I've Spared No Expense!

Randall Lee Smith
1-800-853-7020

On Board Features...
- Computer & Printer
- Cellular Phone & Fax
- Video Presentation Theater
- Video Conferencing
- Hot & Cold Drinks
- Sorry, No Jacuzzi

To Find You Your New Home!

Cutting edge technology keeps Randall’s customers constantly in touch with all the latest in the real estate market. Watch a video of Boise, run MLS searches, CMA’s, lender pre-qualifications, or just tour the town in the best of comfort.

“Randall’s mobile office keeps vital home buying information at his fingertips to provide you with the most thorough real estate service available.”
“The Tradition Continues”

Gallery 601 salutes the end of one era... and the beginning of another!

Gallery 601 is pleased to present “The Tradition Continues”... A new limited edition lithograph paying tribute to the **championship years** of Boise State Football. Each limited edition lithograph will be individually hand-signed by: **Lyle Smith, Tony Knap, Jim Criner and Pokey Allen.** Capture this unforgettable piece of Bronco history. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of this piece will fund a new endowed football Scholarship at Boise State University.

Contact Gallery 601 to order your copy of “The Tradition Continues.”

Don't miss this opportunity - Order Your Limited Edition “The Tradition Continues” Print Today!

850 MAIN GROUND FLOOR EASTMAN PARKING GARAGE (208) 336-5899 (208) 336-7663 Fax
LOOKING FOR A GREAT CHRISTMAS GIFT?

HERE IT IS...

Stunning color photos are combined with informative text in this 232-page book about the geology, ecology, pre-history, history and politics of the Snake River Plain. Don’t miss this in-depth look at one of the most unique regions in the world.

ORDER TODAY...
(AND GET ONE FOR YOURSELF, TOO!)

ORDER FORM

Name __________________________________________
Address ________________________________________
City ____________________ State ________________
Phone ( ) __________________________

____ hardcover at $39.95 $ _____
____ softcover at $29.95 $ ____
$2 shipping per book $ ______

TOTAL $ _______

Allow one week for shipping.
Please make checks payable to Boise State University.

Send orders to:
Boise State University
Office of University Relations
1910 University Drive
Boise, ID 83725
Phone (208) 385-1577
To the delight of its young clientele, BSU's $1.1 million Children's Center held its grand opening to help kick off the academic year. Chuck Scheer photo.
Warhawk
Air Museum
Caldwell Industrial Airport
4917 Aviation Way
Caldwell, Idaho
(208) 454-2854
Paid For By The Idaho Travel Council

Warhawk Air Museum is the fastest growing World War II museum in the Pacific Northwest. Visitors have come from around the world to see the rare collection of World War II memorabilia and aircraft that are on display. These unique items are memorials to the brave men and women who fought to preserve freedom.

Caldwell Industrial Airport
4917 Aviation Way
Caldwell, Idaho
(208) 454-2854

FOCUS is published quarterly by the Boise State University Office of News Services.

PRESIDENT: Charles Ruch
PROVOST AND VICE PRESIDENT FOR ACADEMIC AFFAIRS: Daryl Jones
VICE PRESIDENT FOR FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION: Buster Neel
VICE PRESIDENT FOR STUDENT AFFAIRS: David S. Taylor

EDITOR: Larry Burke
STAFF WRITERS: Bob Evancho, Edie Jeffers, Melanie Threlkeld McConnell and Amy Stahl
PHOTOGRAPHY: Chuck Scheer
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOR: Glenn Oakley
EDITORIAL ASSISTANT: Brenda Haight
ALUMNI NEWS: Donna Conner
TECHNICAL ASSISTANTS: John Kelly, Trina Olson, Meg Parks, Jackie Schnupp and Mike Spencer

ADVERTISING SALES: P.V. Quinn & Co., 411 S. Fifth Street, Boise, Idaho 83702
Phone: (208) 385-0338

PUBLISHING INFORMATION: FOCUS’ address is BSU Education Building, Room 724, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Phone: (208) 385-1577.
Letters regarding editorial matters should be sent to the editor. Unless otherwise specified, all articles may be reprinted as long as appropriate credit is given to the author, Boise State University and FOCUS magazine. Diverse views are presented and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of FOCUS or the official policies of Boise State University.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Send changes (with address label if possible) to the BSU Alumni Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. If you receive duplicate copies of the magazine, please notify the Alumni Office at the above address. Friends of the university who wish to receive FOCUS may do so by submitting their names and addresses to the Alumni Office.

