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MOVING WEST
By Charles Ruch, President

Last month, I had the privilege of signing a letter that accepted an invitation to Boise State University to join the Big West Conference. Consequently, effective July 1996 all our athletic teams will compete at the NCAA Division I-A level, the most demanding in intercollegiate sports competition.

While the major impact will be on football, the move to the Big West will be felt across the entire athletic department and, indeed, marks an important milestone in the development of the entire institution.

It is, of course, important to understand the context, anticipated consequences and potential pitfalls of such a move.

Athletics has always played an important role in the life of Boise State University. Since our founding days as BJC, the opportunity to be a student-athlete has provided access to a college education for many young men and women. Athletics has enlivened the community, brought recognition to the institution and, perhaps most important, set high standards of excellence that symbolize the university as a whole.

Since 1970, Boise State has been a member of the Big Sky Conference, enjoying long-standing rivalries with a number of institutions in the West, as well as with our in-state sister institutions. So, why leave the conference now after such a long affiliation?

There are several reasons. The most compelling is that BSU has outgrown the Big Sky. This is as much a realization of the unusual growth in the Treasure Valley as it is a recognition of the development of our institution. Our athletic budget now exceeds $5.5 million. Less than 35 percent of that comes from state funds and student fees. Rather, the bulk of the budget comes from gate receipts and private donations, both directly related to the tremendous support the program enjoys in the community.

Average attendance for football this fall will exceed 21,500, more than double all but one school in the Big Sky. Last year, we averaged 7,500 spectators for men’s basketball and 4,000 for women’s basketball. By all financial indicators, BSU is outpacing other Big Sky members.

The task force that recommended our move to Division I-A wisely looked at the long-term implications of growth in the Treasure Valley. The group concluded, rightly so, that the immediate market — expected to reach 600,000 people in 15 years — would best be served by moving the athletic program to a higher level, which would in turn enhance our ability to expand Bronco Stadium.

BSU’s growth and growth potential is one dimension. The ever-changing nature of NCAA sports is another prime consideration. Cost containment, conference realignments, and changing NCAA governance suggest a very unstable environment.

In addition, the demands of gender equity — the national mandate to provide proportional participation opportunities for women in NCAA sports — mean we simply cannot maintain the program at its present level and meet our obligations.

Thus, the national scene suggests that Division I-AA conferences face an uncertain future. The Big Sky leadership is faced with a series of future policy initiatives, such as possible scholarship reductions, that are not favorable to BSU. At the same time, the need for additional funds to expand our women’s programs calls for a change in conference affiliation.

The move to the Big West will allow BSU to take advantage of the opportunities that exist in an expanding market. Additional gate receipts, more attractive media potential, an expanded conference affiliation and possible expansion of facilities all argue for the change.

There are, of course, costs to the proposed move. Division I-A football permits 85 scholarships. It demands exceptional student-athletes to be competitive, placing additional pressures on the coaches to recruit. I am confident in the accuracy of our projections, which indicate that the costs of Division I-A football will be exceeded by increased gate receipts and other revenues. Those additional funds are pledged to underwrite an expanded women’s program.

In granting approval to step up to Division I-A, the State Board of Education wanted assurances that the move would not be made at the expense of academic programs or student fees. I share those concerns, and have insisted from the beginning that the move be self-supporting.

The Big West provides additional opportunities beyond the playing fields. Larger universities in the Big West will provide new partners for joint faculty and institutional collaboration. Exposure in new media markets will provide additional opportunities for institutional enhancement. Student recruitment, faculty identification and alumni affiliation will benefit over the long term.

Our goal is to position BSU for a major leadership role in higher education in the West as we approach the 21st century. Our move to the Big West is one of a number of strategies designed to accomplish this goal. As always, I welcome your reactions and thoughts.
The ground-breaking for BSU's new child-care center was kids' stuff for the building's future tenants. Construction is scheduled to be complete by next fall. See story below.

BSU NEARS $1 MILLION CHALLENGE GOAL

The BSU Foundation is planning to join with the Warren McCain family to give Boise State's Library a huge Christmas gift. It was one year ago when the retired Albertsons' chief executive and his family offered a $1 million gift ... if the BSU Foundation could raise a matching $1 million.

The BSU Foundation is now 80 percent of the way toward its goal and should have the full $1 million in hand in early December, says Peter Hirschburg, who was foundation president during the fund drive.

"We have been pleased with the response. People have been willing to support the fund drive because they recognize the importance of the Library to the university and community," he says.

By the end of November, more than $800,000 had been raised. Included in that amount are $100,000 from Key Bank, $90,000 from foundations, $151,000 from the annual phonathon appeal to alumni, $67,000 from the BSU faculty and staff, $70,000 in miscellaneous corporate donations, $100,000 in cash and pledges from individuals, $155,000 from an estate gift and $50,000 from BSU Foundation trustees and directors.

The $2 million will be invested to create an endowment that will support the general library collection and the Warren McCain Reading Room. McCain played a key role in the $6 million gift from Albertson's in 1990 that was combined with $4 million from the state to fund a project to renovate and add to the Library. In 1992, the university named the reading room in McCain's honor.

CONSTRUCTION OF CHILD-CARE CENTER SET; CHAFFEE TO EXPAND

The fall construction season at Boise State began in earnest with mid-October groundbreakings on a new child-care center and an addition to Chaffee Hall. Both projects are funded from student fees that were approved two years ago.

The $1.1 million child-care center will nearly triple the number of children who receive care on campus. The single-story, 11,000-square-foot building will include eight classrooms, an enclosed courtyard, a kitchen, a family conference room, administrative offices and an outdoor play area.

The project will accommodate 150 children compared to 55 in the Pavilion.

The added space will allow the center to expand its services to include care for infants and kindergarten-aged children.

BSU has also begun construction on a $2.8 million addition to Chaffee Hall. The three-story, 32,600-square-foot addition will include 66 rooms housing 132 students. With the Chaffee addition, BSU will have space for 890 residence hall students on campus.

Construction on both projects is expected to be complete for the 1995 fall semester.

PROJECT TO CREATE HEALTH-CARE LINK

A federal grant to Boise State University's Center for Health Policy will help healthcare agencies in the Magic Valley and northern Nevada create a rural version of the information superhighway.

The $138,284 grant will fund the planning phase of a Community Health Information Network that will link six hospitals, 200 physicians, public-health agencies and other health-care professionals.

The project, says BSU Dean of Health Science Eldon Edmundson, is designed to improve medical care in rural communities by improving communication between health-care professionals.

"Our goal is to tie computer systems together so they can share patient data and other information," Edmundson says.

The problem with the current system, Edmundson explains, is that care providers have access to only a portion of a patient's records. For example, an individual may see several different physicians, have tests taken at a hospital and receive immunizations at the local health district office. All of those records are kept in separate places.

Edmundson adds that systems already exist in other states, but the Idaho project is unique because it is the first one to include public-health agencies.

It will take another grant — this time for $4-5 million — to fund the costly conversion of software and hardware to a integrated system. Much of that money would go toward new equipment. "We will still implement the system if we don't get the grant; it will just take longer," Edmundson says.

The project will serve as a model for healthcare information communications that will be used throughout Idaho and in other rural areas of the country, he adds.

Artist's rendering of Chaffee Hall addition.
ENGINEERING SCHOOL? NOT BSU'S CALL

Will Boise State get its own engineering school? That, says BSU President Charles Ruch, is the question he is asked the most on his daily rounds through the community.

The answer rests in the hands of the State Board of Education, which has asked university president's to propose how — and for how much — engineering should be delivered. The board also has appointed a task force to report on Idaho's long-term needs in engineering education. The proposals and the report may be discussed during the December board meeting, which will be held prior to FOCUS publication.

The engineering question was first raised last summer when State Board of Education member Joe Parkinson pressed for an independent school at BSU. This fall Micron Technology offered the board a $6 million gift for engineering — if BSU would be allowed to develop its own engineering college.

"We believe it is critical that the engineering program at BSU be administered locally. It is the best way to have a program that is accountable to the community it serves," says Micron chief executive Steve Appleton.

"We have to decide whether we want to provide this education in Boise, and if we decide to provide it, then we have to decide how to provide it," board president Roy Mosman told the Lewiston Morning Tribune following the November board meeting.

Only electrical engineering currently is offered in Boise. That degree is delivered through a joint U of I/Boise State program

BOISE STATE RELEASES TWO NEW BOOKS

Boise State has added two new books this fall to its growing list of publications.

Snake: The Plain and its People was released in September and is now in most southern Idaho bookstores. The Broncos: An Illustrated History of Boise State University Athletics, 1932-94 will roll off the presses in early December.

Snake is the first book ever published that examines the plain from the perspectives of geology, ecology, prehistory, history and current political issues. There are nine authors, seven of them university professors.

The book, edited by BSU history professor Todd Shallat, includes more than 400 color photographs, maps and illustrations.

The book is designed for readers who want to learn more about the unique region that is defined by the Snake River. The formation of the magnificent canyons, the evolution of the plain's plants and animals, the development of irrigation projects and the current social and political changes in the region are just a sample of the topics covered in the book.

The suggested retail price is $34.95 for hard cover and $24.95 for soft cover. For an additional $2 postage, books can be ordered directly from the BSU University Relations Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, phone (208) 385-1577.

The Broncos was written and compiled by former BSU history professor Patricia Oourada. The 302-page book chronicles the story of every varsity sport from the school's junior college era to the present.

Included is a special interview with former coach and athletic director Lyle Smith and a first-person account of the 1980 football championship by Tom Scott.

More that 500 photos illustrate the book, which is divided into chapters that feature administrators, facilities, players, coaches, fans, support staff and the Hall of Fame.

The Broncos, which sells for $34.95, can be ordered directly from the BSU Athletic Department, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID, phone (208) 385-1222.

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BSU READY FOR PRIME TIME AS DIVISION I-A BIG WEST MEMBER

By Larry Burke

In two years, Boise State’s Broncos will encounter some strange, unfamiliar members of the animal kingdom, like Anteaters, and — are you ready? — Mean Green Eagles. Gone will be those lovable, comfortable Bobcats, Grizzlies and Wildcats.

Yes, BSU will have to get acquainted with a new menagerie when it officially joins the Big West Conference and its Division I-A football program after 24 years of competition in the Big Sky.

The State Board of Education granted approval for the conference switch in September and the Big West followed a few weeks later with BSU’s invitation.

“This is a move in keeping with our growing market. We see new possibilities for the athletic program to add revenue that we need to address gender equity,” says BSU President Charles Ruch.

Or, as football coach Pokey Allen puts it, “This is a Division I-A university in a Division I-A city. It’s logical that we should play Division I-A football.”

The Big West won’t feature the intermountain coziness of the Big Sky. Instead, the conference reaches from urban California to the plains of Texas.

Is Boise State sacrificing comfortable rivalries for a conference of unknowns who won’t stir the emotions of Bronco fans?

BSU Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier doesn’t think so. First, he points out, the in-state rivalries will still be there. Idaho has also accepted an invitation to join the Big West and Idaho State can remain on the schedule as long as it wants to, he says. And new rivalries will develop over time in the Big West. Old Big Sky rival Nevada will be back on the schedule. And Utah State should develop into a spirited rivalry, he says.

With the addition of four new members this fall, the Big West’s makeup will change by the time the Broncos join in 1996. Four football-only schools — Northern Illinois, Arkansas State, Southwestern Louisiana and Louisiana Tech — may not be in the conference by then. Nevada-Las Vegas and San Jose State will depart for the WAC and Hawaii’s membership for women’s sports will end in 1996.

Thus, the football portion of the conference by the time the Broncos enter in 1996 could include seven schools: BSU, Nevada, Pacific, Utah State, New Mexico State, North Texas and Idaho. That will allow BSU to schedule five non-conference games, including one visit to a “marquee” opponent for what Bleymaier calls a “revenue game.”

The rest of the schedule will include a mix of opponents from mid-level Division I-A programs in the Midwest and some Division I-AA schools.

“This gives us far more options because there are 33 Division I-A programs in the West, compared to only eight Division I-AA programs. We are already talking to teams in the Pac-10 and WAC conferences, and some of them are willing to consider a home-and-home arrangement,” says Bleymaier.

It will take two or three years before the transition to Division I-A is complete. Most teams have already set their 1996 schedules, so it will be difficult to fill the non-conference slots with Division I-A teams, he explains.

BSU could attract a Pac-10 or WAC team to occasionally play in Boise, but realistically that won’t happen on a regular basis until Bronco Stadium is expanded. A committee is currently working on a plan to raise the estimated $10-12 million needed to add another 12,000 seats by rounding the four corners of the stadium. That would bring the capacity to 36,000.

Division I-A allows 85 scholarships compared to the current 63 in the Big Sky. But Bleymaier says it will take time for BSU to get to that level because the NCAA only allows 25 scholarships per year. After BSU’s last season in the Big Sky, the team will lose 24 seniors. That means the school can add only one new scholarship in time for its debut in the Big West.

The only Big West team that currently offers more than 80 scholarships is New Mexico State.

When it comes to basketball and other sports, the Big West takes on a different look than it does in football. There are 12 teams that play men’s basketball — Long Beach, Cal State-Irvine, Cal State-Fullerton, Cal Poly-San Luis Obispo and Cal State-Santa Barbara in addition to the football schools.

There will be two divisions — a Pacific division comprised of the California schools and a Mountain division made up of the others. Division opponents will play home-and-home and interdivisional opponents will play once each season.

Even without power Nevada-Las Vegas, the Big West is strong in men’s basketball. The conference is part of ESPN’s “Big Monday” package of nationally televised games. And two years ago the Big West placed three teams in the NCAA tournament and one in the NIT. The Big Sky has never sent more than one to the NCAAs.

The conference includes all of the Broncos’ current sports, except wrestling, which will remain in the Pac-10, and indoor track. Gymnastics, which currently isn’t in a conference, could join this year.

BSU doesn’t participate in two Big West men’s sports — swimming and baseball. The Big West also sponsors women’s soccer, swimming and softball, all sports that offer potential expansion for BSU’s women’s program.

Given the California flavor of the conference, the Big West is especially strong in tennis, golf and volleyball. Since 1985, Big West teams have won four national volleyball titles and finished second three times. Baseball teams have gone to the College World Series seven straight times, and last year the conference produced first-team All-Americans in football, softball and two in volleyball.
The Big West Conference’s much-ballyhooed courtship with Boise State was consummated this fall, and the Broncos are headed for a new era in intercollegiate athletics.

With the transition will come a period of great change and growth for all of Boise State’s athletic programs.

Though the shift from the Big Sky to the Big West has been precipitated by BSU’s change of NCAA divisional status in football, the move into a new conference has greater potential and possibly greater impacts on Boise State’s women’s athletic programs.

The biggest impact will probably be in the quality of the student-athletes BSU will now be able to sign up, observes Assistant Athletic Director Carol Ladwig. “The name of the game is recruiting,” she says. “If you can’t compete with great athletes, you can’t be competitive.”

Simply moving from I-AA to I-A status will bring a new level of recognition to Boise State, a recognition that in terms of recruiting cannot be obtained any other way.

Women’s basketball coach June Daugherty says, “As far as recruiting goes, a lot times kids don’t want to go to school where their parents and friends won’t get to see them play.”

Because BSU will be playing more athletic contests in California once it joins the Big West, Daugherty surmises that more student-athletes from the densely populated Golden State will be willing to consider Boise State.

“This has opened new avenues in recruiting in areas where in the past we were only been able to grab a kid here and there,” Daugherty says.

An increase in the level of competition has other Bronco women’s coaches excited as well. Volleyball, tennis and gymnastics will all take a step up in quality of play.

“This is one of the top four [volleyball] conferences in the country,” proclaims volleyball coach Darlene Bailey. “Long Beach State is the defending national champion and [the 49ers] along with Pacific and UC-Santa Barbara are in the top 10 in the polls this year.

“Moving into one of the top conferences can be good or bad, but I feel we’ll be competitive with some of the team’s right away.”

Top 20 foes and tough competition from California schools have women’s tennis coach Mike Edles eagerly eying the future. “This is a big step forward into a real prestigious conference in tennis,” he says.

“They have several ranked teams and tennis in California is really strong overall. This is definitively a step up.”

Gymnastics coach Sam Sandmire looks forward to membership in a conference for her team that now competes as an independent. With most of the Bronco gymnasts’ scheduled foes and tough competition from the Big West, Sandmire hopes BSU can compete for the conference title this year.

