” of this world, and understanding will improve our contributions.

Let me further commend the excellent quality of writing in FOCUS. I unfailingly read my copy cover to cover. I may never travel to China or Hanoi, but Dr. [Pete] Lichtenstein has given me eyes to see those exotic places. And the Oregon Trail issue is deeply appreciated by this Idaho native.

Please continue all the good work just as you have been.

Virginia Jones Ropo
(BBA, management, ’77/MPA ’80)
Sun City Center, Fla.

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An “Editorial on the Editorials” with regard to responses to recent FOCUS articles concerning gay rights and lifestyles and ACLU issues:

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Lorraine C. Gundersen
Nampa.

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Lorraine C. Gundersen
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**'92 CASCADE QUAKE TIED TO CALIFORNIA**

A swarm of earthquakes at Cascade Lake last summer were triggered by the magnitude 7.3 Landers, Calif., earthquake, according to an article in *Science* co-authored by BSU geosciences research associate James Zollweg.

The article in the June 11 issue of *Science* is the first verification of a large earthquake remotely triggering other earthquakes. Zollweg says the Cascade earthquakes of magnitude 1.8 and less occurred within 33 hours of the June 28, 1992, Landers earthquake. The Landers event was the largest earthquake to strike the region in 40 years. Only a series of smaller earthquakes recorded in Yellowstone Park were more distant from the Landers epicenter than the Cascade earthquakes. Some 12 earthquake swarms throughout the western United States are believed to have been triggered by the Landers event.

*Science* is the weekly journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

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**BSU PROFESSOR IN 'POET’S MARKET’**

English professor Tom Trusky will be one of several poets profiled in the 1994 edition of *Poet's Market*, a national guidebook and reference for writers of poetry.

Trusky's profile will include a photograph, a sample poem and an interview discussing his work in writing and publishing poetry. Trusky is an editor of Ahsahta Press at BSU, which publishes contemporary Western poets. He also is the founder and 1994 editor of *cold-drill*, the BSU student literary magazine. The publishers of *Poet's Market* contacted Trusky after receiving another one of his creative ventures, the Poetry in Public Places (PIPP) poster series.


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**DISCOVERY CENTER HOSTS SCIENCE CAMP**

Boise State biology professor Richard McCloskey and teacher education professor Ted Singletary were awarded a $16,000 Dwight D. Eisenhower Science and Mathematics Grant to work with elementary teachers in science camp projects at the Discovery Center.

McCloskey also was awarded a $20,000 Science Education Grant for a statewide Environmental Education Project. The project will involve K-12 teachers, natural resource professionals and youth group leaders in nature hikes and experiments.
Filling the Gaps

By Amy Stahl

Lisa Engleman was an experienced nurse practitioner when she started at the Terry Reilly clinic in Marsing, but she was unprepared for what she found in rural Owyhee County. "I never expected to see the poverty I've seen here," says Engleman, a BSU graduate with 18 years in the profession. She's seen families living in huts with no plumbing and young mothers who walk miles for medical assistance because they have no cars.

Engleman is the only health-care provider in this remote corner of the state. While she relies heavily on phone calls to physicians, she's pretty much on her own at the clinic 20 minutes from Nampa. Some of her patients are indigent, many are migrant farm workers living on the edge. Without the clinic, simple illnesses left untreated could become complicated emergencies. "Out here in the rural areas, if there were no clinic, people wouldn't get health care — then they'd get really sick," says Engleman, who has both associate's and bachelor's degrees in nursing from BSU.

Physician assistant Jamey McInally also knows what it's like to work in an isolated site. He is the lone health-care provider at the Garden Valley Health Center near Crouch. Like Engleman, McInally performs physical exams, provides immunizations, orders X-rays, treats broken bones and provides other vital health-care services in the mountain community 45 minutes north of Boise. McInally confers frequently with a physician, who also visits the clinic once a week. Even so, most day-to-day decisions are McInally's alone to make.

Engleman and McInally work about 100 miles apart. They were trained in distinctly separate disciplines, yet they share a common role: providing health-care services in far-flung communities. Known as mid-level practitioners, nurse practitioners and physician assistants are filling an urgent need in states like Idaho that...
From Boise to Orofino, physician assistants like Mary Sparrell are extending health-care services to patients of all ages.
suffer from a chronic shortage of primary-care physicians. In many cases, mid-level practitioners work in underserved rural and inner-city areas that would otherwise be without health-care services. And they can do it at a fraction of what it would cost to pay a physician.

Yet it's been tough going for nurse practitioners and physician assistants in Idaho. Training opportunities have been limited and acceptance within the medical community has not come easily.

Building awareness, then, is seen as a top priority. So what is the difference between a nurse practitioner and a physician assistant? Primarily, training.

To become nurse practitioners, registered nurses with four-year baccalaureate degrees in nursing receive two more years of specialized instruction in master's programs. They work in collaboration with a licensed physician and are trained to treat patients in both chronic and acute primary care—situations, says Anne Payne, chair of BSU's nursing department and associate dean of the College of Health Science. In Idaho, there currently are 117 nurse practitioners, more than half of whom work in underserved areas of the state.

At one time, BSU offered a family nurse practitioner option as part of its baccalaureate nursing program but it was discontinued in the 1970s. Since that time, Idaho students have had to travel to Utah, Oregon and other states to earn master's degrees as family nurse practitioners. This fall, however, Idaho State will begin offering a master's program in Boise and Pocatello. Fifteen students will be admitted in each site.

Physician assistants also practice medicine under the supervision of a licensed physician. The training was conceived in 1961 as a solution to the chronic physician shortage and as a means for medical corpsmen to utilize their skills in civilian life. The programs are typically two years and are often compared to the first and third years of medical school. The first nine to 12 months generally consist of classroom studies in medical sciences such as biology and chemistry, followed by a year of hands-on training in clinical rotations. Most physician assistants have previous health-care experience as EMTs, registered nurses or other allied health professions. Idaho was among the first states to require that physician assistants have bachelor's degrees.

Because Idaho has no program, students must travel to out-of-state schools to earn physician assistant certificates. Upon their return, many opt for rural practice. Currently more than half of the 53 physician assistants in Idaho work in rural communities such as Orofino, Gooding, Challis, Glenns Ferry and Lava Hot Springs.

While the two professions have gained a foothold in the health-care system, they continue to struggle for recognition. Marv Sparrell, a BSU graduate and physician assistant who works at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Boise, likens the tussle to "kind of like having twins." Relatively young professions, nurse practitioners and physician assistants are trying to build their reputations simultaneously. He believes that by working together, they can build awareness both within medical circles and the community at large.

Sparrell thinks they've made slow but steady progress. "The mid-level is here to stay," he says. "It's getting acceptance in the physician community and it's getting acceptance in the nursing community." Sparrell, who received an associate's degree in nursing in 1975 and a bachelor's in health studies from BSU in 1990, earned his P.A. certificate from the University of Utah in 1979.

Proponents expect mid-level practitioners to play a prominent role in health-care reforms proposed by the Clinton administration. Dr. Jim Blackman of the Boise-based Family Practice Residency is among the believers.

The Family Practice Residency helps train family physicians and provides clinical experience for physician assistants through the University of Washington MEDEX program. The goal, says Blackman, is to place family doctors in underserved areas. But not all rural settings are large enough to support a physician. That's where mid-level practitioners come in, he says.

Some physicians, however, need to be convinced that mid-level practitioners are qualified. Blackman thinks he has the answer: build cooperation. "I feel it's important that mid-levels and physicians work together. The best way for them to work together is to train together. That way they'll have mutual respect."

Anticipating that ISU will buy into his plan, Blackman has hired a nurse practitioner to provide clinical services and work with students in the new master's program. Sparrell and another physician assistant also will work at the Family Practice Residency, where they'll see patients and serve as faculty for University of Washington students in residencies at the Veteran's Administration Medical Center.
Despite such good intentions, some nurse practitioners are worried. They believe their profession is overregulated — and is consequently devalued. While physician assistants are overseen by the Board of Medicine, nurse practitioners are regulated both by the Board of Medicine and the Board of Nursing.

Margaret Henbest, a pediatric nurse practitioner in the Cares Unit at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center, says the dual regulation is unnecessary. She believes that the Board of Nursing, which already oversees disciplinary actions, can effectively govern nurse practitioners.

The current system of supervision also hampers recruitment efforts, says Henbest, a former BSU faculty member. Nurse practitioners seeking licenses in Idaho, for example, must have a resident physician vouch for them. Many, however, don't have contacts in Idaho. So before they can be licensed they must first find a job to establish a professional relationship with a physician.

In urban areas, competition and reimbursement pose additional problems for nurse practitioners, says Henbest. Some physicians worry that nurse practitioners will infringe on their turf. She says, “It's a perceived threat that we'll take away paying patients and impact their practices.” And some insurance companies refuse to pay for services performed by nurse practitioners.

Nevertheless, Henbest is optimistic about advances made in the profession. The Nurse Practitioner Conference Group, a 50-member organization of which Henbest is the legislative liaison, successfully lobbied for the new master's program. The group also supported the 1992 Loan Repayment Bill, which provides school loans for health-care students in exchange for a multi-year commitment in underserved communities.

Physician assistants grapple with their own issues as well. While opportunities are exceptional — Sparrell says there are seven-to-10 job offers for every graduate — many physician assistants leave Idaho. Training is expensive and salaries are higher in neighboring states. Plus physician assistants in many other states have more prescriptive powers that they do in Idaho.