E-MAIL: Readers can contact FOCUS electronically at lburke@claven.idbsu.edu

ABOUT THE COVER: Psychology professor Pennie Seibert has embarked on a long-term project gathering information about brain trauma injuries. The project, conducted in collaboration with health-care professionals at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center, is giving Seibert new perspectives on her work as a cognitive psychologist and classroom instructor. FOCUS profiles eight BSU researchers and examines the prospects and funding of research at Boise State University today. Chuck Scheer photo.
All universities are in the knowledge business. Each has a role to play in the generation of new ideas, facts and understanding of the human condition and the world around us. In some areas, this activity is called research, in others, scholarship.

Whatever the name, using whatever methodology appropriate, knowledge generation is as central to our mission as instruction or knowledge dissemination. These two functions, teaching and research, coupled with public service (knowledge application), form the raison d'etre of Boise State University. The question for our institution is not of the appropriateness of the research function, but one of priority and balance. A few thoughts on the role of research and scholarship at Boise State:

Our university has always recognized the primacy of instruction and the absolute importance of research. Both are central to what we are about. Our accomplishments in both areas chronicle our development as a university of stature.

An active research program or line of scholarship makes three important contributions to the intellectual character of the institution.

First, research sets the intellectual standards for the discipline or profession. Regardless of the area of inquiry, the demands for intellectual rigor, methodological consistency and critique by peers defines excellence.

Second, the constant interaction between teaching and scholarly activity enriches both. As a teacher, one is challenged by new ideas; as a scholar, one is energized by attempts to integrate new findings into the ever-expanding body of knowledge.

Finally, because scholarship knows no boundaries, one's research becomes a definers of individualistic and programmatic focus. Institutions become known as centers of knowledge in a given discipline. Individual faculty develop a reputation as an authority in an area of study.

One of the indicators of Boise State's growth in research and scholarship is our dramatic increase in sponsored obligations. For the first time, this past year our obligations (research contracts, training grants, demonstration projects, etc.) exceeded $10 million, an increase of 33 percent over the past three years. This represents 150 projects, involving 300 faculty and staff and 800 students. Almost without exception, each project is the result of a competitive review and selection process, further attesting to the quality of our faculty.

The $10 million amount is even more impressive when one considers the limit of our current curriculum. We do not participate in large measure in the "big three areas" of research funding: agriculture, biomedicine or engineering.

Our research and scholarly activities are by no means limited to externally funded projects. The English department's Western Writers Series, Ahsahta Press and Rocky Mountain Review of Language and Literature; the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs' Idaho Issues; the College of Business and Economics' Idaho's Economy; the College of Education's Portals; and frequent gallery shows and fine arts productions are but a few examples of the intellectual curiosity and productivity of our faculty and students.

Coupled with the endless list of individual projects, studies and activities currently under way across the campus, it becomes clear that the importance of research and scholar-

ship to the intellectual climate of the institution is growing.

Of late there has been much in the popular press about the need to downplay research at universities. Dramatic cuts in research funding have occurred and more is contemplated. Some argue that free inquiry is a luxury public universities can no longer afford.

Nothing could be further from the truth. Central to the intellectual mission of every university is the constant, rigorous search for new knowledge. To limit this search is to diminish the quality of current instruction and to educate a citizenry destined to be unable to fully function in the future.

Research and scholarly activities must continue to grow for Boise State University. To do so is in no way an argument for a diminishing priority on solid instruction. Quite the reverse. It is the only way to assure the growing quality of the intellectual experience. The mission of Boise State is to continue to develop in all the dimensions of the knowledge business.

As always, I welcome your thoughts or comments. I can be reached at 208-385-1491 or at apruch@bsu.idbsu.edu.
BSUF RECEIVES GIFT WORTH $7 MILLION

Like thousands of people living the American dream, Dean and Thelma Brown quietly acquired stock as an investment in their future.

Little did they know at the time that the eventual dividend would be a better future for Boise State students.

In late October, the Thelma Brown Estate bequeathed 207,200 shares of Albertson's stock to the Boise State University Foundation. The value on today's market? Slightly more than $7 million.

In addition, the foundation was named the beneficiary of a $600,000 unitrust. The gift is the largest ever given to Boise State for scholarships.

Under the terms of the gift, two-thirds of the income will be used annually to provide scholarships to BSU students. The other one-third is unrestricted.

"We cannot say enough about how this gift will improve our ability to reward academic excellence. Over time, it will open the doors of higher education to literally thousands of students. It will have an immense impact on the university and the community," says Boise State President Charles Ruch.

The Browns were married in 1944 and moved to Boise three years later. Dean was hired by Joe Albertson in 1948 to manage the bakery in the corporation's original store on State Street.