Increased revenue from more seating at Bronco Stadium and a larger slice of television revenue will help Boise State meet gender-equity requirements that eventually will mean additional sports for women.

“The nature of sports in this country is that men’s basketball and football generate more money than they put out,” Ladwig says. “With increases in gate receipts and game guarantees, I think we’ll be able to address the gender-equity issue.”

If Boise State needs to increase participation opportunities for women, new sports such as fast-pitch softball or soccer (sports sponsored by the Big West) could be added to give women more opportunities, she says.
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COMPUTER SCIENCE PROGRAM GETS OK

Boise State's program in computer science received a national stamp of approval last summer from the Computer Science Accreditation Commission.

BSU's is now one of 124 programs that are nationally accredited.

BSU has offered the degree for only four years. To achieve accreditation in such a short time "speaks to the quality of the program," says Provost Daryl Jones.

All facets of the program were evaluated during the accreditation review: curriculum, library resources, equipment, faculty research and student success, to name a few.

"Accreditation is the only way to determine how we compare to programs on the national level. It is a very rigorous, objective evaluation of what we do and how well we do it," says Jones.

Enrollment in the program, which is offered by the mathematics department, has grown from 80 in 1990 to 143.

The degree is designed to prepare students in problem analysis and in the design, testing, debugging and documentation of software systems.

"We began this degree in response to industry's need for more computer scientists," says Steve Grantham, mathematics department chair. Many of the students are already working for local high-tech firms and have enrolled in the degree program to enhance their careers.

One of the strengths of the program, adds Grantham, is the close relationship between BSU and local industry. Hewlett-Packard, for example, funds a joint teaching position and has donated equipment.

ENROLLMENT DIPS, BUT JUST A LITTLE

This fall Boise State didn't experience the enrollment growth spurt that has been an annual occurrence since the mid-1980s.

BSU's 15,100 fall head-count total was short of last year's 15,277, a drop of 1.2 percent. This fall marks the first decrease since 1985.

BSU President Charles Ruch says the hiatus in growth will allow BSU to "catch its breath" after growing 40 percent over the last seven years. Ruch says the slight drop in enrollment is probably due to tightened deadlines, increased fees, especially for out-of-state students, and higher admission standards.

BSU enrolled 1,888 new freshmen, a drop of 223 from last fall. Sixty-two percent came from Ada County and 91 percent from Idaho. Their high school grades and ACT test scores were the highest of any class in the 1990s — a 2.99 GPA and a 20.8 ACT.
BOISE STATE SEEKS FUNDS TO BEGIN BRANCH CAMPUS IN NAMPA

The ink was hardly dry on BSU's strategic plan before one part of it was in the headlines.

The plan endorsed the concept of a “distributed” campus — the idea that the university would offer courses at a multitude of locations, including a branch campus in Canyon County.

A few weeks later, BSU was mentioned as a key player in a mega-development planned east of Nampa. As proposed, that development would include a new site for the Snake River Stampede grounds, an amusement park, an agriculture museum — and BSU's branch campus.

BSU President Charles Ruch says some conversations have taken place with landowners of the proposed site. And BSU has included $3 million in land acquisition in its capital budget request to the Idaho Legislature.

But that is as far as it goes. "The new development is something we would like to be a part of," says Ruch, "but the university will continue to evaluate other proposals because we want to be sure we get the best site at the least cost."

BSU won't be in the land business, however, unless the Legislature approves the $3 million request, or a portion of it.

"A branch campus is many, many years in the future. We want to take the first step by purchasing the property and then developing the campus a building at a time. But we need to start as soon as possible because the cost of land is going up rapidly," says Ruch.

In the meantime, the university has also requested $2 million to expand the current Canyon County facility located on Nampa-Caldwell Boulevard. A $2.3 million addition opened last winter, but demand for space has already exceeded supply.

"We have to take care of our immediate needs first" says Ruch. "We could be serving many, many more students in Canyon County if we had the space. Long term, a branch campus will serve southwest Ada and Canyon counties."

Once land is purchased and the branch campus is under way, Ruch says BSU plans to sell the existing Canyon County Center, which has been designed so with little renovation it could serve either as a public school or office building. □

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Vu Thahn Hung cracked his knuckles nervously and smiled incessantly. Among the unfamiliar faces beaming back at him: Bethine Church, widow of the late Idaho senator who, among other things, was an early opponent of the Vietnam War.

Hung and Ngo Minh Hang, both students in Boise State’s new MBA program in Hanoi, were visiting BSU and local businesses in October, and had spent much of the day meeting the local media.

“You were on all three channels,” Church said.

“Yes,” said Hung, nodding and smiling. “You looked very calm,” Church added reassuringly.

“Yes,” he said, cracking his knuckles again. Calm Hung may not have been, faced as he and his colleague were with some two dozen well-wishers who had gathered for a dinner party at the home of Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs Carol Martin. The Americans towered over their guests, talked loudly in their broad, unsubtle accents, and shook hands more forcefully than most Asians might consider necessary. But no one could mistake the warmth of their greeting.

“The support has been absolutely phenomenal,” said Nancy Napier, an associate business dean and administrator of the new MBA program.

The $6 million grant from the Swedish International Development Authority calls for training 26 National Economics University faculty members (including Hung and Hang), plus four managers of state-owned enterprises, in Western economic methods. It is administered by an agency of the University of Hong Kong and BSU provides the academic program in Hanoi.

The program, which is to include internships for the students with Boise-area companies next summer, will culminate next September in the awarding of MBA degrees to the 30 Vietnamese—degrees from a school accredited by the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business.

Those students will then become the core faculty for NEU’s own MBA program. Bill Wines, chairman of BSU’s department of management, lectured at NEU for four weeks, in February and March, and came back brimming with enthusiasm for a people who, he says, “are rebuilding a whole society from the ground up.”

Wines, a Vietnam-era Army veteran, called the NEU program a “wonderful opportunity for Idaho to develop significant links to the next generation of leaders in Vietnam.

“We’re one of the first areas of the U.S. to be in on the ground floor of Vietnam’s developing market economy,” adds Wines, who will return to NEU next May.

Napier, who taught at the Vietnamese university in April and May, returned for a second three-week period in September and October. Course work completed by her students included manuals, in English, on the formation of joint ventures with Western companies. “They’re meant to be very practical,” she says.

Like Wines, Napier returned full of admiration for the Vietnamese and their effort to transform their economy. “It’s something that’s bigger than we are, and you get captivated by that,” she says. “You feel like you’re making a difference.”

The commitment shown by the BSU professors in the face of cultural and language difficulties has not gone unnoticed. Liam McMillan, a Hong Kong faculty member who accompanied Hung and Hang, put it this way: “This program is difficult to do ... things rarely go as they’re designed to go ... that makes flexibility, commitment and enthusiasm important ... we’ve found more of that in Boise than anywhere else.”

Vietnam, he notes, is changing, but is “so far away” that few in this country realize it. “There’s a legacy in the minds of most Americans that is not current or accurate,” he says — adding that he is convinced the government has done everything it could to resolve the MIA issue.

Adds McMillan, “What a program of this kind does is start the process of understanding ... that’s 99 percent of the battle.”

Though still a one-party state, Vietnam has been liberalizing its economy since 1989. What Marx called “naked self-interest” may never run free, but the profit motive, restrained by a variety of taxes and fiscal regulations, clearly has been recognized as key to the country’s future.

Hang, 36 — who got a Marxist foundation when she earned her economics degree at a university in Varna, Bulgaria — acknowledged in an interview that thinking in capitalist terms was “difficult at first” for the Vietnamese. “But now we are determined. We will not imitate entirely the model of other countries ... we have our own model.”

Some Idaho companies are already looking into possible business ventures in Vietnam. Boise Cascade Corp. has indicated an interest in taking on several of the Vietnamese interns next summer to study prospects for tree plantations.

“We’re excited about working with BSU and this MBA program in Vietnam,” says Nancy Budge, manager of planning and development for BC’s Timber and Wood Products Division. “It gives us an opportunity to learn a lot about the country through people who live there ... as opposed to going over there and trying to figure it out for ourselves.”

Other firms are being enlisted in the internship program, says Kevin Learned, a BSU associate business dean. He called it a “win-win situation for Idaho companies,” which would be poised to participate in newly opened markets.

The MBA program is the first to be offered in Vietnam. Napier cites a Vietnamese proverb as illustrative of BSU’s coup in obtaining the contract over more prestigious schools. “The heart is more important than the face,” the proverb says, “and they felt BSU was more committed.”

Steven Anderson is a reporter for The Idaho Business Review.
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STRATEGIC PLAN OUTLINES ‘AGGRESSIVE, BRIGHT FUTURE FOR BSU’

Boise State’s new strategic plan will help the university adapt to rapidly changing local and national environments, says BSU President Charles Ruch.

Released last fall, Meeting the Challenge is a blueprint for the university’s future that will endure well into the next century, adds Ruch.

BSU’s response to growth is a central theme in the plan that was drafted during the last academic year.

BSU, says Ruch, will plan for growth by extending its reach through technology and by extending its campus beyond the current site in central Boise. Programs will be added and modified to meet local needs, and the student body and staff will become more diverse, he adds.

The planning process began in January 1993, shortly after Ruch’s arrival. Input for the plan was solicited from university employees, students and from the broader community.

“The plan lays out an aggressive and bright future for BSU,” says Ruch. “It states that we must grow to serve the citizens of our region; it argues that we need to build a distributed campus with multiple sites to continue to take our academic programs to the citizenry. It notes that our most valuable resources are our own human resources, and that we need to further invest in their continued development. It also recognizes a greater role for and investment in technology.”

The strategic plan, which was drafted under the leadership of Provost Daryl Jones and marketing professor Doug Lincoln, focuses on four major initiatives that will be university priorities for the rest of the decade: managing growth while preserving and enhancing access, enhancing academic quality and reputation, improving management and administrative functions, and developing the university’s human resources.

Those initiatives will be achieved through the accomplishment of 78 goals listed in the plan. Goals are prioritized into three categories, depending on how critical they are. In this abridged version of the plan, only the first and second priority goals are listed.

Managing growth while preserving and enhancing access

The challenge: Addressing an increasing number and diversity of demands for university programs and services while striving for enhanced quality in services provided.

• Enhance the community-college function by offering additional associate degree programs, a bachelor of liberal studies degree, applied technology programs, certificate programs, short courses, workshops and non-credit programming; and deliver these programs on the main campus, a branch campus in Canyon County, other off-campus sites and through distance education technology.
• Acquire significant new campus space in Canyon County.
• Enhance opportunities for students of diverse backgrounds through increased financial support and an enhanced campus climate.
• Improve course availability and scheduling.
• Increase utilization of distance education technologies.
• Enhance effectiveness of academic and administrative computing.
• Computerize room scheduling to enhance space utilization.
• Direct increased amount of faculty and other institutional resources toward services to first- and second-year undergraduate students.
• Develop and implement a proactive, centralized public relations and marketing campaign stressing academic quality, convenience, benefits of location and affordability.

Enhancing academic quality and reputation

The challenge: Improving the perceived and actual quality of the university’s contributions to Idaho and ensuring that resources are available to support BSU’s commitment to making every student successful.

• Introduce “laddered” admission standards to ensure appropriate instruction at all levels.
• Improve the university’s ability to “tell its story” effectively.
• Encourage partnerships with business and industry, government and public-service providers and with other institutions.
• Develop a mechanism to promote cooperation and reduce duplication and competition among units that provide community outreach and non-credit programming.
• Give budget priority to appropriate student/staff ratios in areas of degree audit, touchtone registration, etc.
• Allocate a significant budget for maintenance, repair and replacement of technology.
• Enhance effectiveness of academic and administrative computing.
• Identify and track key performance indicators.
• Streamline critical processes and procedures.
• Improve the university’s ability to market BSU’s course offerings, the tutorial program and academic-skills courses by establishing an academic support unit.
• Develop a program of faculty/staff development and training.
• Develop a program of faculty/staff development and training.
• Develop a focused effort to encourage teaching excellence, improvement and innovation.
• Give budget priority to appropriate student/staff ratios in areas of high contact.
• Increase training opportunities so faculty can incorporate new media and technologies in their teaching.

Improving management and administrative functions

The challenge: Organizing resources and administrative units for greater efficiency and effectiveness.

• Purchase and install a student information system with options for degree audit, touchtone registration, etc.
• Improve the university’s ability to “tell its story” effectively.
• Give budget priority to funding tenure-track faculty in order to reduce dependence on part-time faculty.
• Develop a program of faculty/staff development and training.
• Develop a focused effort to encourage teaching excellence, improvement and innovation.
• Give budget priority to appropriate student/staff ratios in areas of high contact.
• Increase training opportunities so faculty can incorporate new media and technologies in their teaching.
• Increase appreciation for ethnic and cultural diversity through the curriculum and other activities.

For a copy of the strategic plan, contact the Provost’s Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, or phone (208) 385-1202.
HELP BSU LIBRARY
STACK THE STACKS
FOR THE
MCCAIN CHALLENGE

The BSU Library faculty and staff, in an effort to help raise funds for the McCain Challenge, have created an official logo (pictured top right corner) and have a variety of items printed with this logo for sale. The money raised from the sale of these items will go to the McCain Challenge. The items for sale are: FANNY PACKS, BOOKBAGS, T-SHIRTS, SWEATSHIRTS AND A BSU LIBRARY COOKBOOK.

The FANNY PACKS are $10.00 and come in black, pewter, red, forest green, royal blue and purple. BOOKBAGS are $35.00 and come in black, navy, maroon, green, and pewter. The COOKBOOKS are $12.00 and include favorite recipes of the BSU Library staff and pictures of the library over the years. The T-SHIRTS are $10.00 and have the word READ in 14 languages. They are a 50/50 cotton/polyester blend. They come in black, forest green, fuchsia, purple, and turquoise (all with white lettering) or in white with a floodcoat design. They are available in adult sizes S-XXL, and children's sizes XS-L. The SWEATSHIRTS priced at $18.00, also have READ in 14 languages and come in forest green, navy, purple, and turquoise. Sizes are XL and XXL. (not all colors come in all sizes)

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By Maria Stafford

BSU’s College of Education played a key supporting role in a Boise elementary school’s metamorphosis from just another school to a nationally recognized blue-ribbon winner.

Displayed on the bulletin board of Lowell Elementary’s main hallway are the flag and plaque attesting to Lowell being among 276 schools in the United States and one of two in Idaho to win a National Blue Ribbon Award for excellence.

Eichelberg, along with a Lowell teacher and a parent, accepted the award at an October ceremony in Washington, D.C., where President Bill Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and U.S. Attorney General Janet Reno spoke on education issues.

"BSU has been supportive and certainly helped us win this award," says Elaine Eichelberg, the principal of the North End school.

Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Education, the Blue Ribbon School program judged about 71,000 public and private elementary schools for leadership, relationships with their communities, teaching environments, curricula and success in overcoming obstacles.

Indeed, the story of Lowell’s success is one of overcoming some major hurdles after suffering from a shift in student demographics.

As a partner, BSU also donates prizes to Lowell for use in its new discipline system, an incentive program based heavily on rewarding students for good behavior.

Children who receive no more than one behavior report slip a month are awarded prizes that include free tickets to Boise Hawks games and to BSU activities, such as Bronco gymnastic meets and an aeronautical assembly display.

Today Lowell boasts an increase in standardized test scores as well as a PTA that for two years in a row has won an award for having the largest increase in membership.