Despite the drawbacks, however, mid-level practitioners are confident that they have found their niche in health care today. McInally says: “I think there's a nationwide recognition that nurse practitioners and physician assistants provide a greater percentage of primary care that doesn't require a physician's skills and judgment. This allows physicians to concentrate on more intricate, involved problems.”

And while training differs for nurse practitioners and physician assistants, McInally says, “When it comes to taking care of patients the job is the same — that's providing primary care.”
The woman is panic-stricken as she bursts through the door. "¡Ayúdale a mi padre, por favor!" she pleads to the receptionist. "¡Está en el carro! ¡Es diabético!" She motions to a car parked outside the emergency room entry.

It's late at night, and the woman has rushed her stricken father, an elderly Hispanic man, to the hospital nearest their rural Idaho home.

The receptionist alerts a nurse; they follow the woman through the door and find the old man slumped over and unconscious in the car's front seat. They strap him onto a stretcher and carry him into the emergency room. The nurse can tell that the man is deathly ill, but she isn't sure what the problem is. She calls a doctor.

"Do you know any English?" the nurse asks the daughter.
"What is wrong with him? Does he have a bad heart?"
"¡No hablo inglés! ¿Por qué me pregunta?" the daughter cries. "¡Ayúdale! ¡Es diabético! ¡Ayúdale, por favor! ¿No hay nadie que hable español?"

Crucial seconds pass. The old man's pulse weakens; he gasps for air.

A worst-case scenario of the language barrier between patient and medic? Sure. But as Idaho's citizenry becomes more diverse, such misfortunes become more plausible. While the dire circumstances depicted above may be rare, communication problems between non-English-speaking patients...
BSU’s video is designed to help Anglo health science students better understand Latino medical terms and concepts.

Chuck Scheer photo.

...and Anglo health-care workers are not. (In the nurse’s case, for example, how could she quickly diagnose the onset of a diabetic coma without any information from the patient’s daughter?)

Like the providers of other goods and services, Idaho’s health-care community is faced with meeting the needs of an expanding non-English-speaking population. And in the case of furnishing medical assistance, dialogue between client and practitioner is essential. But when cultural and language differences separate the two, problems may occur.

“There is that language barrier,” acknowledges Rico Barrera, social service specialist for the Idaho Migrant Council. “There are certain cases where the health-care provider and the [Spanish-speaking] patient are unable to talk together. Often one or both of them get frustrated, communication breaks down, and the service ends up not being provided. This is especially true in the more rural areas where no one is available to act as an interpreter.”

And having a translator on hand doesn’t necessarily mean the health-care worker will fully understand the patient’s problem, adds Steven Loughrin-Sacco, chairman of the Boise State University department of modern languages. He suggests that because the American health-care system is based on Anglo concepts, medical and physiological terms are sometimes lost in the translation.

“Sometimes the [stricken] person will bring in a friend or relative who can speak English, but often there are still problems interpreting the nature of the [medical] problem,” says Loughrin-Sacco. “What is needed are health-care practitioners who can understand not only the [Spanish] language but the cultural background of the patient in order to serve the person as quickly and effectively as possible.”

Connie Maus, a registered nurse and administrator at Boise’s St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center, agrees. She points out that even if health care is readily available to non-English-speakers, it doesn’t do them much good if the health-care worker cannot pinpoint the ailment or injury. “Misdiagnoses can occur when there is a language or cultural difference between the patient and health-care practitioner,” she says. “One of the biggest questions in the health-care community today is, ‘How do we meet the medical needs of our changing population?’”

In Idaho, the largest segment of the changing population to which Maus refers is the Latino community. According to Idaho Department of Commerce figures, Hispanics continue to be the largest and fastest-growing minority in Idaho. As of mid-1992, the state’s Hispanic population stood at 54,772 or 5.13 percent of the overall population. (The next highest statewide minority percentages were American Indians at 1.46 and African-Americans at 0.36.)

“I don’t think there is any doubt that there is a need for more knowledge of Spanish among [Idaho’s] health-care professionals,” says Loughrin-Sacco. BSU nursing professor Hilary Straub agrees. “Less than 1 percent of health-care workers in Idaho speak Spanish,” she observes, “while in some counties, 30 percent of the population speaks Spanish. The situation is a severe handicap to the [Spanish-speaking] client.”

BSU has responded to that need. Loughrin-Sacco and Straub have received financial support to establish an interdisciplinary institute on transcultural health care that will teach Spanish culture and language to BSU students and regional health-care professionals through interactive video technology (see “Interactive Video Teaches Nurses,” FOCUS, Winter 1992). The financial backing included $5,000 in seed funding from the BSU Foundation and $500 from the university’s mini-development grant program.

Among the institute’s objectives is the production of a prototype video of interactions between health-care professionals and their Latino patients in a clinical environment. According to Loughrin-Sacco, the video will provide health-care workers with instructional experiences that cannot be duplicated in the classroom or provided by textual materials.

The institute’s interactive video will focus...
St. Luke's is also installing a Spanish version of its "Newborn Channel," a 24-hour program on neonatal care that is hooked up to the hospital's television system. St. Luke's has taken other steps to meet the needs of non-English-speaking patients. "What we do whenever there is a patient with a different cultural standard is to establish a care plan that meets those cultural needs," says Fink, an adjunct instructor with BSU's nursing department. "We have a co-ordinator work with the patient so that our care-delivery system meets the cultural as well as emotional, spiritual and physical needs of the patient."

Despite the advances, the Idaho Migrant Council's Barrera says plenty still needs to be done. He points to the plight of seasonal migrant workers with whom he works. "Sure the system has progressed and migrants are receiving more services than in the past," allows the Boise State graduate. "But that is not to say everything is taken care of. Videos are helpful, but we need to look at the overall health-care system in regard to the segment of [Idaho's] population that I work with... There is still a void in regard to the logistics behind making health care accessible to migrant workers and their families. What also needs to be done is to empower these families to help themselves."

With more health-care practitioners able to speak Spanish, perhaps Barrera's hope will become more of a possibility.

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**SOUTHERN EXPOSURE FOR HEALTH SCIENCE STUDENTS**

By Bob Evancho

"Our objective," says BSU Health Science Dean Eldon Edmundson, "and the objective of the local health-care community is to have at least one Spanish-speaking staff member on duty during every shift of every hospital in our area."

An ambitious goal, no doubt. But efforts by Edmundson and other southwest Idaho health-care officials may make it a reality someday.

While buzzwords such as "pluralistic society" and "global community" are sometimes cavalierly tossed about, Edmundson and others have taken the matter to heart in regard to meeting the health-care needs of southwest Idaho's Hispanic community.

"Actually, the long-range goal is to have a Spanish-speaking staffer on every floor of every shift of every hospital," comments Edmundson, "but right now we'd settle for one on every shift."

To help attain that objective, Boise State will offer its health science students the opportunity to gain firsthand experience in both Spanish and health care next summer through the BSU Studies Abroad Program in Morelia, Mexico.

Administered by BSU's Division of Continuing Education, the Studies Abroad Program offers academic travel opportunities to many countries. Although the Morelia summer program has been offered for 12 years, 1994 will mark the first time that opportunities will be available in the various health-science fields.

"We thought we should take advantage of the university's arrangement in Morelia," says Edmundson. "It's an outstanding opportunity for people in our health-care programs to learn about Spanish language and culture."

The Morelia program runs from early May through mid-July with four weeks of formal classroom study in Spanish and other subjects. In addition, the health science students who make the trip next year will serve internships at local hospitals and clinics. Earlier this summer, Edmundson visited Morelia and met with local health-care officials to set up the internships.

"One of Eldon's missions is to have as much cross-cultural and language competence among our health-care students as possible," says Steven Loughrin-Sacco, chair of BSU's department of modern languages. "This is an excellent opportunity for nurses and other health-care people. I think it will be pretty intensive for them, but they will be working in hospitals actually using their Spanish."

Boise State usually sends about 20 students to Morelia each summer. Students and faculty stay with local residents and visit Puerta Vallarta, Mexico City and other sites. Scholarships may be available for the 1994 session.

"It is an outstanding opportunity for our health science students," says Linda Urquidi, Continuing Education assistant director. "Not only do they serve internships and learn Spanish, but they can take advantage of the other cultural events, too."

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Swayne, who will be the course instructor. "Rather than following a traditional classroom schedule, students use the instructional resources at any hours the laboratories or resource centers are open."

The programs offered by the institute are what Loughrin-Sacco, Swayne, Straub and others hope will be among many more methods of language education to help professionals who have non-English-speaking clients. Loughrin-Sacco and Straub are working on other grant proposals.

With sufficient financial backing, it is the objective of BSU and southwest Idaho's health-care community to get at least one Spanish-speaking health-care professional on every shift in every hospital in the area (see box).

"I think it is imperative that we do that," comments Loughrin-Sacco. "Without any kind of advertising we've had lots of people in the health-care field who have shown interest in the courses we plan to offer. Most of the [health-care] students and professionals I have met have told me they want to learn Spanish."

St. Al's Maus, a Boise State graduate, points out that language education and cultural awareness should not be limited to the Hispanic community. "It's incumbent that we be aware of our changing society," she says, pointing to the growing number of Asian and Middle Eastern residents in the Boise area. "We need to be prepared for our community's diversity. We have become an extended society; we are a very mobile society,"

"It's a pluralistic society," says Steven Loughrin-Sacco, chair of BSU's department of modern languages. "This is an excellent opportunity for people in our health-care programs to learn about Spanish language and culture."