As the company expanded, Brown became supervisor of all store bakeries, retiring in 1971. He then worked for J.A. Enterprises until his death in 1982.

At that time, the Brown's investment in Albertson's stock had a value of $500,000. The stock grew to 10 times that value as the company expanded during the 1980s and '90s.

Thelma Brown maintained the family home near the airport until her death in October 1994.

It was her decision to donate the stock to the BSU Foundation, says family friend and foundation director Charles Blanton.

"This bequest is a testament to the growth and success of Albertson's as well as to Mrs. Brown's generosity and desire to benefit students in their quest for education," he says.

The gift will increase the BSU Foundation's scholarship endowment from the current $19.2 million to $26.7 million.

ENGINEERING DEGREES GET APPROVAL

Boise State's long wait to offer engineering degrees is over.

By a 5-3 vote at its October meeting, the Idaho State Board of Education granted BSU permission to begin bachelor's degree programs in electrical, civil and mechanical engineering.

The board vote changes the direction of engineering education in Boise, which previously had been delivered under a cooperative program where BSU offered the lower division and core courses and the University of Idaho offered the upper division courses and granted the degrees.

Details of the transition to a BSU-administered program will be discussed by BSU and UI officials and presented to the state board in November. The transfer "should occur as soon as possible considering resources, accreditation and the needs of the community, students and faculty," said the board motion.

Transfer is to be completed no later than July 1, 2001, and is contingent on BSU's ability to raise $13.5 million in private funds for a new engineering building.

The board's decision did not transfer master's degree programs currently offered in Boise by the UI.

Engineering education in Boise has been under debate since 1988 when the UI first began an electrical engineering program on the BSU campus. That was the only undergraduate degree offered until this fall, when the UI added mechanical and civil engineering programs.

Last January, the state board endorsed the cooperative concept rather than BSU's proposal to offer its own engineering programs. But in September a report from consultant Aims McGuinness of the National Center for Higher Education Management Systems recommended that the board "amend the role and mission statement to authorize a regional engineering program at Boise State University."

That opened the door for renewed discussion about BSU-administered engineering programs, which several businesses, most notably Micron, have contended would be more responsive than the cooperative program to the needs of local industry.
STUDENTS WILL ‘DIG’ NEW WEB PAGE

On a summer day in 1994, workers using heavy machinery at Tolo Lake near Grangeville hit a huge object. Scientists called in to examine the object determined that it was the 4 1/2-foot femur of a mammoth that became extinct nearly 11,000 years ago.

The scientific community was abuzz with the news. Archaeologists began a dig and hundreds of people trekked to the site to marvel at the discovery.

Now schoolchildren who may be unable to travel to north-central Idaho can "visit" the dig and learn more about the Tolo Lake mammoth through a World Wide Web site developed by BSU Radio.

With a U S WEST Foundation grant of $1,700, BSU Radio's Paul Kjellander and local teachers created a web site that features photographs and text about how the mammoth was discovered, excavating techniques, the creature's skeletal structure and other information. Assistance also was provided by the Idaho State Historical Society.

"The site allows kids to discover more about the process, the significance of the dig, how mammoths got here and why they died," Kjellander says. The Tolo Lake web page can be found at http://www.idbsu.edu:80/bsuradio/mammoth.

Doug Lawrence, an earth science teacher at Boise's Les Bois Junior High School, predicts that the site will be a hit with students. "With teen-agers today, anything that's new and has to do with computers will spark their interest," he says.

The web site offers new opportunities for BSU Radio staff as well. "It's a good way for us as broadcasters to explore the Internet as a way to disseminate information," Kjellander says. BSU Radio already is online with a home page featuring information about programming and radio personalities. But this project is the station's first exploration into curriculum development.

Ultimately the site will include video and audio portions. "The site will combine the best of newspaper, radio and television," says Kjellander.

CLUB BUILDS ON NATIONAL REPUTATION

Continuing its winning tradition, the Boise State Construction Management Association was awarded second place in the Outstanding Associated General Contractors of America Student Chapter Contest. The group has earned national recognition 12 of the last 14 years in the competition, including two consecutive first-place awards in 1993 and 1994.

Iowa State University placed first and Louisiana State University placed third in this year's nationwide contest.

The second-place prize includes a $200 cash award and a plaque plus a certificate of appreciation for the Idaho Branch of the AGC, the group's sponsoring chapter.

The BSU chapter captured the award through hours of chapter, campus and community service. This year's volunteer projects included work at the Botanical Gardens and construction of a gazebo for the Veterans Administration, a ball-bouncing wall at Garfield Elementary and fire escapes and sidewalks at the historic Bown House.