"It really is a neat partnership that brings community resources to the schools," Eichelberg says.
GIVING NOTES

- Jim Nelson donated $1,000, J-U-B Engineering $2,000, the Terteling Company $5,000, William Woolley $1,000, Phil Eastman $1,000, Ralph Hansen $1,000, Charles “Barry” Bloom $1,000, Norm Dahm $1,000, Kitty Gurnsey $1,000, and James Maguire $1,000, respectively, to the McCain Library Challenge.
- Former agents of the FBI gave $2,500 for a criminal justice scholarship.
- Micron Technology contributed $5,000 for a chemistry scholarship.
- An anonymous donation of $137,187 was made to Summer Fest and for the establishment of a music scholarship.
- The estate of Madge Stacy provided $30,000 for the Stacy Nursing Scholarship and the G&M McBride Business Scholarship.
- Dale Nagy contributed $5,000 for the Kathy Nagy Business Scholarship.
- The Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation donated $45,000 for the Cunningham general scholarships and $20,000 for the nursing scholarships awarded in its name.
- West One Bank of Idaho contributed $12,500 for the business school remodel.
- First Interstate Bank gave $2,500 to the business school administration account.
- The Boise Rotary Club donated $1,500 to the Bob Gibb Memorial Scholarship.
- Key Bank of Idaho contributed $5,000 for unrestricted use and business scholarships.
- Douglas Sutherland gave $2,750 for the accounting endowment.
- ECCO donated $2,675 to the Jim Thompson Endowed Scholarship.
- Gerald and Eunice Wallace contributed $1,000 to the education scholarship in their name.
- Greg Craychee gave $5,000 to establish the Dr. Gary Craychee Radiological Technology Scholarship.
- BSU received $155,687 from the Howard Anderson estate.
- Griffith Bratt contributed a gift of land valued at $15,000 for a scholarship in his name.
- Boise Cascade donated $2,900 to the accounting department administrative account.
- Doug and Ann James gave $1,000 for the Ella Judith James Scholarship, the McCain Challenge and the Frank Church Chair.

PHONATHON ’94 SETS FUND-RAISING RECORD

BSU’s alumni and friends responded to the $2 million McCain Challenge for the library endowment by pledging $151,000 during the BSU Foundation’s Phonathon ’94. The amount meets this year’s Phonathon goal and is the most ever raised during this annual fund-raising effort.

More than 80 students worked throughout October calling alumni and friends around the country to bring them up-to-date on activities at Boise State, verify mailing information and ask for financial support of the McCain Challenge.

This year, 3,325 alumni and friends pledged through Phonathon ’94, an increase of 334 donors over last year. The average pledge was $45.36. The 1993 Phonathon raised $146,000.

“We are very grateful to our alumni and friends who contributed through Phonathon ’94,” BSU President Charles Ruch says. “Their financial support is deeply appreciated and will assist us greatly in helping us to meet the McCain Challenge.”
Opening Closed Doors

Idaho grapples with solutions to the high dropout rate among Hispanic students

By Kristin Tucker

Teenagers like Ramon tell a familiar story. Just 10 when he left his native Mexico six years ago, now he works at an occasional odd job. But most of the time he hangs out with his friends. School is not part of the picture.

When he did find time to go to school, he found it an alien place where he didn't feel comfortable among his mostly Anglo classmates and teachers. Like hundreds of his peers, he first skipped school, then just left.

Ramon's story is repeated in practically every school district in southern Idaho, where Hispanic students are closing the door on formal education—and often on their future.

Last year Idaho schools enrolled more than 8,500 students who are classified as "migrants" under federal guidelines. And in the last 10 years, the number of students with limited English has increased 169 percent statewide. Many of them will never make it to their senior year. Exact statistics do not exist, but state officials estimate that between 40-60 percent of Idaho's Hispanic students drop out of school.

"Everybody is blaming everybody else. We don't really know who or what is responsible. There are lots of dimensions to the problem. But we do know intervention works. We have to get to these kids at an age when they can turn their lives around," says Baker, who will interview Hispanic students, administrators, teachers and parents over the next three years.

Even without the data Baker's study will eventually provide, there is no shortage of analysis—or suggested solutions—to the problem.

The latest report, "Educating the Children of Idaho Farmworkers," was presented to the State Board of Education in October by the Farmworker Resource Committee.

That report said education of farmworker children "continues to be hampered" by the failure of some school districts to take ownership in the children; lack of adequate funds devoted to their educational needs; a shortage of certified teachers, books and materials for teaching English as a second language (ESL); racism; and inadequate funding to train teachers.

"Whatever your political, philosophical or religious beliefs about why children of farmworkers have come here, the thing we can agree on is that they are here and they need to be served," says Phil Bowman, a labor market analyst for the Idaho Department of Employment who presented the report to the board.
are specifically assigned as ESL teachers. Instead, most schools use teachers' assistants to help students with limited English skills, the report says.

Following the report, the state board recommended that the Legislature approve a $3.4 million appropriation to help school districts hire more certified ESL teachers.

With federal matching funds, the board's recommendation would fund one ESL teacher for every 30 non-English-speaking students.

A similar recommendation passed the Idaho Senate last session but was never brought to a vote in the House.

Within the last five years, two state task forces have analyzed Hispanic education in Idaho. But their recommendations have yet to bring the systematic and consistent changes their authors envisioned.

A 1989-90 task force to study Hispanic youth participation in vocational education programs submitted a 40-page booklet detailing six goals (see box). The State Board of Education then commissioned its own "Task Force on Hispanic Education," which released a report in January 1991.

Conclusions of the two studies overlapped significantly: both urged school districts to hire more Hispanic staff members (bilingual and bicultural persons for administrative, teaching and other positions), make guidance and counseling programs more relevant to Hispanic students and their families, and develop "partnerships for success" between state and private agencies.

Four years later, task force participants are less than thrilled about the impact of those recommendations.

"If we take a look at the whole, the total effort, it's very limited," says Sam Byrd, special populations coordinator for the State Division of Vocational Education, who chaired the first task force and was an active participant in the second.

"The task force did a good job," reflects Eric Johnson, director of the migrant farmworker law unit of Idaho Legal Aid, which is based in Caldwell. "They just have not been a lot of implementation."

Concerned about that, in October the state board reconvened the task force so it could promote the implementation of its recommendations.

In the meantime, parent groups have become active in their push to improve the school environment and lower the dropout rate for Hispanics. Some are even turning to the courts to make the changes they see as necessary.

In Caldwell a few years ago a group of Hispanic parents formed an organization to work with the school district to lower the dropout rate and resolve other school-related problems.

When initial efforts proved unsuccessful, they turned to Idaho Legal Aid for help with a lawsuit that gave teeth to their complaints. The case is now in the discovery (research and investigation) phase and is expected to go to trial within the next year.

The case alleges discrimination in three areas: administrative and discipline practices (Hispanic students are expelled and suspended at a rate higher than Anglo kids, says Johnson); recruitment and hiring rates of Hispanic teachers and administrative staff; and failure to provide bilingual curriculum for students with limited English skills.

The issues aren't much different in Nampa than in Caldwell, according to Al Sanchez, former chairman of an Hispanic parents advisory group in Nampa that formed about four years ago at the invitation of the school trustees. Violence, discrimination and large class sizes are among the many challenges faced by Nampa students, says Sanchez. A similar lawsuit could happen in Nampa, says Sanchez. "but Nampa didn't have parents willing to come forth."

Last year, Sanchez and the parents advisory group developed seven recommendations for reducing the dropout rate— including hiring bilingual/bicultural staff, providing more staff development and training programs, developing specialized programs for Hispanic students and promoting culturally sensitive instruction.

In 1990, 25 Glenns Ferry kindergarten students participated in "Two Way Immersion," a bilingual program that presented half the day's lessons in English, the other half in Spanish. Although the program was renewable for four years, the district opted to scrap it after just one. At the time, an estimated 25 percent of the district's students were Hispanic; that has risen to about 30 percent today.

Cancellation of that program was one of the issues of a complaint filed against the school district, alleging discrimination against Hispanic students on the basis of national origin. The complaint also alleged failure to provide students with limited English skills (LEP, or limited-English-proficient) an equal opportunity to effectively participate in educational programs.

An investigation by the U.S. Department of Education's Office for Civil Rights in Seattle revealed inconsistencies and inadequacies in staffing, testing and services. The settlement required specific procedures for identifying limited-English-skills students and placing them in appropriate programs and for monitoring student progress and program effectiveness.

The Farmworker Resource Committee report said "attitudes and awareness continue to change, if slowly." Schools, the re-
port continued, have improved programs for farmworker children, but most rely solely on federal funding, rather than using those funds to augment state programs.

One of the most successful federally funded services is the home-school coordinator program that hires paraprofessionals to be liaisons between parents and the schools. Fifty school districts participate in the program that keeps parents involved in their children's education.

"I think many districts have made a sincere attempt to address the issues, but they are spread so thin financially that they can't provide the support they would like," says Jerry Evans, Idaho superintendent of schools.

Programs to serve these populations are very expensive, and faculty are difficult to recruit. "Progress has been slow and parents are frustrated. From the state level, we will provide all the support we can, but the ultimate question comes down to funding, not the will to provide these programs," Evans says.

Despite the problems the task forces and parent groups have identified, there is progress in many schools.

Caldwell's Van Buren Elementary, with its colorful mural of happy children painted on the front wall, is located in a decaying area with busy streets and industry nearby. "We really have to be a bright star in this neighborhood," says Van Buren Principal Jesus deLeon.

More than 35 percent of Van Buren's 640 students are Hispanic.

"Our goal is to meet the needs of all children," says deLeon, "to make sure all children get an even break ... Twenty-six kids in a classroom require 26 different levels of instruction. Adding limited English skills to that is one more thing for teachers to deal with."

Parents see Debbie Elizondo's multicultural classroom in Marsing as an enrichment opportunity for their second graders.

That wasn't the case when Elizondo, a BSU graduate, began teaching at Marsing Elementary School 19 years ago.

Then, some parents resisted having their kids placed in a second grade classroom with a Spanish-speaking teacher.

In Wilder, where 86 percent of the students are Latino, active recruitment of Hispanic staff (13 of the 42 staff are Hispanic), small class size and support programs (including tutoring for at-risk students and an in-school "adopt-a-kid" program) have made a difference, according to Superintendent Bedford Boston.

A mentoring program that matches Wilder students with employees from the state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), headquartered in Boise, has become a model for other districts.

The brainchild of Jon Sandoval, DEQ director, the program is beginning its third year. Its goals are to motivate students to stay in school, and to "open some doors to educational and vocational opportunities that these kids would not otherwise have," Sandoval explains.

The first year, 18 DEQ employees signed up for the mentoring program. The next year, the program expanded to reach 75 Wilder students, with employees from other agencies and corporations in Ada and Canyon counties joining in.

The mentoring concept has a solid supporter in state Rep. Jesse Berain, Idaho's only Hispanic legislator. He and his wife, Maria Andrea, have mentored more than 100 young people, most of them Hispanic, and were instrumental in starting a mentoring program for Hispanic students at BSU.

"We in the Hispanic community actually need to be involved," he insists. "I think a strong mentoring program will go a long way ... When these kids return to the community they will do the same thing for others."

Berain believes local school boards should take more responsibility for hiring more bilingual teachers and taking other steps to stem the dropout rate and better reach Hispanic students.

He also believes more federal dollars should be made available to track Hispanic youth who leave school and to help local communities.

Byrd, who came to Idaho at age 9 as a Spanish-speaking farmworker, says the need for changes goes beyond the educational system. Byrd says he was surprised by the prejudice and racism heard by the task forces. "Although many of us had experienced it throughout our lives, we were surprised by how much came out," he recalls.

Changing those attitudes takes a long-term commitment to bilingual programs - and a lot more, says Byrd.

Curriculum must be relevant: classroom lessons in history, geography, literature and art must reflect the contributions of different cultures. Hispanic students need Hispanic role models and mentors. Parents need encouragement and support to be involved in their children's education.

Byrd predicts heavy growth in the Hispanic population that will force some changes. Idealistically, he says, change can only happen "when Idahoans realize these are not Hispanic issues, but issues that benefit all Idahoans." □

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### Goals of the Task Force on Hispanic Education Programs

#### July 1990

- Develop "partnerships for success" between the state's departments of education and employment, Private Industry Councils, the Idaho Migrant Council and other organizations from business, industry and the community.
- Provide "school improvements" such as Hispanic role models in all staff positions.
- Revamp guidance and counseling programs to better meet the needs of Hispanic students and their families.
- Encourage active participation of parents and the community to better support education and career planning.
- Eliminate prejudice and bigotry.
- Develop community-based partnerships to identify employment opportunities, personal development resources and financial assistance.

#### January 1991

- Strengthen statewide leadership to reach the task force goals.
- Provide preschool program for Hispanic children.
- Develop school improvements through cultural awareness training, tutoring programs, bilingual/Hispanic staff, interpreters for parent-teacher conferences, alternative credit programs for migrant students, other programs.
- Develop comprehensive guidance/counseling programs to better meet the needs of Hispanic students and their families.
- Encourage active participation of Hispanic community leaders, organizations, and families in education career planning.
- Eliminate prejudice and bigotry through a Cultural Awareness Training Model and other programs.
- Increase Hispanic enrollment and graduation in Idaho colleges and universities.
Fighting the Odds

BSU Hispanic students talk about their experiences in Idaho schools

Q How did your school react to the fact that you couldn’t speak English very well?

Martha: My school was pretty good because my teacher was bilingual. He was the only bilingual teacher in the whole school and he happened to be my homeroom teacher. They also had a teacher who would help us learn English and help us with other classes. They did have a lot of students who were migrants who would come here. A lot of them were from Texas. So they had a lot of students that needed help.

Antonio: When I went to high school sometimes the teacher did not know how to treat me. They wanted me to be there, but at the same time they did not know what to do or how to communicate with me. The same thing with me — I did not know how to communicate with them.

Lucy: There was one experience that I had in the first grade that I will always remember. There were three of us in the class — we were the only Hispanic students. We were put in the lowest reading class. The teacher taught us how to get rid of our accent or to pronounce words “right.” We would go to her class twice a week. They automatically put us in the lowest reading class. They just assumed, “Oh she’s just a Hispanic student — she probably doesn’t know English very well.” I still remember that experience.

Martha: In Mexico I think the math classes were a little more advanced. When I got here I was doing things that I had already done. They put me in the lowest math class with the bilingual teacher — they didn’t realize that I could do better and they really didn’t care.

Q You hear a lot about the high dropout rate of Hispanic students in Idaho. Do you have any theories as to why that is?

Martha: I think it has a lot to do with wanting to belong. When they see that their friends are dropping out, they think “What am I going to do when my friends are gone? Who am I going to eat lunch with? Who am I going to sit with in class?” They don’t think they can make it by themselves when their friends start to go. When a white student would think about dropping out counselors took more interest. But when there was a Hispanic student going to drop out they thought, “Oh well, that’s what they do.” They didn’t think, “Let’s see what we can do to help the situation.”

Lucy: When my best friend dropped out, another one dropped out too, then another one, and by the time I got to high school all of my friends from junior high had dropped out. I had totally new friends in high school because the others were all gone. I think family was another thing. Some of them had parents who were divorced. Some of them were the oldest, so they did not have anyone to tell them to stay in school. Others had brothers and sisters who did not want to go to school either.

Antonio: My situation was a bit different because I came to the U.S. to study and I was also older. But it still is very complicated for people like me to understand the the community.
We have to change societies, and it is really confusing. In Mexico I had a lot of friends. I was very sociable. Here I feel like I can't be that way because of the language barrier. It is difficult to understand how the Americans behave. I have to be open-minded because the culture is different.

**Lucy:** You need a support system. The teachers, like Antonio said, don't know what to do. They think “What can I do with this kid? I can't communicate with him; he can't communicate with me.” They need to hire bilingual teachers. It is a necessity because at my high school communication with non-English-speaking students is a problem. The number of Hispanic students who come into the school and don't know English has gone up. The language barrier for those types of students is definitely a problem.

**Martha:** There is another issue. A lot of the students don't really try to get along with people who they feel have authority over them. They rebel. When a student doesn't respect a teacher, the teacher won't take the time to respect him back. A lot of Hispanic students have that “you-can't-tell-me-what-to-do” attitude. So the teacher says, “Okay, then I won't tell you what to do.” Then they phase off and drop out. The teachers don't care about them.

**Q** You have gone to college. You have done something that is a little different than your friends. Do your friends resent that?

**Martha:** By 10th grade that pressure is phased out. I had an accelerated honors English class and the other students' reactions would be, “Wow, how can you do that? There is no way I could do that.” I wished they could have all done it, but they didn't want to try. They weren't interested in getting into a higher class. They were content with their Cs when they could have gotten Bs or As. Nobody told them any better. It has a lot to do with your family.

**Lucy:** It does. Our families come from Mexico and they can't help us with our homework. We have to help them with what they need. Instead of my dad helping me with my math class, I helped him with his math class and his English class. A lot of the students don't have the motivation from their families. Some may be dysfunctional families or low-income families where they don't have a lot of education.

**Martha:** I think anything that we did in school we did because we wanted to. Any efforts we made came from us because nobody was going to help us. If we asked the teacher they would always be happy to help. But we could never go home and say, “Mom, I can't understand this problem, can you help me out”. If I came home and said “Mom I got an A,” she'd say, “That's great; what's an A?”