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Remember
Oct. 4 through Oct. 28
PHONATHON '93

BSU Calling
Alumni & Friends
Feeling exhausted and worn out by all those health-care reform proposals? Got that tired, achy feeling from reading articles on universal health-care coverage and Hillary Rodham Clinton's give-and-take with the American Medical Association?

Then try Larry Reynolds' cure for the uncommon economy: question all your assumptions.

Boise State economics professor Reynolds has been studying and presenting papers on the economics of health care for the past decade. Before leaving for an international conference on the subject in Scotland, Reynolds noted that the reason he got interested in health care is because "it juxtaposes economics and ethics."

Reynolds maintains that the nation's health-care objectives have not been defined, and that current health policy is based largely on myths and misinformation.

The basic — yet largely unasked — question, says Reynolds, is: What is the health-care policy objective? Should everyone in America be entitled to health care? If so, does that mean everyone should be entitled to bypass surgery or transplants? Just exactly what does health care entail?

Reynolds is quick to interject that, "What we really want is health. Health care is not the same as health." Reynolds poses a hypothetical question: If the government has a limited amount of money to spend on health care, should it choose a new improved trauma center or highway improvements?

Of course this is a trick question to illustrate a point. Improving roads, Reynolds argues, may eliminate a certain percentage of highway accidents and thus might eliminate the need for the improved trauma center. It also spares the crash victims a certain amount of pain and suffering. The point is, says Reynolds, that health is a social, not a technological, problem, and requires a broader perspective.

If the nation decides that everyone in America is entitled to a certain amount of health-care coverage, then what is the best way to achieve that? Reynolds says we must start by acknowledging that much of our current understanding of health care in America is in fact based on myths.
A critical myth followed by physicians is the admonition that they should proceed with medical care as long as they do no harm, says Reynolds. Under this philosophy Americans incur their main health-care costs during the last six months of their lives. Aside from the ethical debate over heroic — and perhaps futile — efforts to prolong someone’s life, Reynolds says there are hidden costs involved. Resources are finite and health care provided to the terminally ill is denied to someone else. “We may spend $300,000 to give you six months of life,” he states. “But you may have cost the life of six neonatal infants. It’s an allocation problem.”

The statistics seem to support Reynolds. The United States spends 14 percent of its gross national product on health care, yet suffers from a higher infant mortality rate than England, Germany, Canada, Sweden and Japan, all of which spend far less on health care. The infant mortality statistics look a lot better for the United States if one looks solely at white Americans.

This leads to another myth: National health care will lead to health-care rationing. Well, yes, says Reynolds, national health care would result in rationing. But, he says, “People talk like we’re not rationing now. Rationing is based on some reasonable criteria. Discrimination is based on unreasonable criteria. Health care in America is discriminatory because it’s based on whether you’ve got insurance and how much money you’ve got. ... If you’re wealthy and have good health-care insurance you’re going to love our system. You’ll get the best health care in the world.” But there remain 37 million Americans without health insurance, and even for those covered by health insurance, the extraordinary amount of money in America devoted to health care is a drain on the economy. U.S. automakers estimate health care costs add $1,000 to the cost of every car sold, for example.

Still, health-care reform will require tinkering with the free market, right? As Reynolds sees it, the American health-care system currently has nothing in common with a free market. There are characteristics inherent in health care that remove it from the free market, such as the irregular and unpredictable demand for health care, the uncertainty of recovery following treatment, and the imbalance in power and information between seller and buyer (physician and patient). Even more importantly, says Reynolds, “Since the doctor not only demands the care for patients but supplies it as well, there is a financial incentive to supply excessive amounts.”

Reynolds says he switched doctors after his physician ordered a battery of X-rays. His doctor had recently purchased a new X-ray machine, which Reynolds found more than coincidental.

Reynolds believes competition in the health-care business may actually work to increase health costs. As an example he cites the proliferation of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) machines. A 1986 study of 69 institutions in five states reported, “Several hospitals intend to use MRI as a loss leader. They lose money on MRI operations, if necessary, in hopes of increasing revenues from other services. The idea is that patients will be attracted to the hospital or referred there by their physicians because the MRI scanner enhances the hospital’s reputation as an up-to-date, full-service hospital — a technology leader.”

Still, aren’t doctors always going to act in the best interest of their patients? Reynolds argues that, “People have this mistaken belief that doctors are different than other people.” When it comes to money, he says, “Doctors are no different than salesmen or anybody.” The fear of lawsuits and the desire to provide maximum care for the patient may also contribute to what some view as overuse of X-rays, MRIs and other tests. But the end result is that the doctors make more money with every test, says Reynolds. “The incentives are to do really bizarre things.”

Similarly, the promise of higher fees and greater prestige have led to a dearth of general physicians and an abundance — 30 percent of all physicians — of specialists, says Reynolds.

The patients contribute to the soaring costs of health care by overusing health-care services when covered by insurance. Since the insurance fees are already paid, says Reynolds, “Insurance is like going to a smorgasbord — you’re going to eat all you can.”

Even some supporters of health-care reform have reservations about government red tape further escalating costs while decreasing services. Former President Bush derided the idea of national health care as producing a government agency with the efficiency of the Postal Service and the compassion of the IRS.

Reynolds says that needn’t be the case, and cites a study in the journal Health Affairs which showed administrative costs of private U.S. health-care insurance accounting for up to 24 percent of total health care expenditures, while administrative costs in Canada are 11 percent. Canada has a national health insurance system.

“You have to distinguish between micro-regulation and macro-regulation,” says Reynolds, citing Medicare as an example of micro-regulation. “That kind of regulation I don’t think will work.”

Reynolds believes that despite the misinformation and myth information clouding health care, reforms will be made. But he doesn’t expect a speedy recovery. “No matter what President Clinton does, it won’t solve the problem. He’s trying to redo one-seventh of the American economy in one year.”

Volumes of data prove that the health-care system is not part of the free market economy, says Reynolds.
Mark Gornik doesn't just "talk the talk," says prison inmate Tom McPhie. "He walks the walk — he lives what he tells us."

Gornik coordinates an alcohol and drug treatment program at the Idaho State Correctional Institution. He researched and designed the program as a 1990 master's thesis in interdisciplinary studies at Boise State University.

Just two years into its implementation, the program has produced significant results at the prison. Voluntary participation in support groups such as Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous has increased tenfold, from 20-30 to 150-200 per week.

As many as 75-85 percent of prisoners who take educational classes are also volunteering to enter therapy. Gornik's work has drawn the notice of the National Institute of Corrections which has invited him to share his experience with other prison staff across the United States.

The program is unusual, Gornik observes, because it successfully uses inmates as facilitators. The inmate facilitators, who are carefully trained and closely supervised, present 30 hours of highly structured drug and alcohol education. While teaching, they also remain active in their own therapy.

Gornik believes the inmate facilitators gain a lot by the experience. McPhie, for example, has done so well that he became the first prison inmate to take a statewide qualifying test for Chemical Dependency Technicians. He not only passed. He got the highest score.

McPhie says he used to measure his self-worth by his skill as a shoplifter. Now he measures his self-worth by his marketable skill as a teacher. After nearly 28 years in and out of prison, he is hopeful that he can stay in recovery and make a legitimate living when he is released in March of 1994.

McPhie says that he and many other inmates have been through other treatment programs. This one is different, they feel, because of its emphasis on cognitive therapy.

Cognitive therapy, Gornik explains, concentrates on changing criminal thinking and teaching offenders new problem-solving and communication skills. The therapy helps inmates see the attitudes, values, beliefs, and emotions that have gotten them in trouble. Then they begin trying to restructure their personalities through techniques such as thought reports and journal writing. As their thinking changes, so does their behavior.

For inmates who want to change, Gornik, 42, serves not just as a program coordinator but also as a role model. He is a convicted felon and used heroin himself for 20 years.

He went through treatment and got clean 10 years ago, when his daughters were 3 and 5 years old. (Mark and wife Kelly have been married for 17 years.) In recovery, Gornik went to the Nelson Institute in Boise first as an outpatient, then as a volunteer, then as a staff person.

Gornik credits Institute founder Joan Nelson as the person who encouraged him to get an education to go with his experience. "You can't just work from your own experience," he observes, "or you end up trying to put everyone into the same box."

Gornik earned a bachelor of applied science degree from BSU in 1985. Then he designed an interdisciplinary course of study for a master's of science in alcohol and drug issues in the criminal justice system.

Boise State's interdisciplinary studies program was perfect for what Gornik wanted to do. The program, which began in 1988, is designed for students whose career goals do not match fully with a single identifiable academic unit or department at the university. He had to be prepared to work with people from criminal justice, law enforcement, social services, health services and psychological services. "My hope was to bring the disciplines together to solve the problem together," he says.

He has done that at the Idaho State Correctional Institution, where Warden Joe Klauser emphasizes a team approach. Everyone, from inmates to officers to therapists to administrators, is involved in the alcohol and drug treatment program.

Gornik enjoys working in the prison with inmates. "It's a hard population to work with, but it's real rewarding, too." Most programs are set up for victims of crimes, he notes. "But the victimizers also need treatment. Without significant change, criminals will continue the vicious cycle. If the treatment is effective, both the prisons and community will be safer."
Keith Bishop sees the body’s immune response as a beautifully regulated complex system.

But it doesn’t always work the way we want it to.

“Sometimes there is a mix-up,” says the cellular immunologist, “and the immune system turns against the body itself,” as in rheumatoid arthritis or multiple sclerosis. Other times the immune system fails to reject dangerous intrusions such as cancerous tumors. When organs are transplanted to save a patient’s life, the immune system attacks the transplanted organ as a foreign invader.