Group members are BSU construction management majors in the College of Technology. Members not only attend challenging engineering and construction classes and complete university requirements, but dedicate hours of volunteer work to the club.
THE SKY IS NO LIMIT FOR THESE ADVENTURE SEEKERS

By Melanie Threlkeld McConnell

The five single-engine airplanes idle along the edge of the runway waiting for their cue from the control tower above. A Northwest Airlines 737 taxis by, then blasts off down the runway headed for who knows where. The small planes — most more than 30 years old — look fragile next to the monstrous commercial airliner. But looks are deceiving. These planes are headed to where the big boys can never go — Idaho’s wilderness.

“Six-two tango, you are cleared for takeoff. Left turn’s approved,” barks a voice over the radio of the group’s lead plane. Pilot Bruce Parker, a Boise accountant and BSU alumnus, puts his plane in motion. Faster, faster, faster. The Cessna 182 races down the giant runway. “Yeehaw!” shouts one passenger as the plane gathers lift and pulls away from the hustle and bustle of the Boise Air Terminal.

One by one the airplanes climb into the clear, blue August sky. Loaded with tents, sleeping bags and wheelchairs, this winged convoy heads north to Idaho’s Frank Church River of No Return Wilderness Area for the seventh annual Wilderness Within Reach weekend. The event pairs pilots, like Parker, who volunteer their time with members of Boise State University’s Alternate Mobility Adventure Seekers (AMAS), an organization that provides recreational opportunities to people with disabilities.

“Our purpose is to demonstrate one of the real values of maintaining airstrips in the wilderness,” says Joe Corlett, a Boise real estate appraiser, part-time commercial charter pilot and organizer of the event. “These airstrips provide access to thousands of Idahoans who could never walk or ride a horse into the backcountry. Sometimes people forget these folks when they talk about closing [wilderness] airports.”

For many of these AMAS members, flying into the wilderness area is a chance to break the boundaries set by their disabilities and share an exhilarating outdoor experience.

“I love the feeling of being in a small plane,” says Donna Ellway, 46, of Boise. “Before I had the stroke, I wouldn’t even go in one of the little planes. I hated them. Now I think they’re wonderful. You’re not afraid anymore.”

Ellway is one of seven people with a disability on the trip. She had a stroke after suffering an aneurysm when she was 38.

Other AMAS members have various forms of disabilities: polio, cerebral palsy, stroke, spinal cord damage.

Grant Woodhead, AMAS activities coordinator, says the trips are invaluable to people with disabilities. “Some have never gotten out in the country before,” he says. “These trips help them realize they can still do things and do them on their own if they just get together with some friends and family.”

Ellway agrees: “I’ve done more since I joined AMAS than I ever have in my life. It’s so exciting going on rafting trips down the river. It’s one of my favorite things. And camping! I love to camp. After you have something where you almost die, after you come back you then think you’re going to do everything that you can because you’re alive.”

This adventure takes the group to Chamberlain Basin, a pristine wilderness meadow in central Idaho that’s bordered on three sides by the Salmon River. Here the group will meet with members of the U.S. Forest Service and Idaho Fish and Game and then continue on to Big Creek Lodge for a barbecue and camp-out under the stars.

Each AMAS member who needs help has brought a family member or personal care assistant to help him or her get in and out of wheelchairs, eat or use the restroom.

Others just walk slowly with their canes or crutches. But there’s really no need to hurry unless it’s to snag a chair on the front porch of the lodge. The view is astounding — trees, mountains, canyons, sunsets.

“I grew up in Iowa. We don’t have beautiful scenery like this around there, and not everybody gets an opportunity to fly into the backcountry like this,” says Julie Hawbaker, 38, of Boise. “I think it’s important to get out there and try new things, just to get out with people.”

Hawbaker walks with a crutch after a 1988 operation on her spinal cord to remove a tumor left her partially paralyzed. Since the surgery Hawbaker has earned her second college degree — this one in general business management from BSU. This trip is Hawbaker’s fourth fly-in. “This program’s pretty unique where we can get out with other disabled people,” she says. “There are a lot of other people who are a lot worse off than me who I see doing a lot of things. It just gives me the encouragement to go on and try a little bit harder and try new things.”

The site of this year’s fly-in was made possible by Howard Manly, a Boise lawyer and co-owner of Big Creek Lodge. This is the second time he has offered the lodge’s grounds as a makeshift campsite, charging AMAS members only for food. Barbecued sirloin, potatoes, salad and watermelon for dinner. Eggs, bacon, hash browns, fruit and cowboy coffee for breakfast.