**Q** Do Hispanic students need more role models?

**Lucy:** We need someone to look up to. It is sad that some people don't have someone to look up to.

**Martha:** Usually Hispanic students who don't have role models are not very positive. They don't see anything good. They just see negativness of things. It takes a while before you can really see how people bring you down. When you first get here you think, “Oh, this is the U.S.—the land of opportunity.” You come here wanting to do everything, but after a while you start seeing that maybe they don't want you here.

**Q** Some have observed that students who have recently come from Mexico are more motivated than those who were raised here.

**Lucy:** When they barely arrive they are more motivated and work harder to understand all of their studies. This is a big difference. A lot of students come here to work. I know a lot of students drop out because they get behind in school. I know a lot of students wouldn't go to the
first semester of school because they had to work in the harvest. They get really behind when they finally start school and they can’t do it, so they drop out.

Martha: I knew a family where the dad came here to work. Once the harvest season started, he would pull his kids out of school.

Have you personally experienced discrimination?

Martha: Not from my teachers. In grade school there was this little girl who came up to me and said, “The other day me and my mom were driving by a field and she told me, ‘Look at all those wetbacks out there working.’ I bet you work like them too, huh?” I just looked at her. Then she said “You’re just a wetback aren’t you?” I just sat down and didn’t know what to say or do. It gave me a really bad attitude, and that is why I never really had any white friends, just acquaintances. It is hard to think that just that one person changed my view that much. I can see why white people would be prejudice against Hispanics because I can see how it happened to me. One person can make that much of a difference.

Antonio: I am very proud of being Mexican. Here it is different than in Mexico. Here, being a Mexican is being a troublemaker. The other day I was playing soccer and this guy asked me if I was Mexican. Sometimes it bothers me that people ask me. I just don’t see why it would matter. Why are they asking? I don’t like it at all.

Do you feel that young Hispanics are becoming more aware of their culture? And becoming more proud?

Antonio: A friend of mine was not very proud of being Mexican here. He did not know his roots. The American society doesn’t open the door to say: “Come, you’re welcome to our culture.”

Martha: When I was little I was pushed into changing, but I still kept my parents’ tradition and values. You have to realize that you are in a different country. You also have to be open-minded enough to at least try to live with it if you can’t accept the way things are done here.

If you could make our schools better for Hispanics, what would you do?

Lucy: One main goal would be to hire more Hispanic faculty or counselors. The percentage of Hispanic students to percentage of white students would be how we would figure the faculty numbers. Here our biggest problem would be Hispanics and Anglos but in California we would also concentrate on blacks, Hispanics, Anglos, Orientals – all kinds. I think they need to do that because it is really important for the students’ progress.

Antonio: I think the professors have to be aware of the situation of the Hispanics. They have to receive training so they can understand Hispanic students. Also there is a need to hire more Hispanic faculty.

Martha: I think a good solution would be to have students be more aware of their own culture, educating themselves about themselves along with other students and teachers.

What do you think the role of your generation is to make life better for future Hispanics?

Lucy: What I wanted was more role models; then I should be role models for other students. I’m going to put my education to use in educating our sons and daughters.

Antonio: My responsibility is to get my degree first and once people see that I will be a good role model for them even though I don’t speak English very well. I will be a role model for those students who are like me and want to get somewhere.

Martha: I would like to use my experience. I would like to become so educated myself about my own culture that I could educate other people. We are lucky because we could take the best out of the Hispanic culture and the best out of the white culture, and live with both of them to make our lives better.
National demographic changes point to a society that is becoming more ethnically and culturally diverse. And Boise State now has a plan in place to respond to those changes.

BSU’s plan, adopted after a yearlong series of discussions under the sponsorship of the Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, outlines a series of goals designed to focus the university’s efforts to increase ethnic diversity on campus and increase understanding of ethnic diversity in our culture, says teacher education professor John Jensen, chair of the committee that wrote the plan.

The plan, says Jensen, has implications for the curriculum, the composition of the student body, faculty and staff and the allocation of resources.

The top priority for the first year is the establishment of a new position to coordinate ethnic and cultural affairs, such as special events and faculty development.

“We are doing a great deal, but it is piece-meal. A coordinated effort is what is needed now,” says Jensen.

The plan also calls for the establishment of a university wide ethnic/nationality heritage board that would assist the new director.

The plan contains several strategies to boost the number of minority faculty and staff at BSU, including a local mentoring program for prospective employees and improved recruiting networks.

“We must recruit minorities even before they have their doctorates. If we want Hispanics as professors, then we have to go to the Southwest,” adds Jensen.

To recruit and retain more minority students, BSU should increase its admissions counseling staff, offer more financial aid opportunities and improve academic support services to minority students.

The plan recommends that BSU adopt a required core course that focuses on cultural and ethnic diversity. That proposal, highly controversial at other universities, will be part of a wider discussion this year when the core curriculum is revised, says Jensen.

The plan also recommends that BSU:

• Provide funds to support course development and acquisition of materials.
• Encourage all departments to include culturally diverse perspectives in existing courses, develop new courses that focus on diversity and develop a multicultural speakers program.
• Encourage research in the areas of pluralism, ethnicity and individual cultures.
• Establish an office of cultural and ethnic affairs.
Diversity and the University

By Bob Evancho

he ivy-walled college setting is viewed by many as a bastion of liberal leanings that fosters multiculturalism and ethnic diversity. And amid a culturally homogeneous, predominantly white citizenry such as Idaho's, the dichotomy may be more pronounced: where the campus may be considered an oasis of cultural sensitivity in a desert of class consciousness.

But from the standpoint of some BSU Hispanics and their advocates, that metaphor may be somewhat generous. To them, BSU's campus is America in microcosm, where the forging of a unified society from highly diverse constituencies is far from automatic.

When it comes to providing support for and assistance to its Hispanic students, Boise State seems to do as good a job as any of its sister institutions in Idaho. With the largest Latino enrollment in the state (473 students in fall 1994), well-established federal assistance programs for migrant and seasonal farm-work students, and an institutional mandate that embraces ethnic and cultural diversity, it appears the university is addressing such issues from a platform that is proper, pluralistic and politically correct.

But has it been enough? The challenges posed by rapid diversification certainly don't make the process simple. It would seem, however, that plenty is being done within the institution to advance and enhance the "Hispanic experience" at BSU. (See box, Page 31.)

But not everyone is impressed. Some people consider such efforts nothing more than widely used nostrums designed to placate an underrepresented group. Indeed, despite these endeavors to enhance the cultural and educational opportunities of BSU's Hispanic students, there seems to be no shortage of fault-finding. Assistance is available, programs are in place, and goals and objectives are outlined in the university's recently released Cultural and Ethnic Diversity Plan; yet critics still persist.
The concerns range from minor complaints to charges of institutional racism. Some critics are diplomatic; others such as financial aid counselor Francie Peña are more outspoken.

"Talk is cheap," she says of the Cultural and Ethnic Diversity Plan and other efforts to assist Hispanics, dismissing them as "fluff." The university, Peña contends, "would rather 'celebrate diversity' than address the issue of racism, whether it's individual or institutional."

Although Peña acknowledges BSU is "trying" in various ways to augment the Hispanic experience, she argues that, given local demographics, the campus has an insufficient amount of Latino students:

"Idaho's population center is in Ada County and the largest Latino population is in [neighboring] Canyon County, and all we have is about 450 students here? Before I came here [in 1984] I was the director of Talent Search [a TRIO program] at Idaho State University, and I opened a satellite office here. I had one woman as a recruiter and she had over 250 students coming here. And now we have all these support services and we can only get another 200 kids over a 10-year period? I don't think there is a commitment by the institution."

Ada and Canyon counties currently supply two-thirds of BSU's undergraduate Latino students. According to U.S. Census figures, the Hispanic population has risen 45 percent in both counties between 1980 and 1990.

"We are the largest minority in the state," notes Peña, who is nearing completion of her doctorate in higher education administration from the University of Idaho, "yet we are the forgotten minority. I think if we [at BSU] were doing our job, we would have twice as many Hispanic students at Boise State."

And according to education professors John Jensen and Jay Fuhriman, the Hispanic students who are at Boise State often struggle with college life. The reasons, they say, range from insufficient institutional support to, in some cases, out-and-out racism.

"We are bringing in kids who are not only from a different culture, but kids who are at relatively high risk," says Jensen, director of BSU's Center for Multicultural/Educational Opportunities. "A lot of these kids are low-income, first-generation college students, and college itself is a different culture for them."

Administered by BSU's College of Education, Jensen's office directs the university's High School Equivalency Program (HEP), College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) and the university's three TRIO programs (Educational Talent Search, Upward Bound and the Student Support Program), all of which are designed to assist minority students, the vast majority of whom, in BSU's case, are Hispanic.

While the HEP and CAMP programs provide young Hispanics with opportunities that might otherwise be lost, that doesn't protect them from the sharp sting of prejudice. While the reality of a world in transition has brought men and women of all backgrounds together, racial and cultural intolerance still exists at times — even at BSU. "What these students encounter is not what an Anglo student will typically encounter," says Jensen.

Jensen, who has worked at BSU for 25 years, says some whites typecast young Hispanic students as undisciplined and troublesome. As a result, they have been subjected to incidents of discrimination.
—some having taken place in the Education Building where the HEP, CAMP and bilingual programs are housed.

"Not every brown face on this campus is enrolled in HEP, but I get comments like, 'Those kids in your program are a little loud, you need to quiet them down,'" Jensen says. "And I quickly hear if a Hispanic kid is involved in a fight. [It's assumed he] must be a CAMP student or a former CAMP student."

Fuhriman, director of bilingual education, echoes Jensen's comments. "We bring a lot of Hispanic kids into this building, and you would think that with that kind of exposure, people who work in this building would get a little more used to them and would learn a little more about them and interact," he says, "but I don't see that happening."

Despite their concerns, both Jensen and Fuhriman readily acknowledge the university's efforts to help its Latino students. "I think the steps we have taken are significant steps, and I would say the institution has made a commitment," comments Jensen, who chaired the group that produced the Cultural and Ethnic Diversity Plan.

Still, he voices a complaint that is perhaps the biggest knock against BSU in regard to Hispanic needs: the dearth of Latino professors. Like many others, Jensen notes there has not been any significant change in the racial makeup of the university's faculty in more than a decade. "I think we need to make a more intensive effort to hire minority faculty," he adds.

With modern language professor Luis Valverde Zabaleta's retirement 1992 and Margie Jensen's resignation from the College of Education to work at another university earlier this year, BSU has no full-time Hispanic professors.

Noting that people of color currently comprise a mere 3 percent of the university's faculty, Betty Hecker, BSU's director of Affirmative Action, calls the school's track record for hiring minorities "embarrassing." Part of the problem, she asserts, is that the university is "not doing a good enough job bringing them here."

There are, however, extenuating circumstances.

"First, there are not a lot of Hispanics who have Ph.D.s, and so we are competing with a lot of other schools for a small number of people," Hecker adds. "Second, we are not able to compete salarywise; we have lost make any promises.

"We need to find someone who is the right match for that program," cautions Ruch. "What that person's background is ... we'll let the process sort that out."

"It would be a big mistake to hire a Latino who is not ready for the position and then set that person up to fail," Hecker remarks. "You don't do that person or the university any favors if the person isn't right. To get someone who is qualified is important. It would be great to have the best of both worlds, and I think hiring a Latino to this position is important. On the other hand, you don't sacrifice somebody just to say we hired a Latino."

Despite Ruch and Hecker's cautionary approach, BSU sociologist Dick Baker, who spearheaded the effort to add the Mexican-American studies minor to his department's offerings, remains hopeful.

"The Hispanic community is really anxious to have a Chicano scholar for this program," he says. "I hope the president and provost [Daryl Jones] are willing to be proactive in their search."

And as Latinos continue to become a larger, stronger and more vocal part of BSU's mosaic, the demands to infuse more diversity into the university's overwhelmingly white faculty will undoubtedly intensify.

Until then, students like Lisa Sanchez, Lucy Ramirez and Diana Garza can only wait. "I think it's very important to have Hispanic professors," says Ramirez, a sophomore from Rupert, and current president of BSU's Organizacion de Estudiantes Latino-Americanos.

"It gives you someone you can identify with. It also gives you a feeling of support, much like a mentor; this in turn provides someone I can look up to," Sanchez, a junior from Burley and former vice president of BSU's student government, agrees. She is quick to say that she has taken classes from many outstanding, well-intentioned, culturally sensitive white instructors at Boise State, "but it would be different if the person at the front of the class looked more like me," she adds.
For me it's a big concern," says Garza of the lack of Latino instructors. "Something all of us need are mentors who we can look up to. I see very few [faculty] minorities on this campus; any minority professor would be nice at this point."

While there is an obvious paucity of Hispanic professors on campus, efforts to increase the number of Latino support staff are more apparent. But most of those employees are in jobs working with fellow minorities - a source of yet more criticism.

"We tend to 'ghettoize' Hispanics," states Hecker. "We have not been good about giving them [job] opportunities elsewhere [on campus]. What we need to do is help them with career development."

Says Peña, "We know we can sweep the floors and clean the johns, but we need more [Latino] professionals here. The message the university is sending to Hispanics is, 'We'll educate you, but we won't hire you.'"

If the Hispanic talent pool for professional jobs is inadequate, then "we need to grow our own," avers Peña.

"The university says it wants to hire Mexican-Americans, but it says there are none. HEP and CAMP and Talent Search have been around a long time. There is no reason why we cannot mentor some of these students, provide them with internships, and eventually move them into professional positions."

While it's true that the number of Hispanic staff is low - all told, BSU's full-time work force is 95 percent white - Fabiola Juarez-Coca, minority admissions counselor, believes the university is working toward diversifying its faculty and staff and improving its support system for Hispanics. The Parma native is a product of that system.

"Of course it's hard to justify putting minority people in administrative jobs if they don't have adequate training," says Juarez-Coca, a 1993 political science graduate, "but I think BSU has taken a lead role with its [Cultural and Ethnic Diversity] plan.

"As a student I was encouraged by many people at BSU and supported with a mentoring program. I think it has a lot to offer minorities."

Whatever the point of view, it is apparent more needs to be done.

"I think the university is learning how to adjust to diversity, and I think our situation mirrors society," says Ruch. "The question for me is, do we have a way to say it's OK for men and women of goodwill to differ, and do we have a thoughtful and orderly way for everyone to have their say and arrive at decisions that seem to fit Boise State?"

"I think that's happening. Is it as organized as we would like it? Perhaps not. Do we have a long way to go? Of course. But I believe we are taking steps to accomplish that."
Going to Work for Dirk

By Chris Yolk

F rom the young boy scampering barefoot through the dirt streets of the tiny mountain village of Michoacan, Mexico, to his current post as head of U.S. Sen. Dirk Kempthorne’s Caldwell office, Daniel Ramirez has come a long way.

At 5, Ramirez was an illegal alien almost too young to remember being smuggled into the United States by his mother — she was determined to find her husband who had disappeared across the border two years earlier.

The good news was that his parents were eventually reunited. The bad news was that his father had become an alcoholic and would try to kick the habit for the next 20 years before finally succeeding.

By 6, Ramirez was working in the potato and sugar beet fields around Minidoka. He can show you the scarred finger that was smashed that year while he and his mother were coupling a length of aluminum irrigation pipe. The workdays seemed to be interminable, stretching from 4:30 a.m. until 9 p.m., often seven days a week.

“I often felt like my youth was being taken away,” he says. “I didn’t go to school because my parents felt that we were there to work rather than get an education.”

Finally, someone notified the authorities of possible child-labor violations, and Ramirez was enrolled in school. But he was regularly taken out of classes to help with busy times in the fields.

When summer rolled around and his friends were off to summer camps to ride horses, shoot bows and arrows, and frolic in swimming pools, Ramirez was bent over in the fields under the blanching sun.

As the seasons turned, Ramirez grew older and stronger. He also grew to assume more responsibility. By the time he was 15 he was managing a field crew of 15. Still, his early formal education left a lot to be desired. By the end of high school Ramirez was sporting a whopping 1.8 grade-point average, hardly enough to get the attention of most college admissions examiners.

“What happened next changed the course of my life forever,” he says. John Jensen from Boise State’s College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) called to see whether Ramirez had considered going to college.