Bishop, who graduated with a bachelor’s degree in biology from Boise State in 1982, is director of basic immunology research at the University of Utah Cardiac Transplant Program in Salt Lake City. He studies the underlying principles that regulate the immune system.

He is most interested in T-cells because “they are the most important players in the immune response.” They recognize when something foreign has entered the body and they tell other cells when it is time to produce infection-fighting antibodies.

Bishop strives to understand that system in a way that will help organ transplant patients survive. Transplant patients must take immune system-suppressing drugs to keep the body from rejecting the foreign organ. The drugs are expensive and potentially dangerous.

“You’re basically walking a tightrope,” Bishop explains. “If you fall off on one side, you’re going to reject your graft. If you fall off on the other, you are prey to infectious diseases. Heart transplant patients may die of either infection or rejection.”

Bishop hopes his research will help find new drugs, or better yet, will discover ways to influence the immune response without drugs. The body has its own system for turning the immune response on and off, he points out. He wants to learn how to keep the immune system operating to resist infection while reducing damaging reactions to transplanted organs.

Researchers in Bishop’s lab have already found a way to improve the follow-up care of transplant patients. They have learned how to monitor heart rejection by looking for certain T-cells in the blood. “We can detect these as much as a week in advance of the actual rejection,” he says. The current method for detecting this damage is to run a catheter through the jugular vein into the heart to take tissue samples.

This invasive procedure costs $1,500 and must be done an average of 20 times a year. Thanks to Bishop’s research, physicians should soon be able to detect rejection sooner, with fewer biopsies.

But can this research be considered cost effective? Do we as a society want to continue spending money on major organ transplants when we might be looking for an AIDS vaccine, for example?

Bishop notes that funding for non-AIDS immunology research has already dropped significantly. The National Institute of Health funds only a small percentage of non-AIDS proposals submitted, he says.

Even in this time of spiraling health costs, Bishop sees significant benefits from transplant immunology research. For example, he points out that Medicare now pays for kidney dialysis.

The price of a successful transplant operation with follow-up care is more cost effective than long-term dialysis. More importantly the patient is freed to be a productive person in society. “A kidney transplant serves the patient and the taxpayer better,” Bishop comments.

Bishop takes satisfaction in knowing that his scientific work will be used in medicine. Those dual interests first blended when he was an undergraduate student at Boise State. He had been a medic in the Navy and thought he was going to be a medical technician. But then he took classes from BSU biology professors Harry K. Fritchman, Russ Centanni and Gene Fuller. “They were incredibly inspirational,” he says.

After graduating from BSU, Bishop went on to earn a Ph.D. in immunology at Washington State University. He was a post-doctoral fellow at Ohio State University.

He loves the science but always wanted to see it applied in the context of medical clinics. “Science for the sake of doing science is great. It’s fun,” he remarks. “But it’s really nice to do something that will benefit us all.”

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**KEITH BISHOP:** “You’re basically walking a tightrope between infection and rejection.”
The Healer

By Glenn Oakley

A medicine man's vision convinced David Baines to stay in medical school and reconcile the conflicts between his Native American philosophy and the strictures of Western medical practice.

Today, his successful merging of those two philosophies has brought Dr. Baines national acclaim. For the past eight years at the St. Joe Valley Clinic in St. Maries, Baines has patched up busted up loggers, delivered babies and treated residents of the nearby Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation with technical skills learned at the Mayo Clinic and with spiritual healing skills learned in medicine lodges on reservations throughout the western United States.

A member of the Tlingit/Tsimpsian tribes of southeast Alaska, Baines decided to go to medical school while recovering from injuries sustained in a saw mill explosion.

On a whim Baines took a career aptitude test and "seven out of 10 came up medical so I figured somebody was trying to tell me something," he says. Baines cut his hair and entered medical school. Despite good grades, however, Baines was thinking about quitting school because, "I thought I had to lose my Indianness to get educated. And I was unwilling to do it. I'm much more proud of being an Indian than being a physician."

Baines went to a sweat ceremony in South Dakota conducted by a local medicine man. "I don't even know the guy's name. I only met him that one time. But he is one of the key people in getting me through. He didn't know me, but he found out in the ceremony I was struggling with [medical school]. And then he gave me a vision about having my hair long and working on a reservation and helping people. And it's come true."

Western medicine, says Baines, "has a tendency to think there's only way, there's only one religion, there's only the American way, there's only one way to heal. That's not true. I send people to chiropractors, to acupuncture people, to medicine people. I'll just tell my patients, this is just something we don't do very well."

In his own practice, Baines seeks to meld the physical aspect of Western medicine with the spiritual approach of Native American healing. "I still give people antibiotics, I still set their fractures, I still sew them up," says Baines. "But I utilize from our traditional belief system a more spiritual approach to not just treating them, but diagnosing. As far as being able to ascertain whether the person is having emotional or other problems, I'm more attuned to that. Western medicine pretty well ignores that, although they are readdressing that in the training process."

Baines trusts intuition as well as X-rays and MRIs. "There have been many times I've made diagnoses with very little if any physical signs. Something will come to me. That's something that traditional healers I've worked with have tried to help me with. One time I had a guy come in and I was sure he had heart disease. ... The cardiologist didn't want to do him because he had a normal electrocardiogram. But I said, 'Hey, my nose is itching on this one; you've got to do it.' So they did it and sure enough he had a 90 percent blockage and was about to have the big one."

Traditional Indian healers from the Arapahoe, Shoshone, Sioux, Navajo, Kalispell and Coeur d'Alene tribes have helped him develop his intuitive skills. "The traditional people have taught me so I can use other methods," he explains. "People have an energy around them. And you can see that energy, but not with your eyes."

Baines tells the story of a Coeur d'Alene Indian healer who was injured in a car crash. "One night a year ago from January she had a major wreck. The night that she had the wreck — and it took three hours to extract her and it was 10 degrees out — she came to me in a vision in my sleep. My wife woke up and I was singing Indian songs. And what it was is I knew Lucy was in trouble so I was trying to help her in my dreams."

Two days later Baines learned Lucy was at a Spokane hospital. "When I walk in there, Lucy looks up at me — and she's about 80 years old and pretty banged up — and she says, 'Oh, it's good to see you. I've been calling for you.' I said, 'I know but you forgot to tell me where you were at.' She said, 'You're supposed to know those things.'"

Such abilities are gifts, says Baines. "My gift is I communicate well with my patients both ways. I can read them well and I can educate them so they understand why we're doing what we're doing and if we can't fix them why we can't fix them."
Seated in her cramped office at the Boise Clinic, nurse practitioner Betty Weatherby takes a sip of coffee and thinks about the kind of person it takes to provide health-care services for the hundreds of homeless people in Boise. Finally, she says: "I guess you've got to believe in people."

The Boise Clinic, which is operated through Terry Reilly Health Services, is Idaho's primary health-care facility for the homeless. Clean and orderly, it is nonetheless jammed with supplies, filing cabinets and patients standing quietly in a tiny airless waiting room.

With assistance from a small office staff, Weatherby sees 350 to 410 patients per month. She provides initial diagnoses, performs common procedures like Pap smears and treats ills from colds, headaches and cuts to diabetes, seizures, coronary artery disease and pneumonia. Volunteer physicians and a doctor who rotates in once a week from Nampa advise Weatherby and handle more complicated ailments.

A compassionate woman with a soothing voice and an upbeat attitude, Weatherby says she's wanted to be a nurse for almost as long as she can remember. As a child in Grangeville, she came to admire nurses at the hospital after she was injured in an accidental shooting. She still bears scars from shrapnel wounds to her head.

As a high school student Weatherby worked as a nurse's aide, and then earned an associate's degree in nursing from Lewis Clark State College in 1972. She received a family nurse practitioner certificate from the University of Utah in 1976, and in 1992, a baccalaureate degree in nursing from Boise State University. She joined the Boise Clinic full time nearly six years ago after working as a temporary fill-in.

Weatherby says her goal at the clinic is to get her patients "back on their feet to whatever living style they want to live in." The clinic team, which includes social workers, also guides them to programs available in the community such as housing, food and other services. After all, she says, "it's hard to treat somebody medically if they don't have a place to live or food to eat."

Day-to-day existence is difficult enough for most homeless people, but life becomes even more tenuous when complicated by a major illness such as HIV/AIDS. Weatherby currently sees about 40 such clients, but the number fluctuates because of the rootlessness of the homeless population. Weatherby provides as much care for the HIV patients as she is able and then refers them to other agencies in the community. Sadly, eight have died.

Preventive care, however, is well within her scope as a nurse practitioner and Weatherby devotes a lot of energy to educating her clients. She tries to prevent the spread of the HIV virus by providing condoms and talking to intravenous drug users about not sharing needles and the availability of treatment.

Weatherby is frustrated by society's short-sighted attitudes toward the homeless. After all, she asks, "How long can any of us live on our savings or whatever without finding another job? Think about what these people are going through."

Given encouragement and assistance, many homeless individuals return to lives as fully functional members of society, she says. "From homelessness to becoming productive citizens — the difference is having support," says Weatherby. As a result, Weatherby and her staff try to build relationships with the patients that extend beyond just physical ailments.

Despite prevailing myths, she says, "A lot of people don't want to be supported by agencies. They don't want somebody taking care of them for the rest of their life." Some, however, face uncertain futures. Many illnesses are caused by stress, poor living conditions, inadequate nutrition and other sometimes uncontrollable factors.

Homeless parents have an especially difficult time keeping their children healthy. Weatherby asks: "If you're looking at children living in cars on the street or in a shelter, how do you prevent them from getting sick or prevent the others from catching it?" It's nearly impossible for these parents to get ahead under these conditions.