Flying up and over 9,325-foot peaks in a small plane may not set well with some, but the anxiety is eased by this motley crew of pilots. Flying is their passion. They manhandle these aging machines in and out of wind-gusting canyons only to land them gently on rough, grassy airstrips. They call it “canyon flying” and for these men it’s a labor of love.

“In the beginning [the fly-in] was a little bit self serving — to bring home the point that not everybody can put on a backpack and hike into the wilderness,” Parker says. “But you get such a great feeling seeing the courage of those people. You probably get more out of it than you give.”

Sunday morning at Big Creek Lodge brings the sound of airplanes echoing in the distance as another group of volunteer pilots arrives to take the AMAS members and their helpers back home. Wheelchairs, canes and walkers are folded and stuffed inside a plane. The sun begins to rise over the mountains, and one by one the tiny planes — packed tight with their grateful passengers — do, too.
TWIN FALLS CLASSES DRAW 89 STUDENTS

A question mark has become an exclamation point thanks to higher-than-expected enrollment in Boise State's new Magic Valley program. This fall, BSU began offering business classes at the College of Southern Idaho in Twin Falls.

The response, say BSU administrators, has been phenomenal. Eighty-nine students are enrolled in four classes taught weekday evenings on the CSI campus.

"I think these are fantastic figures for a first effort," says Joyce Harvey-Morgan, dean of BSU's Division of Continuing Education. The Magic Valley program is operated jointly by Continuing Education and BSU's College of Business and Economics. "It clearly indicates there is a strong need for educational opportunities in the Magic Valley," she says.

"We're pleased to be providing customer-driven education," says business Dean Bill Ruud, stressing the importance of building a strong partnership with CSI.

The BSU program enables qualified students to earn a bachelor's degree in three years without leaving the Magic Valley.

Before setting up classes, BSU surveyed area students and employers to determine their interests. Working closely with CSI, BSU established a course of study for students who want to earn degrees in management or accounting.

Spring semester classes include intermediate accounting, intermediate economics, introduction to management information systems and principles of finance. Three of the four classes will be taught on-site by BSU professors who will commute to Twin Falls; the other course will be offered live via microwave from the BSU campus and beamed to CSI.

---

End Your Foot Pain

Do you experience a sharp pain in your foot that will not go away? Numbness, tingling, weakness of the foot, and joint pain in the shoe can all be warning signs that there is a foot problem that needs expert attention.

Common foot problems include bunions, hammertoes, pinched nerves, ingrown toenails and heel pain. All can be successfully treated with outpatient care and minimal inconvenience. Bunions are bony growths on the outside of the big toe joint which are unattractive and make wearing shoes crippling. Bunionettes occur on the outside of the little toe and can lead to increased friction and irritation that can be disabling. Ingrown toenails are responsible for more than 1 million Americans suffering each year. Matrixectomy is a painless permanent procedure that restores a normal appearance to the nail and allows you to return to work the next day. Heel pain is an often long term disabling condition with multiple manifestations which can be painful with the first step out of bed or increases by days end. We have revolutionized a non-surgical approach for treatment of this common problem.

Expert advice is available from one of the most advanced foot care programs in the western United States, The Foot Institute can provide you with treatment alternatives and relief for foot pain through its unmatched resources and total approach to foot care.

To find out how we can help you, call us today at 1-800-924-0991 or 208-343-8907. All insurance accepted.
COACHES DYE, JACOBY STEP DOWN

Within days of one another, two veteran coaches announced their retirement from BSU. Men’s head basketball coach Bobby Dye announced in mid-August that he was retiring immediately. He had been with BSU 12 years. A few days later, track and field coach Ed Jacoby, after 22 years with BSU, also announced his retirement, effective the end of the 1996 outdoor season.


In 1987-88 he guided the Broncos to a school-record 26 wins.

Dye said he is looking forward to some time off. “I’m a strong believer that nothing is forever, and I’m comfortable going out at this time. ... This is the beginning of the rest of my life, and I’m not going to look back with any regrets.”

Rod Jensen, Dye’s longtime assistant, took over as head coach for the 1995-96 season. He was an assistant coach at both the University of Redlands in California and Penn State University before coming to Boise State with Dye in 1983.

Jacoby also will be replaced by a longtime assistant. Randy Mayo, who has been with the Bronco track program for a dozen years, will take over when Jacoby steps down.

Jacoby said he had made the decision to retire about four years ago, but stayed on at the request of Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier. “I have known for quite some time that this would be coach Jacoby’s last season at Boise State, and I have been trying to talk him out of it for the past two years,” Bleymaier said. “Obviously, I was not persuasive enough.”