“I convinced [CAMP recruiters], despite my poor grade-point average, I had the initiative and intelligence,” Ramirez says. “I felt that what I lacked were the proper tools. And they agreed.”

CAMP offers migrant or seasonal farm workers and their children a free year of college. Then, after the first year, students are on their own.

Ramirez admits he was bewildered when he started at BSU in the fall of 1988. “I was shocked to learn that there were Mexicans who were lawyers and doctors,” he says. “And I lacked both study skills and confidence. Looking back, there are two things that really helped me get through BSU: one was the CAMP program, and the other was the Student Support Program.”

The Student Support Program assists disadvantaged students through tutoring, study skills training, confidence-development sessions and counseling.

Six years after he began, Ramirez graduated last May with a 3.3 GPA and a bachelor of arts in political science. “Education is the most valuable thing you can have,” he says. “Once you have it no one can ever take it away. The biggest joys and honors in my life are graduating from Boise State University and becoming the first Mexican-American to work for a U.S. senator in Idaho.”

He credits Idaho’s Republican Party for his career success to date. Why? For a number of reasons, he says. For one thing, it was a GOP-sponsored internship program that first took him to Washington, D.C., as an intern/aid for Sen. Larry Craig. Later, a Republican fellowship program on minority leadership propelled him to Washington, where he met Sen. Kempthorne.

Ramirez says he has political aspirations. His greatest strengths are his compassion for others and his determination to succeed, he says.

“I care about people,” he says. “And my early life in the fields where I made $30 a day has been a big motivation for me, though I certainly don’t define success in terms of money, but in accomplishing worthwhile goals.”

“You know,” Ramirez says musingly, “people stereotype Mexicans as being lazy. But think about it. Would you be willing to travel 3,000 miles into a foreign land without a car to work under hardship conditions for minimum wage?”
Unable to speak English, Consuelo Quilantan began first grade in a segregated, all-Mexican Texas school. She graduated from Minico High School in 1964, in the top 20 percent of her class, still speaking only rudimentary English. “I had some teachers who were empathetic and who went the extra mile,” she explains. “They allowed me to use my language.”

Thirty years later, Quilantan has a bachelor’s in education from Idaho State and two master’s degrees from Boise State in education.

As administrator of supplementary services for the Nampa School District, Quilantan directs the migrant and bilingual education programs. It is her job to help the 560 limited-English-speaking students, grades K-12, in the Nampa schools learn English and graduate.

Educational techniques for teaching limited-English-speaking students have changed, but Quilantan notes that bilingual education remains very controversial.

And Hispanic dropout rates remain very high. Students are no longer docked one whole grade if caught speaking Spanish, or fined 5 cents per Spanish word spoken, as was Quilantan in Texas. But, she says, classes teaching English remain limited. Presently, says Quilantan, federal funding supports bilingual education in junior-high math and science classes. All grades offer 30-45 minutes per day of English as a second language (ESL) class, she says.

A summer migrant education program, also directed by Quilantan, provides five weeks of instruction for elementary-grade students and evening programs for students in grades seven through 12. Last summer the number of elementary students jumped from a previous average of 200-250 to 400. The evening program drew 150 students, most coming to class straight from the fields. “They’re so motivated,” she says. “They want their education.”

But Quilantan acknowledges, “I have to say that our graduating record for limited-English-speaking students is very low. Mostly they drop out ... They are highly motivated [but] they are extremely frustrated ... It’s hard to keep that motivation high when you’re failing so much.”

Quilantan attributes the failure and frustration to the limited English instruction available in the schools, a lack of Hispanic role models, and the belief on the part of some Mexican students that they will be returning someday soon to Mexico.

“The Mexican people have always come here with the idea they were going back,” she says. “My dad who lived here 40 years was always going back.” Quilantan says such students must be made to feel like they belong in the schools.

She credits a handful of teachers with making her progress through school possible. “I was a migrant all my school years,” she says, often in a single year attending school in Texas, Arizona and Idaho.

In Idaho alone she attended schools in Nampa, Marsing and Minico. “My parents always made sure we went to school,” she recalls.

Despite low wages and tough living conditions in the labor camps, her parents bought her a dictionary and typewriter for her studies. But neither parent spoke English, and Quilantan learned this new language by osmosis. While she could understand English quite well, her English speaking skills remained limited. One teacher at Minico allowed her to write school papers in Spanish, and then found someone to translate them into English.

For Quilantan, that gesture was as important symbolically as it was academically. “It was that feeling of acceptance and respect for me and my language,” she says, that encouraged her to continue and develop her English skills.

Today, she says, “We need all teachers to learn sheltered English teaching techniques [teaching courses in both English and Spanish], and we need more bilingual teachers and curriculum.”

Quilantan was among those who helped to design Boise State’s bilingual education program, which started in 1977. She recruited Spanish-speaking teacher’s aides, many who have earned their teaching degrees and work in area schools.

Still, she observes, anything that has to do with minority education is a political issue. If it were her choice to make, Quilantan says she would divorce language from politics. “I think of it as an educational issue,” she states.

When that day comes remains to be seen.
A Judge of Character

By Chris Volk

At 14, Sergio Gutierrez was a high-school dropout. Today, at 40, he is the first and only Mexican-American appointed to the Idaho judiciary.

The path he followed to his Caldwell, Idaho, post as judge for Idaho’s 3rd District Court was neither straight nor narrow. He was born in the state of Chihuahua in northern Mexico and came to the United States at 18 months of age. His father was a Hispanic United States citizen living in California. His mother was a Mexican national.

As a migrant worker, he was not a very good field hand, in part because he didn’t like the work. So he tried restaurant jobs and then smoothed out dents as an auto-body repairman. He also took a high-school equivalency test to obtain his GED.

After graduating from law school, Gutierrez returned to Idaho to take a job with Idaho Legal Aid to “work for the underrepresented.” He was with ILA for nearly 10 years before joining a Boise law firm. When the firm dissolved, Gutierrez appealed to Key Bank for a loan to start his own firm.

“They took a risk with me, and within a year we had a very successful practice in Canyon County,” he says.

His appointment to the bench came last November when Gov. Cecil Andrus selected his name from a shortlist prepared by Idaho’s Judicial Council. He took office on Dec. 1. Last May came one of the greatest challenges of his career—a political race to retain his office.

“This was a contested race,” he says. “It wasn’t one of these ‘breezers,’ especially since I was new. But I was determined to not have my career short-circuited only six months after getting started.”

Gutierrez won. Today, 80 percent of his time is spent hearing criminal cases where a large percentage of the defendants are Mexican-Americans.

“The path to excellence in a school is hard work,” Gutierrez says. “Many students need assistance. I try to help them make that connection between school and work.”

In 1976, Gutierrez was recruited by BSU education professor John Jensen to participate in a program to train bilingual school teachers. He and Mary were unable to decide which of them should go to college while the other stayed at home with their two young daughters. So they decided to both go — and to take the kids with them to evening classes after working all day.

Gutierrez keeps one set of eyes and ears tuned to the front of the classroom and the other set tuned into his children who were playing with toys and eating their sack dinners outside the door. Soon he graduated from BSU with honors.

“I had wanted to be a teacher, and I was proud to be the first graduate of the new program,” he says. “It meant a lot to me because some people had told me that I would not do well in college. But two weeks later I was in law school at the University of California at Hastings.”

“It was at this point that I really began to mature,” he says. “I began to understand what the family was going through for my education.”

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Gutierrez won. Today, 80 percent of his time is spent hearing criminal cases where a large percentage of the defendants are Mexican-Americans.

“You try to make a difference as a judge,” he says. “But what I do is very structural. Still, I very much care about the defendants — as much as I care about protecting society, which is my job.”

Gutierrez points to the breakdown of morality and the family unit as the primary reasons people get in trouble today. The antidote, he says, is to build stronger family ties and “neighborhood cohesiveness.”

Canyon County Public Defender Van Bishop says he thinks Gutierrez “has an even temperament and tries hard to do the right thing.”

“He’s much more diligent than other new judges and real compassionate,” Bishop says. “And he’s got a good legal mind — really good.”

Bishop has been representing Canyon County’s disadvantaged for 12 years. Approximately 30 percent of his clients are Mexican-Americans. Ironically, he says he thinks Gutierrez delivers tougher sentences to Mexican-Americans than to Anglos. Gutierrez sentencing has “generally been harsher overall, which is bad for the defendant and good for the state.”
Empowerment Advocate

By Maria Stafford

Maria Nava knows that one of the few things tougher than being a migrant farm worker is not being one.

A professional advocate of education and opportunity for agricultural workers, she broke through the barriers that tend to keep farm laborers in the fields generation after generation. As a child, she experienced the lifestyle of toiling on farms for survival. As a divorcee in her 30s and parent of three girls, she earned a degree in education from Boise State University. “I did it the hard way,” she says.

Nava has long since left the fields, but she has not left the workers behind.

Traveling a rocky road away from a life of low wages and physical labor, Nava knows well the route out of the fields. Now, she works to smooth that route for others.

According to Nava, the average migrant agricultural laborer rarely has the option—or the know-how—to switch careers or lifestyles.

Meanwhile stereotypical American dreams like alternative job opportunities and more freedom to choose a life seem out of reach to many of these workers.

Nava is in her sixth year as the monitor advocate for the Migrant and Seasonal Farm Workers (MSFW) Services of the Department of Employment. Working within the system, she strives to improve the lives of farm workers by keeping them informed about their legal rights and linking them with opportunities in other work areas.

“Empowering farm workers sometimes has to do with educating them as to what recourse is available,” Nava says.

Federal law requires the department to offer the same quality of job placement services to migrant and seasonal farm workers as it does to non-farm workers through Job Service offices. To pursue that goal, services are also routinely delivered outside of offices and into the fields.

In enforcing that law, Nava regularly visits and assesses the functions of 11 of the 24 local employment offices in Idaho. Along with some 12 to 15 outreach workers, Nava travels to farms to check on living and working conditions and meet with the workers.

Her responsibilities include ensuring that job information is conspicuous and accessible to farm workers at all local offices; providing bilingual assistance to workers so they can effectively use the information and complete job applications; determining occupational interests and needs; assisting with job searches, including non-agricultural jobs; and referring workers to supportive services that will aid them in obtaining or retaining employment.

“It is definitely a challenging role,” she says. “People may argue with this, but institutionalized racism is alive in Idaho.”

A constant barrier to supporting migrant farm workers is people’s attitudes toward Hispanics, who make up the largest ethnic group in Idaho and the majority of the nation’s agricultural labor force.

“We all have prejudices and there’s nothing wrong with that,” Nava says. “It’s how you carry them out. It comes down to respect.”

Racist attitudes, lack of money and language skills, and resistance from employers whose interests are best served by a workforce lacking options perpetuate a limited lifestyle for many migrant families.

“That occupational group is caught in a cycle,” Nava says. “Many want to get out. Some are trapped and never will.”

Education is a vital tool to supplying people with the power of having some say about their destiny, Nava says. Migrant farm workers, she adds, need more educational assistance for adults, like the College Assistance Migrant Program, as well as better quality of education for their children.

In a state that ranks among the bottom five in the country for school funding per student, Hispanic children in secondary school have a dropout rate of 40-60 percent. Many of these children drop out for one important economic reason: they need to supplement the family income.

Nava attributes her own academic and job success to a bilingual education in southern Texas and to educated parents who taught her and her siblings how to read and write their native language of Spanish. This works on the premise that children who know one language fully have an easier time learning a second one.

“Bilingual education is the key, and there is still intense opposition to that,” Nava says. “It has to begin in kindergarten and first grade; if you lose them then, you’ve lost them forever.”
WHERE HAVE ALL THE DOLLARS GONE?

By Chris Volk

While there is a growing movement to toss incumbents out of office by imposing mandatory term limits, BSU political science professor Gary Moncrief says this is not a good idea.

"I call this the weed-eater approach to political reform," he says. "I think voters will be genuinely disappointed with the result. After you mow the old incumbents out of office, another crop will just grow back in a few years because you're not getting to the root of the problem, which is campaign financing practices."

Moncrief has a few ideas about how our election process can be improved. To substantiate his notions, he has undertaken an exhaustive study of state legislative campaigns.

He and several colleagues plan to comb through the records on candidates who ran for legislative office in some 23 states during 1986, '88, '90 and '92. As far as he can tell, this is somewhere between 20,000 and 40,000 people.

A $193,000 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) is funding the project. Five areas of information are being investigated: background information about each candidate; previous election data; current and historical voting records; financing information; and variables such as percentage of seats held by each party and the degree to which legislatures can be considered professional or amateur.

Moncrief got a head start on this project in 1990 and '91 with a $15,000 grant from Idaho's State Board of Education to collect and analyze data from Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Montana.

He drew five key conclusions from this study. First, there has been a dramatic growth in campaign spending in recent years. Second, there is a tremendous variation in the amount of money spent on legislative races from one state to the next. Third, there is an increasing disparity in the amount of money spent by incumbents and their challengers. Fourth, fewer candidates are running for office each year. And fifth, there is a substantial difference in the amount of money spent in races for senate and house seats, with senate candidates often spending three to four times the money used by house candidates.
The results of this and other studies Moncrief has been involved in have caught the attention of a number of regional and national publications, including Pacific Northwest, Governing and State Legislatures magazines.

For the new project, Moncrief has teamed up with fellow researchers from Appalachian State University in North Carolina, Rice University, the University of Vermont and Mississippi State University.

About 15 people will pool data and collectively follow a standardized, consistent approach.

Moncrief is not sure what the study will reveal until it is completed next year. But he has an inkling the conclusions will point to a need for "structural changes" in campaign financing. This is not heresy, he says.

"Our nation has had a long list of reforms," he comments. "Typically there has been one every second or third generation beginning with the Jacksonian reform movement of the 1830s. This movement was characterized by a widespread distrust of government followed by changes that allowed more people to vote for more candidates than ever before."

Moncrief is an advocate of what he calls "community-based reform."

"One of the things I like about Idaho is that the small scale of the political system makes things workable," he says. "Politically, smaller is often better. Look at California. The system there is simply not working. It has become too large and complex. Part of the quality of life we enjoy here is our ability to have a real influence at the polls."

The author of more than 30 articles on electoral systems, political reform and legislatures, Moncrief, 48, holds a doctorate in political science from the University of Kentucky.

He co-edited the 1992 book Changing Patterns in State Legislative Careers. He has been a professor at BSU since 1976. He has also served as a visiting professor at the University of Washington in Seattle.

This past June, Moncrief turned down an offer to direct the California State Senate Fellowship Program at Cal State in Sacramento.

Despite opportunities to make "a lot more money" and work closely with the California Legislature, Moncrief says he couldn't bring himself to leave BSU.

"I think people need to return to the notion of citizenship — this means inform yourself. "We've forgotten how to inform ourselves. Insist on something more thoughtful than the usual 10-second sound bites. Ask for issue-oriented campaigns rather than mudslinging."
FOCUS

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Three texts by physical education professor WERNER HOEGER are currently in press: Principles and Labs for Physical Fitness and Wellness, Instructor's Manual for Principles and Labs for Physical Fitness and Wellness and Wellness: Guidelines for a Healthy Lifestyle. The books are being published by Morton Publishing Co.

LINDA PETLICHKOFF and Hoeger co-presented "Effects of Aerobic and Strength Training Exercise Participation on Depression" at the American College of Sports Medicine. Two articles by Petlichkoff also were published. "Coaching Children: Understanding the Motivational Process" appeared in Sport Science Review and "Relationship of Player Status and Time of Season to Achievement Goals and Perceived Ability in Interscholastic Athletes" appeared in Pediatric Exercise Science.

Together with graduate student STEPHEN DORIGAN she presented "Children's and Parents' Perceptions of the Little League Experience," and with University of Missouri professor Cynthia Pemberton presented "Gender Differences in Achievement Goal Orientations" at a conference of the Association for the Advancement of Applied Sport Psychology.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Artist JOHN KILLMASTER's enamel artwork is currently being exhibited at Russia's St. Petersburg Peterhof Museum and the St. Petersburg Institute Vera Muchina Museum of the College of Arts. His work is also being shown in the Museum of Arts in the historic Russian city of Jaroslavl. Killmaster also exhibited two enamels in the Enamels Southwest Exhibition, an international show held at the Spanish Village Art Center in San Diego.

Art professor DON DOUGLASS was awarded the 1995 Silver Design Fellowship from the Idaho Commission on the Arts. Douglass will receive $7,000 and 50 troy ounces of silver. The third biennial silver design award was provided by the ICA and Coeur d'Alene Corporation and Hecla Mines.