"Some aren't looking at their child's college education because they're looking at what's going to be on the table for supper tonight."

The work is rewarding for Weatherby, but she says providing health care for homeless patients isn't for everybody. "You've got to enjoy it. You've got to have the flexibility to accept people as they are," says Weatherby. "You can't push your values off onto other people."
PHONATHON '93 SET FOR OCTOBER

The BSU Foundation will conduct its annual telephone fund-raising campaign — Phonathon '93 — October 4-28. BSU students will call alumni and friends nationwide to bring them up-to-date on activities at BSU, verify mailing information and ask for a pledge of financial support.

This year’s Phonathon goal is $120,000. All monies received through this appeal support academic purposes only. Last year, alumni and friends contributed $115,000 through Phonathon for the support of scholarships, library equipment and materials, research and special projects and programs. All gifts are tax-deductible and pledges are not due until June 30, 1994. Gift reminders are sent out monthly.

The Phonathon is not only the most cost-effective way to ask for financial contributions, it also gives us the opportunity to keep in touch with our alumni and friends. ☐

‘ENSURING FUTURE’ OFFERED BY BSUF

The BSU Foundation offers Ensuring the Future, a free quarterly publication on financial planning, to interested BSU alumni and friends. The colorful newsletter is written by professional financial planners in layman’s terms and contains information about wills, insurance, charitable bequests, income-producing gifts, the new pension payout law and how to assist parents financially.

To receive Ensuring the Future, contact Bob Fritsch, BSU Foundation, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725, (208) 385-3277. ☐

SCHOLARSHIP TO HONOR SELLAND

Boise orthopedist George Wade has contributed $5,000 to establish an endowed scholarship in honor of former BSU Executive Vice President Larry Selland. The scholarship will be given to an outstanding student leader on campus.

Selland recently resigned his position and is on medical leave from the university. Contributions to the scholarship can be made in care of the Boise State University Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. ☐

DONOR NOTES

- The Larry Barnes Foundation donated $2,000 for business scholarships.
- Robert and Trudi Bolinder contributed $1,000 to the accounting school endowment. Arthur Andersen & Co. and West One Bank of Idaho each gave $1,000 to the same fund.
- The Writers for Racing project received the following contributions: Thoroughbred Racing Commission, $4,000; The Daily Racing Form, $9,000; and the State Racing Commission, $2,000.
- The Boise Rotary Foundation gave $1,500 to the Bob Gibb Memorial Scholarship.
- Women of BSU donated $2,500 to the Pat Bullington/Women of BSU Scholarship fund.
- Lucille Hitchcock gave $4,000 to the

BSU GIVEN PIONEER PHOTO EQUIPMENT

The BSU Foundation has received a bequest of $250,000 and an assortment of rare pioneer cameras and photographs from the Howard Anderson Estate.

The pioneer film equipment includes a panoramic camera, photographs and photo albums, film splicers, lighting equipment and 150 nitrate negatives of never-before-seen images of Idaho Native Americans taken by Anderson’s father J. T. Anderson. Some of the memorabilia is more than 100 years old.

A portion of the money donated from the estate will be used to display Anderson’s photographs and equipment in the Hemingway Western Studies Center Galleries as part of the Idaho Film Collection.

The collection, which consists of posters, photographs and feature films shot in Idaho, as well as written, audio and videotape material relating to Idaho film production. The collection’s director, BSU English professor Tom Trusky noted, “We are extremely grateful to Dr. Raymond Bungard of Boise for transporting the Anderson negatives and cinema machinery from San Francisco to Boise State.” Bungard has also contributed extremely rare nitrate films to the Idaho Film Collection.

Trusky said Anderson’s negatives are being preserved, identification of individuals and tribes is underway, and that a traveling exhibition is planned. ☐
MINORITY STUDENTS HELPED BY GRANT

Dozens of minority students in Idaho will have a better chance to complete their secondary education thanks to recent federal funding awarded to Boise State University.

The university's College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) and High School Equivalency Program (HEP) both received grants to continue educational support for area migrant or seasonal farm workers or their dependents.

According to John Jensen, BSU professor of teacher education and HEP/CAMP director, both grant awards are for five-year cycles. The first-year funding for CAMP is $380,398 and the first-year funding for HEP is for $435,639 for a total of $816,137.

Jensen says the CAMP fund will allow BSU to provide support for at least 40 migrant and seasonal farm workers or their dependents each year while they complete their schooling over the next five years.

Jensen explained that the grant not only provides support during the freshman year, but additional support for follow-up services until graduation.

With the HEP funding, the university will also be able to continue to serve about 125 students from migrant and seasonal farm worker backgrounds and assist them in obtaining a high school equivalency diploma.

The federal funding will allow Boise State to continue the program as well as commuter evening programs in Wilder, Rupert and Idaho Falls in cooperation with local school districts and Eastern Idaho Technical College.

ISBDC RECEIVES $145,000 GRANT

Small businesses on the fast track to success will have some additional help, thanks to Boise State's Idaho Small Business Development Center and a grant from the US West Foundation.

The $145,000 grant was given to the ISBDC to coordinate the Idaho Premier Fast Trac program, which will provide small businesses throughout the state with opportunities to learn more about management, marketing, finance and government regulations. The training programs will be offered at the ISBDC's six regional centers and two satellite offices.

According to US West, the project's goal is to develop new small business enterprises and improve skills for current business owners and their employees.

Payable over three years, the grant to the ISBDC is part of a $1.8 million commitment from the US West Foundation to implement the Fast Trac program throughout its 14-state region.
BSU economist Charlotte Twight: “It’s one thing to know about the statutory powers of the government; it’s another to understand the law’s economic effects on people.”

THE POLITICS OF ECONOMICS

By Bob Evancho

Federal bureaucracy may be a sore subject among Americans today, but the nation’s current discontent with government spending and related issues has provided ample research material for Charlotte Twight.

Whether she is studying asbestos regulations, the evolution of Social Security, off-budget financing of government programs, or congressional handling of military base closures, Twight is concerned about how government officials accomplish their political objectives. Her research examines how the scope of government authority in a democracy expands and changes over time—with or without the mandate of the people.

Her motivation? “A lot of people, whatever their political point of view, are upset with the government. My interest is in examining the economic principles that underlie government behavior and its effects on individuals,” says the Boise State economics professor. “The government does a lot of things that wind up being hurtful to private individuals, and I am interested in the economic principles that explain how this happens. My focus is how special interests and government officials bring about some of these results despite predominant public opposition to them.”

Twight, who has taught in the BSU College of Business since 1986, has studied political economy during most of her career. To gain the expertise necessary to be a recognized scholar in that field, she earned both a law degree and a Ph.D. in economics from the University of Washington.

“If you are going to write and talk about political economy, you need to understand the economic effect of laws and regulations,” she says. “It’s one thing to know about the statutory powers of the government; it’s another to understand the law’s economic effects on people. You have to be able to predict and describe the impact of the law on private individuals. Economics is at the heart of most policy issues. By examining the law’s economic impact, you can stimulate people to think about what the law should be.”

The author of a book on the laws that give the federal government power over the nation’s economy and more than 20 scholarly articles and book reviews, Twight is preparing to begin another book on political economy, one whose focal point will be the
evolution of dependence on government. A central element of the theoretical side of this research is study of what influences government officials' willingness and ability to raise the costs to private individuals, of finding out what the government is doing, and of undertaking political action. This is known as "transaction-cost augmentation theory."

Twight cites a few examples from her research that will more than likely find their way into the book.

**SOCIAL SECURITY**—When President Franklin Roosevelt proposed the federal system of compulsory old-age insurance, he found considerable opposition to it. "What he did was package it with other programs like assistance to needy mothers, things that were politically impossible to vote against," says Twight. "He forced Congress to accept this part of the Social Security legislation even though Congress and the public as well were predominantly opposed to it."

**OFF-BUDGET EXPENDITURES**—Twight notes that the Federal Financing Bank was created in 1973 ostensibly as an "efficiency move," and that its expenditures were excluded from the federal budget. "When the legislation was considered by Congress, the executive branch asserted that the law would not in fact take anything off the budget," says Twight. "But when it was put into place it became a channel to take enormous sums of money off the budget. From the time period I looked at, 1977-1982, the deficit would appear 27 percent larger if those off-budget expenditures had been included."

**ASBESTOS REGULATIONS**—"Although many people believe that spraying of asbestos-containing materials on interior surfaces of buildings was prohibited in 1973, the only sprayings banned at that time were fire-proofing and insulation applications—uses with the greatest offsetting benefits. The regulations didn't say anything about decorative uses," says Twight, "and the EPA allowed asbestos to be freely sprayed in homes and buildings from 1973 through 1978 for 'decorative' purposes, arguably the least valuable use of asbestos. This is an example of government officials and companies—in this case the asbestos industry—trying to get the best results for themselves. There is extensive evidence from as early as the 1930s and '40s showing that the asbestos industry as well as many government officials knew of the health problems asbestos could cause. "There is substantial evidence of firms and government officials concealing information and using each other for their own political and financial purposes."

While her work has political implications, Twight believes that the role of economic scholarship is to identify essential facts, provide appropriate economic interpretation, and let others draw their own conclusions.
“The Political Economy of Left and Right During China’s Decade of Reform,” written by economics department chair PETE LICHTENSTEIN, was accepted for publication in the International Journal of Social Economy. Another article on socialism in the Far East was accepted for an encyclopedia of modern history in China, Japan, and Korea.