Under Jacoby’s direction, the Broncos claimed nine Big Sky Conference championships.

In 1993 Jacoby was head coach for the U.S. men’s track and field team at the World Championships in Germany, and was an assistant coach for the U.S. Olympic team in 1992.

When asked why he was retiring, Jacoby said, “You sort of get burned out. ... I want to do other things.”

Jacoby’s plans include building a log home near the Clearwater River and starting a track and field camp for Native American children in the Nez Perce area.

He also plans to continue coaching former Boise State high jumper Troy Kemp, winner of the gold medal at this summer’s World Championships.

“When I will miss the kids, the day-to-day relationship with the kids,” Jacoby said. “The most important things in life are people.”

Mayo graduated from BSU in 1985. He lettered in track and football, and in 1982 anchored the mile relay team that set a school record of 3:12.4. That record still stands.

BRONCO STADIUM SEATING MAY GROW

Boise State plans to expand Bronco Stadium by adding seating in four new corner sections. Phase I of the project includes construction of two southern corners, which would push seating capacity to more than 30,000. Construction costs of Phase I total $7.7 million.

So far, donations toward the expansion total $4.05 million, including three recent gifts totaling more than $3 million. Tom and Diana Nicholson and Ron and Linda Yanke donated 150 acres of Canyon County land appraised at $2.1 million. The Bronco Athletics Association donated $500,000, and Larry and Marianne Williams also donated $450,000 toward stadium expansion.

Although the gifts are a major step, BSU hopes to raise a large portion of the remaining $3.7 million before finalizing construction plans later this year.

If Boise State falls short of its goals, however, it has the option to build one corner and possibly lay the foundation for another. Construction could begin as early as December. If all goes as planned, Phase I will be ready for the 1996 BSU-Idaho game.
BSU FOOTBALL TEAM OFF TO SLOW START

As if coach Pokey Allen’s battle with cancer wasn’t enough, the BSU football team found itself beset by another set of problems as it reached the midway point of the 1995 season: bad publicity and a mediocre record.

“The Magic Continues” was the Broncos’ slogan as they began the 1995 season after a memorable ’94 campaign in which they played for the Division 1-AA national championship. But the team still struggled to regain that magic touch as it lost three straight games and posted a 4-3 mark after seven games. In addition to its problems on the field, BSU was plagued by a spate of off-the-field incidents involving some of its players.

The Broncos’ woes began three days after the 1994 national title game when it was announced that Allen had a rare form of soft tissue cancer in his right shoulder. The 52-year-old coach had surgery to remove the tumor in the spring and underwent further treatment throughout the summer. Despite his life-threatening illness, Allen made a triumphant return as the Broncos won their first two games.

Two weeks before the season opener at Utah State, however, quarterback Tony Hilde was charged with four misdemeanors after a run-in with Boise police. Three other players were disciplined for infractions in September.

Coincidentally, the Broncos’ legal problems came just prior to a State Board of Education discussion about criminal activity by student-athletes.

After BSU compiled a preliminary report for the board, the Idaho Statesman conducted a check of county arrest reports that turned up 17 current or former BSU football players who were charged with crimes other than traffic infractions since 1992. All the charges were misdemeanors.

President Charles Ruch announced on Sept. 14 that the university would initiate a “zero-tolerance” policy regarding criminal violations in which “those who are charged with misdemeanors or felonies will be subject to immediate sanctions that can range from suspension to expulsion from the team.”

The president said that student-athletes must understand that representing Boise State in athletic competition is a privilege that carries with it the expectations of citizenship and good conduct at all times.

Said Ruch, “I want to emphasize that this institution has a long history of integrity in its athletic program, and that the vast majority of its student-athletes, both past and present, have represented us well.

“We are taking immediate steps to ensure that all students who are Broncos represent high standards of conduct, both on and off the field.”
YES! Send me a free Correspondence Study Catalog.

Name ___________________________ 
Address ____________________________________________ 
City ___________________________ State __________ Zip, ________

Return to: 
Correspondence Study in Idaho 
University of Idaho 
Moscow, ID 83844-3255 
Phone: (208) 885-6641 
FAX (208) 885-5738 
E-MAIL: melyndah@uidaho.edu

'SCOLD-DRILL' WINS NATIONAL AWARD

Cold-drill, the award-winning literary publication from BSU's department of English, has won yet another honor — a gold medal from the Columbia Scholastic Press Association (CSPA) at Columbia University.