English professor TOM TRUSKY published an article titled "Animal Drives," which chronicled films made in Idaho and the formation of the Idaho Film Collection at BSU.

Mathematics professor JOANNA KANIA-BARTOSZYNSKA presented "Topological Quantum Field Theory and 3-manifolds" at the American Mathematical Society held at the University of Oregon.


Piano professor MADELEINE HSU's Ph.D. dissertation recently was accepted for publication by the Associated University Presses. The dissertation is titled "Olivier Messiaen, the Musical Mediator, and his Major Influences — Liszt, Debussy, and Bartok." Hsu's writings on Bartok and Liszt appeared in the January-June 1994 issue of Journal of the American Liszt Society.

GERALD SCHROEDER traveled to Budapest and Prague last summer to attend a conference on Hungarian sacred music.

COLLEGE OF HEALTH SCIENCE

Nursing professor INGRID BRUDENELL presented several papers at conferences recently: "Women's Experiences of Alcohol/Drug Recovery and Transition to Parenthood" at the International Family Nursing Conference in Montreal and "Alcohol Recovery and Transition to Parenthood" at the Celebrating Nursing Science conference at Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland.

Brudennell also participated in the Neonatal/Perinatal Medicine Conference in Sun Valley with a presentation of her research with mothers in recovery who are pregnant or parenting an infant. In addition, the Qualitative Health Research conference at Pennsylvania State University accepted a paper by Brudennell on the use of qualitative research methods in uncovering a theory of alcohol/drug recovery for women who are pregnant and/or parenting an infant.

COLLEGE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Communication professor PETE LUTZE participated in the development of a one-hour documentary on local artist James Castle and served as assistant director of the BSU-produced film Not This Part of the World. The movie was directed by theatre arts professor PHIL ATLAKSON.

SUZANNE MCCORKLE, communication professor and College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs associate dean, presented "An Analysis of Maya Angelou's Inaugural Poem" at the International Communication Association meeting in Sydney, Australia.

Communication professor DAN MORRIS recently completed a Professor in the Newsroom fellowship with the Indianapolis Star. Morris' fellowship culminated with a bylined story on the front page of the newspaper.

Historian NICK CASNER conducted research at Johns Hopkins University's School of Public Health and the Carnegie Institute as part of a faculty research grant.
Public affairs professor LES ALM wrote "Regional Influences and Environmental Policymaking: A Study of Acid Rain," which appeared in Policy Studies Journal.

Social work professor MARIE HOFF delivered a paper on environmental injustice and social work interventions at the National Conference of the Bertha Capen Reynolds Society in Seattle and wrote the article "An International Comparison of Strategies to Support Women in Rural Development" in Social Development Issues.


Historian TODD SHALLAT is working on a documentary film about the Columbia River, a project sponsored by the Oregon and Washington state humanities councils. His research on the Snake-Columbia system will be presented at the annual meeting of the Society for the History of Technology in Lowell, Mass. Shallat's book Structures in the Stream: Water, Science and the Rise of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was recently published by the University of Texas Press.

Psychology professor PENNIE SEIBERT along with President CHARLES RUCH presented a workshop titled "Shared Leadership in Academe: The Walls Come Tumbling Down" at the national meeting of the College and University Personnel Association held in Vancouver, British, Columbia, Canada.

Anthropologist MAX PAVESIC's book, Backtracking: Ancient Art of Southern Idaho was selected as a "notable document" and featured in a recent issue of Library Journal.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS


Economics professor CHRISTINE LOUCKS recently presented a paper at the Western Economic Association meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia.

An article on international mergers and acquisitions by NANCY NAPIER appeared in a recent issue of Human Resource Planning Journal.

Management professor GUNDARSKAUPINS presented his paper "Why Don't My Russian Students Believe in American Motivation Theories?" at the Organization Behavior Teaching Conference in Windsor, Ontario, Canada.
CAVES CARVES NICHE IN MEDIA MARKET

By Bob Evancho

You might say Boise sportscaster Jeff Caves has a knack for finding his niche. A self-described "role player" and "special teams" performer in his early days with the BSU football program, Caves' versatility became his most valuable asset.

And with the persistence and pluck he displayed on the football field more than a decade ago, Caves' professional career has followed a similar path.

Not one known for his modesty, Caves nevertheless downplays his accomplishments as a BSU football player from 1980-83, saying he was "always a journeyman." Yet he will admit he was able to parlay his spot on the Broncos' national championship team into a niche in Boise's radio and television market.

"I was a marginal football player that knew this town respected and appreciated marginal football players on that team," says Caves, referring to the Bronco squad that captured the Division I-AA national title in the 1980 Camellia Bowl. "My feeling was, if that's my little crack in the door, I'm going to bust it down."

Caves saw plenty of action as a 215-pound freshman nose guard that championship season. In the following three seasons he also played linebacker and defensive tackle, earning second-team all-conference and Most Inspirational Player honors his senior year.

Caves earned a BA in communication from Boise State in 1985 and was hired the previous year by Larry Polowski, another former BSU football standout, to work for KIDO-AM as an advertising salesman and the station's sports director.

Now 32 and a fit 210 pounds, Caves is general manager and minority owner of SportRadio KTIK, Idaho's first all-sports radio station. The majority owner is Idaho-based Diamond Sports Inc., which also owns the minor-league baseball Boise Hawks and the Idaho Sneakers of World TeamTennis. Formerly KANR-AM, SportsRadio KTIK offers national, regional and local programming. Its fare includes play-by-play coverage of Boise State women's basketball.

Along with Polowski, Caves also hosts KTIK's Idaho SportsTalk, which, as Caves consistently reminds everyone, is Idaho's longest-running sports talk show. While similar shows have come and gone on other stations in the Boise area, Caves and Polowski will celebrate Idaho SportsTalk's 10th anniversary in January.

In 1992 the California native expanded his reach in the Boise media market when he founded CaveSports and began producing his own television show, One on One With Jeff Caves. On the show, Caves interviews sports personalities, most of them local, à la syndicated TV talk-show host Roy Firestone.

His TV guests have included Olympic gold-medal winner Rafer Johnson; former NFL stars Jimmy Johnson, Wayne Walker and Jerry Kramer; former NBA player Sam Jones; and ex-major leaguer Dale Murphy.

"The TV show evolved essentially because nobody is doing it on TV locally, and I felt some of the stronger material in our [radio] talk shows were the interview segments," says Caves. "I personally enjoy focused, intelligent, important conversation with individuals. I'm probably not the greatest 'how's-the-weather' kind of guy.... If I'm going to talk to somebody for the first time, let's put it on film and get down to business."

To no one's surprise, much of the discussion on both shows focuses on Boise State athletics. Despite his emotional ties to the university, Caves is not afraid to question the athletic department's judgment — a practice that is rare among the rest of the Boise media, he says.

There seems to be, he says, "a fear of risk" among other stations when dealing with BSU. "It's nothing but softball and cream puff questioning," he says. "They are either stations that have contracts with the university or other news organizations that fear loss of contact with the university. And in this town, if you lose that contact, you're done."

Being an independent producer and owning your own company has its advantages, says Caves, "So I'll ask that question that maybe isn't asked. I have always been comfortable doing that."

Nevertheless, he admits he sometimes falls into the "we" category when discussing BSU sports. "It's no different than when Frank Gifford is pumping up a former USC athlete he sees on Monday Night Football or when [Dan] Dierdorf sticks up for [the University of] Michigan. I don't think there's anything wrong with that; I think you get into trouble when you try to hide it."

And when it comes to the role Boise State played in shaping his life, Caves is quick to give credit where it is due. "I'll never be able to repay [BSU] for what it did for me as far as developing me as an individual," he says.

"If we weren't for the opportunity to get a college education by playing football at Boise State, I would be living a drastically different lifestyle that would be much less productive and satisfying."
THE JOY OF BEING 'MRS. MAILMAN'

By Bob Evancho

Sure, it's nice being the wife of one of the most famous athletes in the world, says BSU alumna Kay Malone. Who wouldn't enjoy the affluence and the fame associated with being Mrs. Mailman?

After all, her husband, Karl "the Mailman" Malone of the NBA's Utah Jazz, enjoys the superstar status that commands millions of dollars in contracts and endorsements. OK, so what if the NBA's worldwide popularity and Malone's chiseled good looks and immense physical talents have helped make him one of the richest and most recognizable men around? So what if his wife is a former beauty queen? Big deal. So, they own some nice things — like a palatial home that overlooks Salt Lake City, and a ranch in Arkansas, and a trucking company, and a ... well, you get the picture. So, is it a crime for a couple to be wealthy, glamorous and happy?

Well, the Malones probably don't worry about what others think, because "happy" is the operative word here.

"We have a great relationship, and that's what counts," says Kay Malone, the former Kay Kinsey. And that, she adds, is what is needed in the fast-lane life of the NBA, because she and her husband have seen their share of "groupies and psycho people who can't stand to see people who are happy."

And the Malones' happiness, says Kay, stems from the virtues of strong upbringings, a facet of their lives they plan to pass on to daughters Kadee, 2 1/2, and Kylee, 18 months.

"Traditional values mean a lot to us, it comes from both our backgrounds," says Kay, who was Miss Idaho/USA in 1988. "Our parents struggled when they were younger, and we want to instill in our children what our parents instilled in us when we were young."

Life is good for the Malones now, but it wasn't always that way. Kay's dad was in the military, and the family moved a lot. "In fact," Kay says, "I didn't have many close friends until I came to Boise State." (She attended BSU from 1986-90, majoring in sociology.) Karl had a tougher row to hoe: "Mom raised nine kids on her own in the rural South.

But because of those hard times, the Malones developed an appreciation for family and friends. "For us, family is first and [Karl's] career is second," says Kay.

So, when the Mailman's career comes to an end — "He figures to play for four or five more years," says Kay — what will the Malones do? What can the couple that has everything possibly want? Boise looms as a possibility.

With family and friends in Idaho (Kay's parents reside in Idaho Falls and Kay's sister and brother-in-law live in Boise), Malone says she would like to possibly live in or around Boise someday. The Mailman has befriended a few of Kay's friends from her days at BSU, and the Malones regularly come to Boise for Kay to visit family and Karl to hunt and fish.

One of the Mailman's fishing buddies is Dyke Nally, BSU's alumni director.

"Kari is just a common guy, very down-to-earth," says Nally, "He's gracious to people and doesn't think his fame is any big deal."

No big deal at all.

VARIOUS MUSICAL PURSUITS ALLOW CLARK TO STRING ALONG

By LaVelle Gardner

Karen Clarke's musical career, if you'll pardon the bad pun, has been hitting some high notes lately.

Clarke is that rare classical musician who combines recordings, tours, live performances and teaching into a very busy schedule that would tire even the most avid rock star.

Clarke, a 1962 BJC graduate, has been a string professor at Florida State University since 1980, where her proteges come from all parts of the globe. The chair of FSU's string department, she has been concertmaster of the Tallahassee Symphony Orchestra for the last 10 years.

After graduating from BJC, Clarke, who was born and raised in Boise, went on to earn bachelor's and master's degrees in music from the Peabody Conservatory of Music. She also served a residency at Yale University from 1977-78.

Clarke currently performs with Apollo, a small period instrument chamber orchestra based in Ithaca, N.Y. Last year the group recorded three Haydn Symphonies that were released on CD in February. She has recorded for the Dorian, Leonarda, Titanic, Smithsonian and Denon record labels.

Clarke has been a member of the first violin section of the Baltimore Symphony and Aspen Festival orchestras and was concertmaster of the Berkshire Music Center Orchestra and the Wisconsin Chamber Orchestra. As a member of the Rogeri Trio, Clarke performed in 21 states. Clarke comes from a family that is well-known to Boise music lovers. Her father, John Best, a professor emeritus at BSU, taught cello, string bass and other music classes; her mother Katherine taught piano and played the organ for many years at three local churches; and both sisters are musicians and educators.

Regardless of all the time she devotes to the teaching and performing, Clarke still enjoys her visits home, where the family get-together always includes an evening of chamber music.

Despite their fame and fortune, Kay and Karl Malone stress old-time values.
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

WILLIAM RICHARD KIMBALL, diploma, general arts and sciences, '60, is president of McFall, Konkel & Kimball Consulting Engineers in Denver. Kimball also has been elected a fellow in the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers.

ROY McNEIL LARSON, AS, general arts and sciences, '65, is vice president and district manager at U.S. Bank in Ontario, Ore. Larson began his career with the bank in 1982 as a loan officer and previously was the assistant vice president at the Ontario branch.

GREGORY LEE CHARLTON, BA, elementary education, '68, has been named president of the Idaho Independent Bankers Association. Charlton is president of Seaport Citizens Bank in Lewiston.

HARVEY Y. NISHIMURA, BA, marketing, '68, is a purchasing agent at Environment Services in Boise.

DAVID CLARK RUNNER, BA, music, '69, is professor of music at Milligan College, Ten., teaching organ, music theory, ear training, music history and handbells. Runner has taught at the college since 1972.

70s

RUBEN GAONA, CC, auto body, '70, is owner and manager of Ruben's Body Shop in Nampa.

LINDA SUE HEINRICH, BA, social science, '71, is teaching freshman and sophomore English at Kimberly High School in Kimberly. Heinrich previously taught English, social studies and history at Jerome Middle School in Jerome.

ERIC V. JEPSESEN, BA, history, '73, has been appointed trustee of the King County Bar Association in Bellevue, Wash. Jeppesen is the managing shareholder of Hawkins Jeppesen Hoff P.S. and practitioner of estate law. He has been with the firm since 1979.

ANNE MARIE MILLBROOKE, BA, history, '73, has received a Visiting Professorship for Women Award from the National Science Foundation. Millbrooke will teach history and philosophy at Montana State University in Bozeman, Mont. She previously was manager of the Archive and Historical Resource Center of United Technologies Corp. in Hartford, Conn. Millbrooke was a recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award from BSU in 1989.

EMMETT R. WILSON, BA, history, secondary education option, '73, has been selected Region VI Correctional Education Teacher of the Year by the Region VI Correctional Education Association. Wilson is an instructor for the Idaho Department of Corrections in north Idaho. He previously was employed by the Idaho Department of Employment for eight years as an employment consultant and managed the CETA and JTPA programs for Idaho and Lewis counties.

MARK W. CLEGG, BA, economics, '74, is president of Clegg Investments, Inc., a commercial and investment real estate brokerage in Boise.

GLENDA S. HARRINGTON, BA, elementary education, '74, is teaching first-grade math and third-grade English for the Council School District in Council. Harrington previously taught in the Jerome and Kuna school districts.

SCOTT B. NELSON, BA, social science, '74, is branch manager of SOS Temporary Services in Boise. Nelson previously was vice president at Industrial Ventilation, Inc. and a regional sales manager for Motorola Inc., both in Boise.

STEVE ALLEN REIDHAAR, MBA, '75, recently received his doctorate in education from the University of Idaho.

SHARON E. (KOHLS) ROMAN, BA, communication, '75, is administrator of communications for Southwest Gas Corp. in Las Vegas.

CATHY M. (CRYDER) WILSON, BS, biology, '75, is a research scientist for Shamrock Seed Co. in Las Cruces, N.M. She is currently working on the development of new onion varieties.

THOMAS LEWIS GIBSON, BBA, accounting, '76, is an investment executive for D.A. Davidson & Co. in Coeur d'Alene. Gibson previously owned his own CPA firm in Sandpoint for 12 years.

DAIRO SKJOLD PEDERSEN, BA, elementary education, '76, is principal at Kamiak Elementary School in Kamiak.

CRAIG W. HURST, BM, music, '78, is assistant professor of music and director of band at the University of Wisconsin Center in Waukesha, Wis. Hurst received his doctorate in music education from the University of North Texas in Denton, Texas.

FRED PAUL MILLER, BS, nursing, '79, is a nurse practitioner at Council Rural Health Clinic in Council. Miller previously managed the outpatient clinic for the National Guard at Gowen Field in Boise.

RONALD E. (LUNDQUIST) McMURNEY, is self-employed and currently writing a book on philosophy and psychology. McMurney lives in Monmouth, Ore.

80s

KAREN (VAUK) BRIDGES, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '85, has been selected to serve on the advisory board for BSU's Center for Management Development. Bridges is a training manager at Micron Semiconductor, Inc. in Boise. She was a 1980 top scholar at BSU.