Lichtenstein also made two presentations at professional meetings: “China’s Inflationary Crisis and Its Effect on System Reform” at the Conference on Comparative Economic Reform: China and Central and Eastern Europe, and “The Political Economy of Transition from State Socialism: Lessons from the Chinese Experience” at a meeting of the International Association for the Economics of Self-management.

CHRIS LOUCKS co-wrote two journal articles. The first is “Banking Markets and Interstate Entry in the Southeastern United States” for Quarterly Journal of Business and Economics and “Savings and Loan and Finance Industry PAC Contributions to Incumbent Members of the House Banking Committee” for Public Choice.

DICK PAYNE and CHUCK SKORO co-wrote the article “The Effects of Problem Set Assignments on Learning in an Economics Principles Class,” which is scheduled to be published in the Journal of Economic Education. Skoro is also scheduled to present his paper “Reflections on the Theology of Economics” at the Western Economic Association later this summer.


CHARLOTTE TWIGHT wrote the article “Urban Amenities, Demand Revelation, and the Free-rider Problem: A Partial Solution” for Public Choice. She also wrote “Political Transaction Cost Manipulation: An Integrating Theory” for the Journal of Theoretical Politics.

Management professor MIKE BIXBY presented his paper “Computerization in Health Care: Legal and Ethical Issues” at the Pacific Northwest Academy of Legal Studies. At the same conference, BILL WINES presented “First Amendment Freedom Expression: Still Burning After All these Years.” In addition, Wines’ article “Teachers’ Bargaining in Minnesota: Retrospect on the 1980s and Prospects of Fewer Bargaining Units” will appear in an upcoming issue of Journal of Collective Negotiations in the Public Sector.

SANDY GOUGH will present three papers at professional conferences this year. The first paper is “Developing Employee Handbooks through the Small Business Institute Program,” which he wrote with fellow management professor GUNDARS KAUPINS, at the SBI Directors Association meeting. The second paper is “Modes, Performance and Moderators of Corporate Entrepreneurship: An Empirical Analysis” at the 13th annual Babson Entrepreneurship Conference. The third paper is “Case Study of Small Business Opportunity,” which he wrote with TED RUDDER of the Idaho Small Business Development Center, at the Western Academy of Management.

Kaupins recently presented his paper “Managerial Opinions of Corporate Humor” to the International Association of Business Disciplines.

DAN FURBHE presented “Trading to Reduce Acid Rain: The Effort to Use the Market and the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990” at the Midwest Academy of Legal Studies.

KEVIN LEAR button wrote a chapter titled “Managing the External Environment: Boise Cascade and a Modern Tale of Two Cities” in the book Contemporary Issues in Business and Politics.

JIM WILTERDING presented his paper “Overlooking the Obvious: The Need for Communication in a Communication Project” to the Southwest Academy of Management.

NANCY NAPIER co-wrote the article “Managing Organizational Diversity” for the journal Human Resource Management.

Napier and marketing professor EARL NAUMANN wrote the article “Patterns of Non-tariff Barriers in the Pacific Rim” for the Journal of Global Marketing.

The following is news from the department of marketing and finance:


ALAN FRANKLE has written the article “Cash Management Practices of Listed New Zealand Companies” for the Journal of Financial Management and Analysis.

MOHAN UMAIY presented his paper “Conceptualizing and Optimizing Diversity” at the Western Academy of Management.

GARY MCCAIN has written a chapter in the book The Globalization of Consumer Marketing along with fellow marketing and finance professor NINA RAY and English professor MARY ELLEN RYDER. The chapter is titled “The Role of Multi-lingual Print Advertising.

McCain, Ray and Ryder also collaborated on the chapter “Multilingual Advertising: Does It Have the Intended Effect?” for the book Global Marketing: Managerial Dimensions.

Ray also wrote the article “Toward an Understanding of the Use of Foreign Words
in Print Advertising” in a marketing journal. She also presented her paper “The Language of Multicultural Business: An Interdisciplinary Course Joining Linguistics and Marketing” at the meeting of the Western Marketing Educators Association.

HARRY WHITE and MATT MAHER presented their paper “Should Inventors Sell the Rights to Their New Product? A Valuation Approach” to the Western Decision Sciences Association meeting. White and fellow marketing and finance professor DIANE SCHOOLEY presented “Hedging Translation Exposure to Exchange Rate Changes: Strategies and Simulations” at the same meeting.

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES & PUBLIC AFFAIRS


COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCES

Biology professor RICHARD MCCLOSKEY presented his paper “Using Environmental Education to Increase Higher-order Thinking and Problem Solving Skills” at the 35th annual meeting of the Idaho Academy of Sciences held at Lewis-Clark State College.

Work by art professors JOHN KILLMASTER, JIM BLANKENSHIP, CATIE O’LEARY and MARY WITTE has been featured recently in exhibitions and publications.

Killmaster’s enamel and watercolor piece “Arm and Hummingbird Blue” was displayed in an international competitive exhibition of arts and crafts at the CKJ Japan Fair ’93 in Tokyo.

Blankenship’s watercolor painting “Burley Mufflers” was accepted in the 53rd annual juried exhibition of the Northwest Watercolor Society.

O’Leary exhibited collages at the Anne Reed Gallery in Sun Valley and the Gallery Route One miniature exhibition in Point Reyes, Calif. Her work also was included in the ninth annual North Coast Collage Society National Exhibition.

Witte’s work also was featured in the North Coast Collage Society National Exhibition. Her digitally manipulated photographs are on display at the Mountain West IV Biennial Photography Exhibition at Utah State University, and have been featured in “Paper in Particular: 14th National Exhibition” at the Columbia College Gallery in Columbia, Mo., and at the University Galleries in Minot, N.D.

A color page of Witte’s work also was included in the January 1993 issue of The Artist’s Magazine, and her “Hot Springs Trilogy” print has been added to the Seattle Art Museum’s photographic collection.

Chemistry professor MARTY SCHIMPF has recently published a review article titled “The Third International Symposium on Field-Flow Fractionation” in LC/GC Magazine and the research article “Copolymer Retention in Thermal Field-Flow Fractionation” in the ACS Symposium Series. He also has had a second research paper accepted for publication in Trends in Polymer Science. The paper is titled “Thermal Field-Flow Fractionation of Polymers.

CLIFF LeMASTER is co-author of the paper “Study of the Chaotic Behavior of a Damped and Driven Oscillator in an Asymmetric Double-well Potential,” which will be published in the Journal of Chemical Education. He is also in the process of publishing a second paper in Laboratory Microcomputer titled, “The Binary Solid-liquid Phase Diagram Revisited: An introduction to Data Acquisition Techniques.”

LeMaster also co-authored the paper “Determination of Rotational Barriers in Trifluoroacetamide Using Gas and Liquid Phase Dynamic NMR,” which he presented at the American Chemical Society meeting. LeMaster also attended the Idaho Academy of Science meeting where he presented the paper “Chaotic Dynamics: An Undergraduate Research Project.”

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DENTISTRY IS HIS MINISTRY

By Larry Burke

John Zapp shouldn't have any trouble finding a dentist to take care of his next toothache. After all, he works for 140,000 of them.

In April, Zapp (BJC, '57) became chief executive officer of the American Dental Association, a Chicago-based professional organization that employs 400 people and operates on a $50 million budget. The ADA's activities include public education, research, dental school accreditation, professional education, and, of course, lobbying.

Zapp is very familiar with that part of the job description—he came to the ADA after leading the American Medical Association's high-powered, high-profile lobbying team for nearly 20 years.

The ADA will no doubt make good use of Zapp's Beltway savvy as the Clinton administration completes its health-care reform proposals. Already, Zapp has been called to the White House twice to represent his constituents.

While the dental-care portion of the reform package hasn't received much publicity, Zapp says dentists are concerned about the possible impact.

"This has the potential to change dentistry more than anything has in the past 50 years," he notes.

Dentists, he points out, establish close relationships with their patients, something that could change if a federally funded system akin to medicine's Medicare/Medicaid is adopted.

And, dentists are concerned about the proposal that eliminates tax deductions for health-benefit programs. Without that deduction, the amount of dental care the public receives may be reduced, Zapp says.

Zapp's journey to the leadership of the ADA began during his student days at BJC. After three years in the Marines, including a tour in the Korean conflict, Zapp, a Nampa native, returned to BJC for an associate's degree. It was a life-changing decision.

"BJC gave me an opportunity for an education that I wouldn't have had otherwise. I'm not sure where or what I would be without it," he says.

He worked his way through school by driving the night route to John Day, Ore., for Morgan Trucking and operating heavy equipment for Morrison-Knudsen. After BJC, he enrolled at Creighton University in Omaha, Neb., graduated in 1961 with his degree in dentistry and then returned west to set up practice in The Dalles, Ore.

Ironically, his experiences at BJC ultimately led him down a new career path in public affairs. Enthusiastic about the opportunities BJC had provided him, Zapp became a leader in a successful effort to establish a statewide community college system in Oregon. His interest in the political arena grew, and in 1969 he left his private dental practice to take the position of special assistant for dental affairs in the U.S. Department of Health and Welfare.

He was deputy assistant secretary of health legislation when the AMA came calling in 1974. With the AMA, Zapp's duties focused on the AMA's relationship with Congress, government agencies, insurance companies, hospital associations and the White House.

For more than 20 years he worked 14- to 16-hour days to represent the interests of the medical profession during a period of tremendous change in America's health-care system. During that time, the AMA became regarded as one of the most powerful political action committees in the nation, with almost 300,000 members and 17 lobbyists.