Dubbed the Writer's Workout Video, cold-drill received 990 out of 1,000 possible points in the annual collegiate literary magazine competition. This year's score was the highest received by any of the previous cold-drill issues, says Tom Trusky, founder and adviser for the publication, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year.

Contest judges are professors from throughout the United States.

The publication was packaged in a video cassette case complete with poetry, fiction, art and a postcard book that required assembly so readers could exercise their minds with a warm-up, tone, shape and cool down.

Rebekah Harvey, a BSU graduate student and editor, was editor of the 1994 and 1995 issues of cold-drill.

BSU CUTS BUDGET 2% TO MEET GOAL

Boise State has embarked on a three-part plan to meet Gov. Philip Batt's demand for a 2 percent holdback in state government spending for this year. BSU's share of the holdback is about $1 million.

The university decided to make its cuts through a $200,000 reduction in the overall budget, an anticipated $600,000 salary savings from vacant positions, and $200,000 from a 2 percent cut in travel, equipment and operating expenses in all general fund budgets.

"The budget plan does not require any reductions in our current faculty or staff work force," says Boise State President Charles Ruch.

BSU is currently drafting a plan for a permanent holdback.

EDUCATION DEAN RECEIVES HONOR

Recognized as one of the nation's leading authorities on alternative public schools and charter schools, College of Education Dean Robert Barr has been honored by Indiana University for his work on alternative public education.

Barr was honored during the silver anniversary reunion of the alternative schools master's degree program, which he started in 1972 while teaching at Indiana University.

He built the distinctive graduate program around a yearlong paid internship in an alternative public school.
MORE UNDERGRADS ENROLLED THIS FALL

At first glance, Boise State's enrollment figures show a slight drop this fall, with a 14,930 student head count that is 130 fewer than one year ago.

But a closer look reveals that 68 more undergraduates are attending BSU than one year ago, while graduate enrollment has dropped by more than 200 students. And overall, BSU’s full-time equivalent enrollment grew by more than 1 percent, from 9,576 to 9,686.

Much of the growth in undergraduate enrollment came from new freshmen — BSU enrolled 1,956 in that category, 149 more than a year ago.

“'We were very pleased with the number of new freshmen who chose to attend BSU," says Mark Wheeler of the BSU admissions office. "Recruiting freshmen in Idaho has become very competitive as out-of-state schools enter the market. The fact that we increased by 8 percent indicates that people value BSU and what it has to offer, despite the competition."

In recent years BSU has instituted more rigorous admissions standards and tighter deadlines. For the first time this fall, the university admitted students using an admissions index based on a combination of grades and test scores.

These changes have resulted in a freshman class that is coming to Boise State more prepared for college, explains Wheeler. The new freshman class has the best high school grade average in recent years — slightly higher than a 3.0, or a B average.

The drop in graduate enrollment, says Ken Hollenbaugh, dean of the Graduate College, came about because a large workshop for teachers was shifted from the fall to summer reporting period. Full-time equivalent graduate enrollment this fall is up and summer enrollment increased 25 percent, Hollenbaugh says.

Fall enrollment figures also indicate that:
- Applied technology programs enrolled 603 students, the same as last year.
- Out-of-state enrollment is up 66 students despite large tuition increases the past two years.
- The freshman class is the largest, followed by seniors, sophomores and juniors.
- The student body is composed of 56 percent women and 44 percent men.
- Enrollment of Hispanic undergraduates increased 12 percent, from 437 to 489.
- Ricks College sent the largest number of transfer students, 104, followed by College of Southern Idaho, 94.
- Oregon accounted for the most out-of-state undergraduates with 273, followed by California with 263.
BSU SURVEY CENTER HELPS SHAPE IDAHO’S PUBLIC POLICY

Rapid growth and education are the most crucial problems facing Idaho, according to the sixth annual Public Policy Survey conducted this summer by BSU’s Survey Research Center. The economy, taxes and government spending, the environment and crime were ranked by respondents as Idaho’s next most significant issues.

As in Public Policy Surveys of the past, participants were asked for their views on several areas pertaining to government, including the performance of local, state and federal governments as well as spending levels in a variety of existing state programs.

Among the more provocative findings:

■ More than half of respondents said that the management emphasis of Idaho’s natural resources should be placed on protecting the environment rather than on making the economy grow.

■ Nearly three-fourths of respondents agreed that federal lands — including national parks — should not be privatized.

■ Two-thirds of those surveyed agreed that the Endangered Species Act should be amended to require a clear balance between the costs and benefits of protecting endangered species.