JAY L. HAWKINS, BBA, marketing, '82, has been selected to serve on the same advisory board. Hawkins is director of manufacturing at

TAKING CARE OF BUSINESS

By Glenn Oakley

If Jane Damschen's journey through college at Boise State was long and slow, she has made up for it with her rapid rise through the financial business world.

The 1981 accounting graduate began college in 1973 and put herself through as a single parent working full time. "I was going to be an artist," she recalls of her early years at Boise State, when her name was Mulin.

"This was in the '70s when it wasn't cool for anybody to be in business school," much less women, she says. But her accountant father encouraged her to try business courses, and when she did, "it clicked."

Damschen won the Boise State business school's Wall Street Journal Award, was named the Outstanding Business Student, was a Top Ten Scholar and graduated with honors.

After graduation she worked for two accounting firms and then was hired by West One Bank. Two years ago when Bank of America decided to open offices in Idaho, the bank recruited Damschen as vice president controller. She was recently promoted to senior vice president chief financial officer.

Damschen credits BSU with "providing me with a really solid base in accounting ... I've worked with people with accounting degrees from all over the United States, and I don't think any of them have a leg up on me with accounting." She has remained active with the business school, helping formulate the BSU accounting fraternity chapter Beta Alpha Psi and working with accounting students. She is married to a Boise State accounting major, Rick Damschen, and their son is also attending BSU.
Dixon has taught first and fourth grades in the resource room for 11 years at East Canyon Elementary in Caldwell.

**BRIAN CHARLES HATHHORN,** BBA, marketing, '84, is regional manager for Transamerica Commercial Finance in Denver.

**CHARLES EUGENE WARD,** BA, elementary education, '84, is principal at Sacajawea Elementary in Caldwell. Ward previously was assistant principal at Woodrow Wilson Middle School in Caldwell.

**SCOTT HERBERT JOHNSTONE,** BA, elementary education, '85, is assistant principal at Woodrow Wilson Middle School in Caldwell. Johnstone has taught at Washington and Sacajawea elementary schools and most recently served as director of Sacajawea's summer school program.

**KEVIN W. HAWKINSON,** BBA, economics, '85, is second vice president and financial consultant at Micron.

**DENISE P. EDWARDS,** BA, English, secondary education option, '80, has received a commendation award from Mountain Plains States Education Association for her outstanding contributions to adult education. Edwards lives in Vernal, Utah.

**BARBARA JEAN (ROSS) NAU,** BBA, general business, '80, is vice president at First Security Bank in Emmett. Nau previously was a consumer loan officer and has been with the bank since 1981.

**DEBRA K. (RIEDEL) THOMPSON,** BBA, administrative services, '80, is second vice president and financial consultant for Smith Barney in Boise. Thompson began her career in the securities industry in 1980.

**KATHY J. SORSENSEN,** AS, radiologic technology, '80, is product manager at Quinton Instrument Co. in Seattle.

**JUDITH C. COLE,** BBA, accounting, '81, is manager for Shannon & Associates, CPAs in Kent, Wash. Cole is a licensed certified public accountant in Washington and Idaho. She was a 1981 top scholar at BSU.

**JANE M. (MULLIN) DAMSCHEN,** BBA, accounting, '81, is senior vice president and chief financial officer at Bank of America in Boise. Damschen previously was vice president and controller for the bank and also worked four years at West One Bancorp in Boise. She also was a 1981 top scholar at BSU.

**SAMUEL E. MILLER,** BS, biology, '81, is a major in the U.S. Air Force. Miller presently is assigned to the 611th Logistics Support Squadron at Elmendorf AFB, Alaska where he works as a radar-communications specialist and chief of quality assurance evaluations for the Alaskan Radar Warning System. He was recently selected as 11th Air Control Wing Company Grade Officer of the Year. He was a 1980 top scholar at BSU.

**KEELY LEE SUTTON,** BBA, marketing, '81, is manufacturing manager for Ore-Ida Foods in Ontario, Ore.

**STEVEN ROBERT APPLETON,** BBA, management, '82, was recently named chairman and chief executive officer of Micron Technology Inc. in Boise. Appleton started as a production line operator at Micron in 1983.

**TIMOTHY D. JESKE,** BA, political science, '82, has received his doctorate from the University of Washington and currently is teaching political science at Yakima Community College in...
SOLE SURVIVOR RECALLS WWII CRASH

By Bob Evancho

Editor's note: On June 6 of this year, the 50th anniversary of D-Day, former BJC student and World War II veteran George Emerson, 69, visited the BSU campus. Now living in Mexico, he was not part of the Allied invasion of France in 1944, but saw action in Europe a few months later as a tail gunner on a B-17. In early 1945 his plane crashed while on a bombing mission over Germany. The crew's sole survivor, Emerson himself was nearly killed in the crash. He was captured and spent the remaining months of the war in a German POW camp.

George Emerson tells a harrowing tale of survival — of plummeting earthward semiconscious after a midair collision during a bombing run 25,500 feet over Nazi Germany; of being captured while dazed and bleeding by an angry mob of German citizens; of imprisonment by Hitler's army.

After growing up on a farm near Meridian, Emerson attended Boise Junior College before joining the Army early in 1944. He was in basic training on D-Day, but was soon shipped to Europe where he was assigned to the U.S. Army's 303rd Bomb Group in Great Britain.

On Feb. 9, 1945, he was the tail gunner on a plane that was part of a fleet of B-17s assigned to bomb an oil refinery near Eisenberg, Germany. About five minutes from Eisenberg, the B-17s tightened their formation and maneuvered in to drop their bombs. Inexplicably, Emerson's plane collided with the plane above it. "I was in the tail section, so I never saw what happened," Emerson recalls. "What I was told later was that the propellers from the plane above us basically cut our plane in half."

The eight crew members in the front half of the ship were killed. Emerson was knocked unconscious by the impact and recalls very little. "I don't remember pulling the rip cord on my parachute; I think maybe it caught on something as I was thrown from the tail of the airplane and the chute must have opened itself."

Emerson was unconscious during most of his descent, but came to before he reached the ground. "I was kind of in a state of shock, but I managed to un buckle the chute," he says. "As I was doing that I looked up and saw about 30-40 German civilians coming toward me. ... They had guns and farm tools."

The mob surrounded Emerson and marched him to a town near Eisenberg. "I was kicked and spat upon," he recalls. "One guy had a gun and I thought he was going to let me have it, but another guy pushed the gun away. I was scared as hell; I figured I was going to be hanged."

Emerson surmises he may have avoided the mob's wrath because of his youthful looks and the extensive facial bleeding from his injuries. "My face was bloody as hell, and I was only 19 at the time; I could see that some of the women in the crowd had taken pity on me."

Emerson's captors turned him over to the German army. He was interrogated and eventually transported to Frankfurt and then to a prison in Nuremberg. Fortunately for Emerson, his capture occurred only three months before the Allies' victory in Europe.

"We had clues that our troops were getting near," says Emerson of his time in the POW camp. "We could hear our artillery getting closer and soon American planes were flying over the camp."

In late April he and the other POWs were freed by Allied troops. "In fact," adds Emerson, "[Gen. George] Patton showed up at the camp after the [initial] troops got there. It just showed us how close he was to the action."

As the 50th anniversary of the crash approaches, Emerson says he often thinks of his friends who were killed in the war. But most of all he remembers the crew that perished in the midair collision.

"I was the lucky one," he says softly. 

at Smith Barney in Boise. Hawkinson has been with the firm since 1988.

DAVID CHARLES PIERCE JR., BBA, management, aviation option '85, is a project engineer at Glaxo, Inc. in Research Triangle Park, N.C. He is currently working in the laboratory design and construction services area of the company.

H. ARUNE (GALLOWAY) DEVIN, MBA, '86, is senior vice president of administrative support for Key Bank of Idaho in Montpelier. Devin has worked in the banking industry for more than 13 years and joined Key Bank in 1988. She is a recent honoree of the YWCA's Tribute to Women in Industry.

HUD HUDDER, BA, philosophy, '86, is an associate professor of philosophy at Western Washington University in Bellingham, Wash.

DOUGLAS R. HOLLOWAY, BS, physical education, '86, is owner of Canyon Athletic Club in Nampa. Holloway previously was vice president of ParkCenter Health & Raquet Inc. in Boise.

JAMES W. HUI, BA, economics, '86, is a loan officer at West One Bank in Payette. Hui joined the bank in 1991 and has six years’ experience in consumer finance in Seattle and Boise.

DWAYNE SCOTT LEADBETTER, BBA, production management, '86, is a site maintenance manager at Hewlett-Packard in Boise.

RANDALL B. AHRENS, BS, criminal justice administration, '87, is a field service specialist for information systems support services with Micron Semiconductor in Boise.

DOREEN MARIE (WINSLOW) ATTERBERRY, BA, elementary education, '88, is teaching second grade at Meridian Elementary in Meridian. Atterberry is in her sixth year of teaching and was selected the school’s teacher of the year last spring.

GARY BRIT BROGAN, BS, biology, secondary education option, '88, is principal of Grace High School in Grace. Brogan previously was principal at Wendover High School in Wendover, Utah.

RICARDO ‘RICK’ YANG, BA, elementary education, '88, is teaching seventh grade at St. Joseph's School in Boise.

KENNETH WAYNE WROten, BBA, finance, '88, is a loan officer at West One Bank in Nampa. Wroten has been employed with the bank since 1993 and previously worked at Norwest Financial and First Interstate Bank. He also is an economic counselor for the Nampa High School junior achievement program.

JOHNNY D. CHACARTEGUI, BBA, general business, '89, is manager of Ponderosa Paint & Glass in Meridian. Chacartegui was assistant manager at the store for three years.


WIL E. OVERTAARD, MA, education, curriculum and instruction, '89, is vice principal at Weiser High School in Weiser. Overgaard previously taught and coached at Bora High School for 16 years.

90s

DAVID R. ORMOND, MS, education, educational technology, '90, is a veterinarian who owns and operates the Mobile Small Animal Clinic in Boise. The mobile unit makes house
DEANTA SIENKNECH, BA, music, '90, has been selected for the 1994 American Choral Directors Association Northwest Convention's Collegiate Honor Choir. Sienknecht is in the BSU Academic Hall of Fame and was listed in Who's Who in Music in 1989.

BRIAN LEE CROSSLAND, BS, physical education, '91, is a regional loan officer at Norwest Mortgage in Boise. Crossland specializes in residential mortgage loans.

JAMES L. FORDHAM, MBA, '91, is assistant vice president at First Security Leasing Co. in Boise. Fordham previously was a leasing officer for the firm.

TODD R. HILL, BBA, management, '91, is an assistant manager at First Security Bank in Meridian. Hill previously worked as a consumer loan officer and as an assistant to the vice president of marketing.

LINDA SCHREPPLE MOYER, BA, elementary education, '91, is a third-grade teacher in New Meadows.

JANE (MICHAELIDES) SMITH, BA, advertising design, '91, is purchasing agent and marketing representative for Interline Design Group Inc., in Tucson, Ariz.

DAVID ALVIN CANTRELL, AS, nursing, '92, works with St. Alphonsus Life Flight in Boise.

NADINE FRANCES CHAFFEE, BFA, art, '92, recently published The Good Victim, a pop-up book on domestic violence.

CHRISTOPHER GEORGE BRAGG, BA, communication, '93, is a speech and drama instructor at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls.

JOSHUA LESTER LUCK, BA, political science, '93, is stationed with the Marine Aviation Training Support Group, Naval Technical Training Center, Corry Station, Pensacola, Fla. Luck joined the Marine Corps in 1993.

FERN SUZANNE SARGENT, BA, social work, '93, received her masters degree in social work from New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, N.M. She graduated with a 4.0 grade-point average.

ERIN MICHELE AOWN, BS, psychology, '94, is working in Washington, D.C., as a fund-raiser for the Oliver North political campaign.

DEBRA KAY BACUS, BA, elementary education, '94, is a special education teacher at Indian Creek School in Kuna.

RICHARD WILLIAM BEAN, BA, theatre arts and playwriting, '94, was script supervisor for the film Not This Part of the World, a local movie filmed south of Kuna. Bean is now a graduate student at Boston University.

JILL KATHLEEN BERRYHILL, BA, elementary education, '94, is teaching second grade at Hubbard Elementary in Kuna.

ANNA ELIZABETH BOSSARD, AS, radiologic technology, '94, is a staff technologist at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

JODI D. (CARLILE) CLARKE, BBA, computer information systems, '94, is a business analyst in the information services division of West One Bank in Boise.

EVE RENE COSTELLO, BA, English, '94, is working part time as a copy editor for Womens' Times and freelancing as a copy editor for small projects. Costello works full time at Finch-Brown Co. in Boise.

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systems, '94, is a programmer for Micron Semiconductor in Boise.

LILA JEAN PLADWOOD, A.A.S., business, mid-management, '94, is office manager for the Chamber of Commerce in Caldwell.

THOMAS A. GARCIA, BA, political science, '94, is stationed with the National Guard's 4th Tank Battalion, 4th Marine Division in Boise.

BARBARA R. GARRETT, BA, art, '94, is working for the Idaho Commission on the Arts in the Artist Services/Literature Program, Boise.

SHAUN R. GREEAR, BBA, finance, '94, is employed at the corporate records center of Albertsons in Boise.

HERBERT L. HAGEN, BBA, finance, '94, is a financial consultant with Dorn, Helliesen & Cottle in Boise.

JAMES JOHN HARMES, AAS, business systems and computer repair, '94, works in retail computer sales at The Future Shop in Eugene, Ore.

MORGAN SHANE HICKS, BBA, accounting, '94, is credit manager and assistant controller at Idaho Pacific Lumber Co. Inc. in Boise.

ROBERT GORDON HINCKLEY, AAS, manufacturing technology, '94, is a computer-assisted draftsman for BBCE, a consulting engineering firm in Caldwell.

RONEY J. HUCKINS, BA, elementary education, '94, teaches fourth grade at Homedale Elementary School in Homedale.

CURTIS ALLAN JANISH, BBA, management, '94, is employed with Albertsons in the Dallas/Fort Worth area. Janish is in the company's accelerated management training program.

ROBERT WILLIAM JONES, BBA, management, human resource, '94, is business manager at Bronco Motors in Twin Falls.

JOHN E. JOZWIIK, BBA, accounting, '94, is a staff accountant for Deloitte & Touche in Boise. Jozwik was a 1994 Top Ten Scholar at BSU.

GLORIA ANN KEATHLY, BA, social work, '94, is care coordinator of senior programs for Boise city and Ada County. Keathley previously worked for the BSU homemaker's program, Valley View Retirement Center and Hillcrest Care Center.

GLEN LARRY KERSHAW, BA, elementary education, '94, is teaching first grade at Lincoln Elementary in the Caldwell School District.

TODD RICHARD KETLENSKI, BBA, management, human resource, '94, is eastern regional sales representative for Quality Thermistor, Inc. Ketelnski lives in Boise.

CRAG VEIL KING, BS, psychology, '94, is now attending Kansas State University where he is in the doctoral program in industrial organizational psychology.

KELLY BRIAN MACKAY, BBA, computer information systems, '94, is a programmer for Micron Semiconductor in Boise.

CYNTHIA ANN MARTIN, BBA, accounting, '94, is employed with Cooper & Lybrand in Boise.

CAYMI MELINDA MILLIS, BA, political science, '94, is working in public relations and legislative research for U.S. Sen. Dirk Kempthorne in Washington, D.C.

ERIC DOUGLAS MILLIS, BS, health science, '94, is a respiratory therapist at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

DARALYN R. BRUNING MOSS, MSW, '94, is employed for the state of Idaho's Family & Children Services in Jerome.

MICHAEL JOHN MCDONALD, BBA, management,
Thank you alumni and friends for pledging $151,000 through Phonathon '94 to help BSU meet the $2 million McCain Challenge for the library endowment.
entrepreneurial, '94, is a network administrator for Hewlett-Packard in Boise.

SHAUN P. MCMULLEN, BBA, production/operation management, '94, is operations manager for Boise Electric Service.

JULY M. ORMONT, BS, nursing, '94, is a nurse on the post partum floor at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

GREGORY W. PARKER, certificate, surgical technology, '94, is a surgical technologist at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

RANDY W. PARKER, BS, criminal justice, '94, is employed with the Salt Lake City Police Department's crime lab.