"Medicine is always an issue that is contentious because the government is trying to control expenses. As the system has grown, the medical profession has become a big target," Zapp says.

As he makes the transition from Beltway lobbyist to Chicago CEO, Zapp says he is learning to juggle the variety of issues that cross his desk.

Now a "constant communicator," he is eager to spread the word about the dental profession.

"Our challenge is to see that dentistry is treated fairly and treated appropriately. Dentistry is an essential component of health care, but I don't think we are always represented that way," he told the ADA News in February.

"That's one of the challenges we face—to ensure that people think of oral health when they think about the balance of total health."
KEEPING HEADS ABOVE WATER WITH AIR AND INGENUITY

By Glenn Oakley

Most life preservers don't, says Scott Swanby.

The 1985 marketing graduate and president of Sporting Lives, Inc. says the popular personal flotation devices (PFDs) that most people use will not hold an unconscious person's head above water, and could even submerge a conscious person in rough water.

Swanby's company manufactures a PFD that is lightweight and compact, provides more flotation than standard life preservers, and will turn a face-down, unconscious swimmer upright. The only problem is it is not Coast Guard approved. To date, the Coast Guard has rejected inflatable PFDs on the argument that they require more care than the traditional foam PFDs.

Swanby, who chairs a committee overseeing the final report on inflatable PFDs, believes it is only a matter of time — perhaps a year — before inflatable PFDs win the Coast Guard's endorsement.

Sporting Lives makes some 28 versions of inflatable PFDs, which they call SOSpenders. The basic models are heavy-duty nylon suspenders with a belt that secures the harness with metal locking tabs. When the SOSpenders are submerged, a CO₂ cartridge automatically inflates the plastic airbags folded inside.

FROM MAURITIUS TO BOISE, THERAPIST HELPS HEAL THE HURTS

By Jeanette Germain

"I never had friends like I have here," physical therapist Raj Issuree says of Boise and Boise State University. "They helped me get an education. They helped me get scholarships and jobs. I am very appreciative of what this community has given me."

Issuree, 36, was born and raised in Mauritius, an island republic in the Indian Ocean near Madagascar. His parents are illiterate but instilled in Raj and his four brothers the value of education. Raj left Mauritius at the age of 23 because he had no job and no way to continue his schooling.

He moved to South Africa to work as a wood-carver. He enjoyed the work but soon realized that he was being exploited. His employer failed to renew his work permits, held his passport hostage, and paid him less than white carvers doing the same work. Raj saved his money for four years and helped send his younger brother to school. Finally he managed to leave South Africa and come to the U.S. for an education of his own.

Issuree helps people cope with many aches and pains.
ALUMNI IN TOUCH...

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

60s

GARY W. HESTER, BA, general business, '67, has been elected vice president of First Security Corp. in Boise. Hester previously was a senior examining officer for the bank. He joined First Security as an examining officer in 1974.

LORN H. ADKINS, BA, history, secondary education option, '69, is a partner and counselor in The Parenting Connection in Boise. Adkins specializes in workshops on parenting and also trains facilitators.

STEPHEN E. LAWRENCE has been re-elected to a fourth two-year term as regional vice president of United Cerebral Palsy's national organization. He is a member of UCP's executive, finance and budget, legal and awards committees. Lawrence is a partner in the law firm of Bayless, Steiner, Rueppl and Lawrence in Portland, Ore.

70s

KENNETH RANDOLPH ASVITT, BA, social science, '71, is a certified acupuncturist practicing in McCall. Asvitt attended the International Institute of Chinese Medicine in Santa Fe, N.M.

LYNN DORMAN, MBA, '72, is owner of American Laminating Co. in Co. The firm offers retail and wholesale custom laminating services.

MICHAEL A. JOHNSON, BBA, finance, '73, is a financial consultant for Key Brokerage in Burley. Key Brokerage is a retail investment department for Key Bank. Johnson previously worked as a registered representative for Dean Witter Reynolds.

SHERRE MALONEY, AS, respiratory therapy, '76, was named employee of the month at Minidoka Memorial Hospital in Rupert. Maloney has been a respiratory therapist at the hospital for 11 years.

PAUL E. NIXON recently received a master's degree in library and information science from the University of Missouri-Columbia. Nixon directs the medical library and audiovisual services at Providence Health Center in Kansas City, Kan. Nixon also has been named vice president elect of the Kansas City Library Network.

MICHAEL H. BOWLIN, BA, social science, '77, is a property manager for Levening & Co. in Houston.

SONNY MAXWELL PERRY, MBA, '77, is vice president for NCI Information Systems Inc. in McLean, Va.

ROBERT W. WAGGONER, BA, economics, '77, is senior vice president and manager of Bankcard Credit Administration for West One Bancorp in Boise. Waggoner is responsible for growth and profitability of the consumer and commercial loan portfolios of the company's electronic banking operation.

RONALD J. WILPER, BA, communication, '77, has been elected to serve on the Idaho State Bar Board of Commissioners. Wilper currently serves as Marsing city attorney and as attorney for the Middleton School District.

TOM CHADWICK, BA, criminal justice administration, '78, recently retired from the Boise Police Department after 26 years.

LOUANN C. KRUEGER, BBA, finance, '78, is area manager for First Security Bank in Boise. Krueger previously was vice president and manager of Business Banking Administration at First Security's Business Financial Center in Boise. She began her career with the bank in 1978.

JOHN F. LUTHY, MPA, '78, is president of The Futures Corporation, a professional consulting practice that specializes in business and organizational effectiveness. In 1979 Luthy started Career Futures of America, which later became The Futures Corp. The company serves 11 Western states.

TIMOTHY B. WILSON, BA, criminal justice administration, '78, recently returned from a six-month deployment as part of the U.S.S. Tripoli Amphibious Ready Group with the 15th Marine Expeditionary Unit, Camp Pendleton, Calif. Wilson spent several days ashore in Somalia during the relief efforts and was among the first U.S. military units in the area. The unit conducted amphibious training exercises in Kuwait and participated in Operation Southern Watch, enforcing the U.N.-sanctioned "no-fly" zone in Southern Iraq.

LARRY J. DRESSER, MBA, '79, is senior business coordinator for Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, N.M. Dresser also is the national director-governance for the National Contract Management Association.

80s

DARRELL "GUS" GUSTAVeson, BA, economics, '80, is general manager of Oregon Trail Mushroom in Vale, Ore. Gustaveson previously was an assistant branch manager of U.S. Bank in Ontario.

GRANT SMITCHER, BBA, marketing, '80 and MARLENE (RIDER) SMITCHER, BBA, marketing, '82, are co-owners of American Advertising Direct. The couple produce and publish the Boise Town Planner Calendar, an events and coupon calendar tailored to the Boise area.

MARSHA (ROUSH) MULLINS, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '81, was named a distinguished citizen by the Idaho Statesman in May. She has taught elementary school for 19 years. Mullins serves as a board member of Boise Neighborhood Housing Services, participates in the Big Brother/Big Sister program and volunteers at the Discovery Center of Idaho. She also serves on the boards of the Idaho Society for Energy and Environmental Education and the Idaho Council of Social Studies.

Six BSU alumni are among the hundreds of members of the Boise Basin Quilters Guild who have been stitching fabric masterpieces since 1983. This winter, their talents received national recognition in articles featured in the February issue of Lady's Circle Patchwork Quilts. Among the guild members are BSU alums (clockwise from top left) Joleen Graham, Jane Dunn, Mary Jo Palanch Sanders, Sharon Harleman Tandy, Lyn McCollum and Rebecca Winter.
ROBERT T. NICHOLS, BBA, management, aviation, '81, is owner of Complete Transportation Services in Phoenix, Ariz.

BEVERLY FRANSEN, MA, education, reading emphasis, '82, has received the S.J. Millbrook Fund Award presented by teachers and students at Payette High School. The award is named in honor of a respected former PHS teacher. Fransen is an English instructor at the school.

JOHN T. BERG, BBA, accounting, '83, is a partner with Ripley Doorn & Co., a certified public accounting firm in Boise.

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BRAD KURTZ, BBA, business education, administrative service option, '83, is owner of Overland Decorating and Furniture in Boise and The Oak Mill in Nampa.

DALE METZGER, BA, communication, '83, is the new pastor at United Brethren Church in Twin Falls. Metzger also is the sports director at KTFT Radio.

MICHAEL KIRK QUILLIN, BS, economics/finance, '84, is vice president and regional credit officer for West One Bank in Idaho. Quillen previously was credit control officer at the Nampa office.

PATTIE SCHUPPAN-ENNIS, BFA, '85, recently held an exhibition of her paintings at California State University-Fullerton. She lives in Hemet, Calif.

CHRIS MACAW, BBA, general business, '85, is sales manager for Cougar Mountain Software in Boise. Macaw has been with CMS for 10 years.

LARRY SWEAT, BBA, management, industrial relations, '86, also is employed by CMS as a project manager and has been with the company for four years.

SHARON "SHERRY" R. HUBER, BBA, management, industrial relations option, '86, has been elected to a two-year term as Ada County Highway District commissioner for Sub-district 3. Huber operates private power plants for Idaho West Energy Co.

PATTY McALLISTER, BA, communication-English, '86, has signed a multi-book contract with Zebra/Pinnacle, an international publishing house based in New York City. Her first novel will be released this fall. A book signing is scheduled Oct. 16, at Waldenbooks in Boise Towne Square Mall. McAllister lives in Gooding.

JULIE RICH, MBA, '86, is a partner in Rich, Smith & Rich, a marketing, public opinion and management consulting firm in Boise.