MARIE ELIZABETH POLLATINO, BS, nursing, '94, is an apheresis staff nurse at the American Red Cross Blood Center in Boise. Pollatino also has been appointed to the state of Idaho's HIV Prevention Planning Group.

WESLEY BRYON POWELL, BBA, marketing, '94, is a credit manager at Sears Roebuck & Co. in Boise.

RICKY LEE PRILE, AAS, electronics technology, '94, is employed as a process engineering technician with Micron Custom Manufacturing Services.

APRIL J. RENFRO, BBA, accounting, '94, is an auditor for the state of Idaho Legislative Services in Boise.

CHRISTY MICHELLE ROBERTS, BS, radiologic science, '94, is an X-ray technician at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

MARY BETH ROWE, BS, physical education, '94, is manager of membership services and retention for Boise Family YMCA.

DOUGLAS (LUKE) SCHROEDER, teaching history and coaching football and wrestling for the Kimberly School District in Kimberly.

SANDRA LEA SHOOK, MPA, public administration, '94, is employed by the BSU public affairs program where she is conducting research for the Idaho Kids Count Project in conjunction with the Governor's Office for Children.

KATIEANN RACHELE SKOOGSBORG, BA, theatre arts, performance, '94, will spend the winter in Florida working with show horses for international competition.

GINA LUENE STIVER, BM, music, '94, is teaching elementary and secondary music and choir for the Payette School District.

MICHAEL PHILIP STOCK, BS, construction management, '94, is working for Micron Information Systems, '94, is a computer network administrator with Bahamas International Trust Company, Ltd. in Nassau, Bahamas. Sweeting is in charge of bank network systems and installations.

NITA A. TORRES, BS, computer information systems, '94, is employed as an applications programmer with WestOne Bancorp in Boise.

TANETTE NOEL TRAVIS, AS, medical record technology, '93/BS, health information management, '94, is a tumor registrar at Mountain States Tumor Institute in Boise.

KIMBERLY S. WALKER, BBA, accounting, '94, is an accountant with Steele, Stolz and Associates, an advertising firm in Boise.

DEREK BRETT WELLER, BS, physical education, '94, is the athletic director and physical education/health teacher at Sacred Heart Elementary School in Boise. Weller also is the wrestling coach at Bishop Kelly High School.

LAURA A. WHITE, BA, elementary education, '94, is teaching fourth grade at Westside Elementary School in Payette.

ELAINE B. WILLIAMSON, AS, respiratory therapy, '94, is a respiratory therapist at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise.

ANTHONY RAYMOND WISE, AAS, electronics, '94, is an electronic technician with Bricks Electronics in Juneau, Alaska. Wise works on marine, commercial and home electronics.

ANGELA DIANE YOUNG, BA, elementary education, '94, is teaching first grade at Pioneer School in Weiser.

WEDDINGS

MICHAEL PHILIP STOCK and Michelle M. Shellhorn, (Boise) May 15

KELLY SUE AKERS and Steven Hicks, (Coeur d'Alene) May 21

MARK JOHN HEIL and Michelle A. Spiers, (Boise) May 21

BRIAN JAMES LANE and Shelley Lynn Barnes, (Caldwell) May 21

SCOTT THOMAS JOHNSON and Jennifer Lynn TeVogh, (Boise) May 27

ELIZABETH HELEN COLWELL and MATTHEW DAVID MCLAUGHLIN, (Caldwell) May 28

JODIE MARIE GILBERT and Paul Michael Smith, (Boise) May 28

MICHELLE WILSON and Rick Mooney, (Coeur d'Alene) May 28

ERIC D. MILLS and Karen F. Palmer, May (Boise) June 4

THOMAS A. DOAN and Connie K. Thordyke, (Caldwell) June 1

CHRISTY ANN COON and Brent Kao Ho, (Boise) June 3

MONICA RAILBEN ARMSTRONG and Shane Buteler, (Boise) June 4

SHERREY A. CASSIDY and Robert Mancuso, (Boise) June 4

SUSAN DAWN LARSON and Greg A. Boyer, (Boise) June 4

DARREN MICHAEL OKE and Pamela Sue Fleischmann, (Boise) June 4

CARTER L. FRITSCHLE and NANCY L. HENMAN, (Boise) June 5

KRISTINA R. FISCHER and Clay L. Rudd, June 7

MELISSA GRAY BRADLEY and Cory Matthew Freese, (Boise) June 11

MARGARET DEEDS and Ted R. Weasman, (Boise) June 11

JASON LAWRENCE THRONGARD and Tami Sue Kaufman, (Boise) June 11

JOHN-MARCUS NEIL and Leslie Goodro, (Caldwell) June 12

BRIAN ANDREW BARBER and Kristen Brunsting, (Boise) June 18

GREGORY JOHN BRIGANTS and CHERI DAWN EVERTT, (Boise) June 18

FRITZ XAVIER HAMMERMEL and Jennifer Kroos, (Ketchum) June 18

DEGREE A DECADE FOR LUCILLE TRACADAS

By LaVelle Gardner

When Lucille Tracadas first showed her husband George and their young sons the Boise State College campus in 1969, little did she know an educational chain reaction would follow.

Her boys, Duane and Roger, ages 13 and 5 at the time, "were turning somersaults on the beautiful lawn — they were quite taken by it," she says.

Both sons went on to graduate from BSU. In the meantime, mom was busy getting three degrees, one in each decade since the '70s.

Tracadas originally planned to get a college education immediately after high school. She enrolled at the University of Wyoming, but left after only a couple of quarters. After raising two daughters and two sons, she began to think about college again, and in 1969 she applied at BSC. "I was upset with myself that I never went on [to finish college], so I grabbed at the chance to attend."

And did she ever grab the chance! By 1973, she had earned a bachelor's degree in English. Then came a master's in education in 1982 and the latest, a bachelor's in theatre arts in 1990.

Her sons weren't far behind. Duane earned a degree in accounting in 1979 and an MBA in 1987, and Roger earned a degree in economics in 1987. Duane, an accountant, lives in Payette. His wife, Jerilyn, also graduated from BSU in 1987 and teaches at New Plymouth Elementary School. Roger is a research analyst at the Department of Transportation.

After so many years away from school, Tracadas was worried that she would not succeed as a non-traditional student. Now, 25 years after that day she showed her family the campus, she credits Boise State with turning her into a confident, self-assured individual.

"Before college, I didn't feel like I could join a conversation and be comfortable. I can join a conversation now," says the grandmother of seven with a smile.

Lucille Tracadas and son Roger.
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DEATHS

KENNETH WILSON ALPERT, AA, general arts and sciences, '39, died July 20 in Boise at age 75. Alpert received his masters degree in vocal performance from Trinity University in San Antonio, Tex. Alpert was president of the Boise Music Week Board and produced and directed eight consecutive music week productions. He also founded the West Boise Sewer District, serving as chairman until this year.

IDA MATILDA "TILIE" ANNEKER, BA, elementary education, '70, died Aug. 9 in Boise at age 66. Annekre taught fourth grade at Ustic Elementary for almost 20 years. She was a charter member of the VFW Auxiliary #63 and the National Education Association.

A. MAXINE (CUMMINGS) BROWN, diploma, general arts and sciences, '55, died Sept. 18 in Boise at age 66. Brown worked for the Federal Land Bank in Boise for 22 years. She also played saxophone in Gib Hochstrasser's original dance band.

VORIS LE "BOO" CONTERS, AA, general arts and sciences, '56, died Sept. 1 in Boise at age 67. Conyers worked several years for various electrical contractors in Boise. He joined Midland Industrial Electrical Co. in 1959 working throughout the United States and overseas in uranium plants and copper mines. He later was promoted to general superintendent responsible for all electrical work with the company. Conyers retired in 1985.

VIRGINIA "GINNY" DODGE, AA, business, '57, died July 25 in Boise at age 79. Dodge worked as a CPA for companies in Boise and Portland, Ore. She also worked in the trust department for Idaho First National Bank and the Bank of Oregon in Portland. She retired as an accountant from Morrison-Knudsen.

DAN THOMAS GARRETT, BBA, accounting, '87, died Aug. 4 in Cottonwood, Calif., at age 52. At the time of his death, Garrett was employed by Holiday Quality Foods as a quality controller.

RICHARD HOWELL "WOODY" GRAY, diploma, general arts and sciences, '47, died July 16 in Boise at age 75. Gray served in the U.S. Army during World War II for five years. Gray worked for the Idaho Department of Highways for nine years and was assistant district engineer in Shoshone until 1958, when he left to accept a position with the Ministry of Roads in Iran. After completion of the projects in Iran he was a consulting engineer for projects in Peru and Chile and later with Trans-Arabian Pipe Line Co. (Standard Oil). Later he was project engineer responsible for the design and construction of a highway that stretched 525 miles from the central oil fields to the northern part of Saudi Arabia. Gray was self-employed until 1977, which included consulting to the Iranian government and operating Gray Engineering Services in Cascade. He joined the Idaho Department of Parks and Recreation for two years until health problems caused him to retire in 1980.

Former registrar ALICE HATTON died Sept. 14 in Bainbridge Island, Wash. Hatton came to BJC in 1959, and was registrar during the years when the school made the transition to a university. She retired in 1974, and lived in Boise until 1993. Memorials can be made to a scholarship in her name in care of the BSU Foundation.

ROBERT L. "BOB" JOHNSON, BS, geology, '84, died Sept. 16 in Boise at age 53. From 1984 until his death Johnson was self-employed as an independent registered geologist. At the time of his death, he was driving truck for the BLM during the fire season. Johnson also served in the U.S. Navy for 20 years.

Former BSU music professor KATHRYN E. MITCHELL died Sept. 15 in Hayden Lake at age 91. Mitchell studied at the Juilliard School of Music in New York and also studied for three years in Vienna, Austria. She retired in 1968.

S. "STEVE" NELSON, AA, general arts and sciences, '53, died July 24 in Long Island, N.Y., at age 60. Nelson was a model in the United States and Europe for 24 years and an actor on stage and in numerous TV commercials and soap operas. His most recent stage appearance was in Sam Shepard's "States of Shock." He was a partner in the development and operation of the Bellport Kitchen, the Great South Bay Inn and the Handmade Bellport, which specializes in custom furniture and interiors.

ROBERT EARL POUGH, diploma, general arts and sciences, '68, died Aug. 7 in Boise at age 52.

BARBARA PURDY PAYNE, BA, social work, '70, died Aug. 12 in St. Maries at age 58. Payne worked for the state of Idaho and was the first female probation and parole officer in the history of the department. Payne worked in this field for 26 years.

EDITH PECAORA, whose affiliation with Boise State began when the junior college was located in St. Margaret's Hall, diedOct. 23 in Nampa. Pecora worked as a student for business manager Clyde Potter and registrar/librarian Mary Hershey. In 1955, she became a full-time employee, working in the bookstore, accounts payable and cashier's offices. She retired as head cashier in 1972.

TOMMY R. STIVERS, BS, general business, '74, died Sept. 25 in Boise at age 43. He had his own interstate commerce commission practice serving primarily trucking industry transportation problems and representing transportation industry firms in administrative courts in the United States and Canada.

LARRY N. TREULLAS, diploma, general arts and sciences, '63, died Aug. 14 in Cavendish at age 51. Tre Ellas worked at the U.S. Forest Service office at Orofino. He previously worked at Mountain Home Air Force Base and for the State Highway Department at Lewiston on the survey crew.

GUS URRESTI of Boise died Aug. 7 at age 81. Urresti attended BJC and played football from 1934-38 and was later inducted into the Boise State University Athletic Hall of Fame. Urresti spent 34 years as a Boise police officer and was named inspector and assistant chief of police before retiring in 1974.
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE
By Ann Hester, President
BSU Alumni Association

Congratulations goes out to our university as we prepare to enter the Big West Conference in athletics. The move to the Big West is just one of many areas where BSU has begun making strides as a maturing institution. As a relatively young university with the highest enrollment in the state, we continue to experience growing pains. The tremendous need to expand programs, add additional faculty and build more classrooms will be the challenges to meet as we move toward the year 2000.

In order for a university of our size to meet the needs of the students and community, a strong Alumni Association is essential. This year the Alumni Board has established numerous committees and activities for our alums to become involved in.

We welcome all interested volunteers to contact the alumni office. You needn’t be a graduate of BSU to be considered an alum. A person qualifies as a Boise State alum if he/she has earned 16 credit hours or more at the university.

We are beginning our 1995 membership campaign, and we sincerely hope you will consider joining. Over the years we have maintained minimal dues of only $25. Your dues help pay for many programs and functions that are hosted by the Alumni Association throughout the year. Our past alumni boards can boast a scholarship fund of more than $855,000. This year we will be adding to that total from money raised at Auction ‘95. As we grow in number, we hope to establish endowed scholarships in each college. If you or anyone you know would like to establish an endowment in your name, please call the Alumni Office and we will contact you.

The board will be supporting the university this year in its request that the state Legislature help fund the expansion of our Canyon County campus. As a commuter campus it is imperative that the university is sensitive to the needs of our community.

I would like to close with a reminder to support the Boise State Foundation in its campaign to meet the Warren McCain Challenge. If we can raise $1 million this year, the McCain family has generously agreed to donate $1 million for the new Library. If you would like to make a donation and have not been contacted, call the Alumni Office.

Show your support for all the positive programs the BSU Alumni board of directors is trying to establish by joining the Alumni Association. If you have not received a membership application in the mail, please take the time to tear out, and send in the application on this page, or call the Alumni Office at (208) 385-1698 or 1-800-824-7017, extension 1698 (outside Idaho).

Any thoughts or ideas about your Alumni Association's future direction are certainly welcome. Thank you for your support.

HELP YOUR UNIVERSITY CELEBRATE THE PAST AND LOOK TO THE FUTURE!
JOIN THE BSU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION TODAY!

Membership Benefits:
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TICKETS DISCOUNTED FOR UCLA CONTEST
With the basketball season soon to tip off, the athletic department is offering BSU alumni with current alumni cards the chance to see an early-season women's basketball game against a highly ranked opponent at a great price.

For the Dec. 3 game against nationally recognized UCLA, all alumni with current alumni cards can purchase tickets for $1.50 each at the athletic ticket office in the Varsity Center.

Simply present your card anytime after Nov. 10 to receive the discount for you and your immediate family.

The discount tickets will be honored the night of the game at Pavilion Entrance No. 2.

The athletic ticket office is open Monday-Friday 10-4:30 p.m.

ALUMNI OFFERS MEXICAN CRUISE

A BSU Alumni Association excursion is part of an eight-day cruise aboard the Crown Odyssey scheduled for Jan. 4-12, 1995.

Ports of call include Cabo San Lucas, Mazatlan, Puerto Vallarta, Zihuatanejo and Acapulco, Mexico. This is a fund-raiser with $50 per ticket going to the Alumni Association.

For more information call Tammy Selee at Harmon Travel 208-343-7915 or 1-800-627-1315.

ASSOCIATION SEEKS EX-ASBSU LEADERS

A reunion is planned for Homecoming '95 for all former ASBSU student leaders. If you were a former student government leader, senator, Homecoming chairperson or other important student chairperson of BJC, BC, BSC or BSU we want to hear from you.

Please call or write with your name, the year and title of the office you held, current address and telephone number.

Write to: BSU Alumni Relations, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725 or call 208-385-1698, 1-800-632-6586 ext. 1968 inside Idaho, 1-800-824-7017 ext. 1968 outside Idaho.

RECEPTION SLATED

Alumni are encouraged to attend a legislative reception at the Crystal Ballroom (Eighth and Bannock) in downtown Boise on Jan. 25 from 4:30-7:30 p.m.

This reception is sponsored by all three state universities and Lewis-Clark State College and their alumni associations. All state legislators are invited.
Boise State University MasterCard®, you contribute to BSU each time you make a purchase with this card.

One percent of each sale and 50% of the annual fee is donated to help fund programs such as the Top Ten Scholars Awards, the President’s Legislative Tour, alumni chapter events and many more. Since its inception, this program has generated over $50,000 for these terrific programs that benefit Boise State University. Don’t wait! Apply for your Boise State University MasterCard today.
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1 $100 bar/beverage credit per room if booked by Nov. 30, valid for stays between Jan. 1 - Apr. 8
2 Golf special - $28 per person per 18 holes, caddy and cart extra
3 $100 bar/beverage credit per room per week (excluding mini-bar)

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At First Security Bank, we salute all of the heroes who, in the course of an ordinary day, make an extraordinary difference.