MARGOT M. (CULLUM) SHINNEMAN, CC, business and office education, '86, is a bookkeeper for Scott Meek & Son Concrete Co. in Reno, Nev.

CURTIS WAYNE EXLEY, BS, criminal justice administration, '87, has been named 1993 Officer of the Year by District 2 in Lewiston. Exley is a sergeant with the Idaho State Police and has been in law enforcement for 19 years, 15 with the ISP. Exley also has obtained his supervisor's certificate through Peace Officers Standards and Training and was appointed coordinator of the ISP Field Training and Evaluation Program. Exley has lived in Lewiston since 1990.

PAM GRANT, BFA, advertising design, '87, was selected Artist of the Month in May by the Ontario, Ore., Argus Observer. Grant has been painting for 10 years, specializing in watercolor. She also volunteers as a docent at the Boise Art Museum and has displayed her paintings at several corporate locations in Boise.
**WILLIAMS: ART IS FUN IN IDAHO**

By N.L. Gray

Several times a year, Jennifer Williams loads up her van with paint, brushes and eager high school students. Her mission: to take art to schoolchildren in Atlanta, Ola, Lowman, Prairie and other rural communities.

The Mountain Home teacher says her rural classes are about more than just pottery and bone painting. “We teach children to share, not to hurt other people and how everyone is different and that’s OK. All these things are inherent in art,” says Williams. “We teach children about life.”

Williams received her master’s degree from Boise State in 1977 and has served as an adjunct faculty member at BSU. She has taught in the Mountain Home school district for 21 years.

Her work as a visiting art instructor started more than 12 years ago when she was asked by a rural school to help with a project. Word spread and the program, which Williams often funds herself, has grown. “It’s not an officially recognized program through the school district,” says Williams.

This year, however, Williams received a $15,000 grant from US West and hopes to take the program statewide. The grant will help pay for food, lodging and supplies as well as “The Adventures of Van Go,” a publication Williams created to document her trips. The colorfully illustrated pamphlet tells about the children she visits and the projects they work on. “Art is such a wonderful self-esteem builder,” says Williams. “What a great tool to do so many things.”

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**DEATHS**

**EUGENE MADISON BROOKS,** BA, social science, ’78, died April 25 in Boise at age 55. Brooks served in the Special Forces (green berets) Airborne and flew Cobra Helicopters. He served two tours in Vietnam. His awards include the Air Medal Award with Valor, the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart. After leaving active duty the remainder of his military career was spent in the Army Reserves at Gowen Field. He also worked for the Idaho Department of Transportation.

**DEVAN “BONNIE” GRUWELL DINGMAN,** M.A., education, curriculum and instruction, ’80, died Jan. 8 in Twin Falls at age 63. Dingman taught school in Twin Falls for several years, and was a past president of the Jay-C-Eettes.

**WILLIAM LEWIS HOCHSTRASSER,** A.A., general arts and sciences, ’49, died June 3 in Boise at age 65. Hochstrasser taught English grammar and literature at Boise High School for 30 years. In addition, he served as athletic director and
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BOISE RIVERSIDE
coached baseball, taught summer school and coordinated night school for many years. He retired from teaching in 1987 and started Bill’s Bait, a wholesale fishing bait supply company.

BILL GALLEN HULSE, BA, accounting, ’67, died April 9 in Star at age 53. Hulse worked as a corporate accountant until retiring from Boise Cascade Corp.

WESTON HULT, BA, anthropology, ’88, died May 16 in Seattle at age 42. Hult was employed as an archaeologist by the Department of Forestry.

RONALD G. MAXWELL, BS, physical education, secondary education option, ’74, died June 8 in Caldwell at age 42. Maxwell taught high school and coached in both Filer and Middleton. He also was a sales representative for American Fidelity, Taylor Publishing Co. and for the past eight years was employed with WrightLine Inc.

DOROTHY E. VETTER, BS, nursing, ’71, died June 14 in St. Helena, Calif. at age 46. Vetter was employed as a registered nurse at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise and later as a counselor at The Nelson Institute, also in Boise.

WAYNE CHATTERTON died June 30 in Boise. Chatterton, who retired in 1983, founded BSU’s Western Writers Series, which has published more than 110 pamphlets since it began in 1972. Chatterton also wrote biographies of writer Nelson Algren, essayist/critic Alexander Woollcott and other Western authors. Chatterton was a founder of the Idaho Council for Teachers of English.

MADDEN NAMED BEST IN U.S.

The best in the country.
That is the spot that Boise State’s Bob Madden occupies after being named the National Athletic Fund-raiser of the Year.

Madden was presented the award in June at the annual Conference for Athletic Fund Raising in Orlando, Fla. He is the 12th person to receive the award since it was created 20 years ago.

Now in his 14th year as executive director of the Bronco Athletic Association, Madden has led the BAA to membership and fund-raising levels. The BAA/Alumni Association biennial auction that he organized is a model now used by several other universities. The six auctions held since 1983 have generated more than $1.2 million for scholarships and library holdings. Madden also began the BAA’s scholarship endowment that has grown to $3 million.

Madden attended Boise Junior College from 1962-64 and received a bachelor’s degree from Albertson College in 1967. He holds master’s degrees from Oregon State, Idaho State and the University of Idaho.

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**PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE**

**By Mike Bessent, President**  
**BSU Alumni Association**

As I begin my term as president of the Alumni Association, I am honored and proud to represent Boise State University. I am very grateful to Boise State for giving me the opportunity to obtain a college education.

Many of you are also appreciative and want to help Boise State. What can you do? Joining the Alumni Association is a good way to start. The association is involved in many worthwhile activities, including the following:

**DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI AND TOP TEN SCHOLARS BANQUET.** This event annually honors not only outstanding alums, but also BSU’s top 10 graduating seniors and distinguished faculty members.

**SCHOLARSHIPS.** In 1989, The Alumni Association raised more than $500,000 in academic scholarship monies and established the Keith Stein Blue Thunder Marching Band. In 1991, the association, in conjunction with the Bronco Athletic Association, raised more than $600,000 to be used toward the purchase of books for the university’s Library. Most recently, the Alumni Association established the Alumni Scholarship Fund, utilizing its share of the proceeds from Auction ’93.

**PRESIDENTS LEGISLATIVE TOUR.** Every other year, the presidents of Idaho’s four state institutions, along with the Alumni Association presidents and alumni directors, tour the state visiting with members of the Legislature, legislative candidates, alumni, community members and the media to promote the funding needs of higher education.

**OUTREACH PROGRAMS.** The Alumni Association sponsors social gatherings both in and out of the state in an effort to bring alumni together.

**CLASS REUNIONS.** Each year, the association hosts a class reunion honoring at least one class year. This year’s reunion commemorates the classes of 1943 and 1944, with a number of activities planned.

**HOMECOMING.** The Alumni Association is actively involved in Homecoming with activities ranging from financial support of Homecoming events to parade floats, pre-game receptions, and reunion brunches and campus tours.

**LITTLE BRONCOS CLUB.** This program was designed to acquaint and involve children and grandchildren of BSU alumni, boosters and students with the university. With a membership of more than 900 children, activities for the group include autograph parties with the football and basketball coaches and players, the Homecoming Victory Tunnel, Little Broncos Homecoming parade float, free game tickets, swim parties and many other events.

The Alumni Association is blessed with a talented, enthusiastic board of directors dedicated to promoting Boise State University. We believe these, as well as other alumni programs, help enhance Boise State’s image and academic mission.

If you would like information regarding any of these programs, contact the Alumni Office. In addition, I would appreciate any comments you might have about our current activities or suggestions about future programs. Thanks for your support.

---

**LITTLE BRONCOS CLUB PLANS FALL EVENTS**

Little Broncos are psyching up for several events this fall.

August activities for club members include an autograph session with head football coach Pokey Allen and members of the Bronco football team.

Club members will receive a free ticket to the Stephen F. Austin game in September and October will offer an array of Homecoming activities. Members will be invited to attend Downtown Spirit Night and later ride in the Little Bronco float in the Homecoming Twilight Parade.

On Oct. 9, prior to the Homecoming game against Northern Arizona, Little Broncos will line up on the field along with members of the Mane Line Dancers and the Keith Stein Blue Thunder Marching Band to form a Victory Tunnel for the Broncos to run through.

Club members will receive a flier with details about these events. For more information on joining the Alumni Little Broncos Club call the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1698.

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**CLASSES OF ’43, ’44 PLAN FALL REUNION**

Individuals who attended Boise Junior College during 1943 and 1944 are invited to attend a reunion Oct. 8-9 during BSU’s Homecoming week.

Members of the class of 1943 will celebrate their 50-year reunion; those classmates who attended during 1944 also will be honored.

The reunion committee stresses that even though an individual may not have graduated, they are invited to attend the reunion.

The reunion will feature Homecoming activities such as Downtown Spirit Night, the Twilight Parade, a brunch, campus tour, and pre-game wine-tasting reception.

For further information, please contact the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1698.
Boise River Brown was created as a celebration to a beautiful creature. The fish and river rocks are carved in a realistic style from American Basswood and are painted with lacquer base pigments. The viewer is encouraged to move around the piece so that the visual perspective constantly changes revealing graceful "s" curve lines and elaborate color patterns that are characteristic of the species.

Vick Haight

Haight is an art teacher at Meridian High School. He received his master of arts, education emphasis, from Boise State in 1993.
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And we've grown with them. Today, First Security is the largest bank holding company in the Intermountain West. And we're still providing the financial products and services that our customers have come to expect from a leader. A position that reflects the work ethic and character of a rare breed of customer.

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