■ More than 70 percent of respondents said they were interested in saving Idaho’s salmon and steelhead, and about two-thirds said they would be willing to spend money to save the salmon and steelhead in Idaho.

■ Nearly half of respondents agreed that Idaho should have wolves in wilderness and roadless areas in the central part of the state.

Statewide, 647 Idahoans were surveyed by telephone using random digit dialing methods. Director David Scudder and Michael J. Willmorth authored the study for the Survey Research Center, which is operated through the College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs. The center specializes in applied research on public policy issues for government agencies.

In general, more than half the respondents indicated that public spending should be increased on public education; highways, roads and bridges; law enforcement; and child protective services. The highest percentage of those surveyed favor maintaining the present level of spending on environmental protection, aid to low-income families, senior citizen programs, and jails and prisons.

Respondents also were asked to give opinions about other areas of public policy, including land management, wildlife, travel and tourism, the arts and the information superhighway as well as political identification and voting activity.

The current study marks a change in direction for the Idaho Public Policy Survey. In order to further its public affairs mission, BSU sought to develop a collaborative relationship with the community through the formation of a consortium of state and local agencies, non-profit organizations and the private sector. Participating groups for the 1995 survey included the Idaho Commission on the Arts, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Idaho State Council on Developmental Disabilities, Andrus Center for Public Policy as well as numerous departments, colleges, schools and programs at BSU.

WHAT TO LOOK FOR IN A NOTEBOOK.

THE MOST COMPLETE MOBILE PENTIUM® SOLUTION

ASCENTIA™950N

YOULL LIKE THE WAY WE WORK™

ComputerLand®

Business to business. Person to person.

4795 Emerald, Boise • Phone 344-5545
**GIVING NOTES**

- The BSU Alumni Association donated $7,750 to the Alumni Auction Scholarship, $50,000 to the BSU Marching Band Scholarship fund, and $25,000 to the Harvey Neef Mane Line Dancers Endowment.
- The Harvey Neef family contributed $25,560 to the Mane Line Dancers endowment in its name.
- Don and Doli Obee contributed $2,500 to the D.J. Obee Biology Scholarship.
- The Columbian Club gave $2,500 for academic scholarships in its name.
- Walter Craychee donated $5,000 to the Dr. Gary Craychee Radiological Technology Scholarship.
- The Howard Anderson Estate donated $27,000 for the McCain Challenge.
- James McMurtry gave $1,000 to the Accounting Endowment.
- Key Bank of Idaho contributed $5,000 for business scholarships and the general scholarship fund.
- The Boise Cascade Corp. gave $10,000 for the Warren McCain Reading Room.
- The Student Coordinating Board of the College of Technology donated $2,167 for vocational-technical scholarships in its name.
- Hewlett Packard contributed $10,000 to the engineering department fund.
- The John Nagel Foundation gave $13,800 for the nursing scholarships in its name.
- The Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation donated $95,000 for academic and nursing scholarships.
- The Boise Rotary Foundation contributed $1,500 to the Bob Gibb Scholarship.
- Margaret Martin gave $1,000 to the Clyde Martin Memorial Scholarship.
- Charles Ulfers donated $1,000 to the Business Technology Endowment.
- Norm Cooper & Co. contributed $1,000 to the accounting department administration account.
- IJA Productions gave $2,500 to the Theatre Arts Administration account.
- Donald Kayser donated $1,000 for unrestricted use.
- Howard and Audrey Naylor contributed stock valued at $140,000 for unrestricted use.
- John Crim gave $4,000 to the Sharon Crim Nursing Scholarship.
- Wilbur and Catherine Elliott gave $1,000 to the Helen Blanas music scholarship.
- Doug and Ann James gave $1,000 to the Ella Judith James memorial scholarship.

**NEW FELLOWSHIP HONORS BSU’S BIETER**

The College of Education has created a fellowship in honor of veteran teacher education professor Pat Bieter, who retired from Boise State earlier this year. The annual fellowship will assist a student who is pursuing a doctorate in education at BSU.

A constant source of advice and inspiration to both his students and colleagues, Bieter taught at Boise State for 26 years.

"My earliest recollection of Pat relates to his act of seeking me out to extend a compliment about a course I was teaching," says BSU biology professor Russ Centanni. "Positive words of encouragement to colleagues and students alike is a characteristic of this master teacher who will be missed.”

When he was featured in this magazine three years ago, BSU communication professor Marty Most recalled his days as a graduate student at Boise State. Bieter was one professor who stood out in helping Most develop his teaching style and philosophy. "When I was a graduate assistant, I remember Pat talking about teachers being coaches, being advocates of learning instead of just evaluators of people's work," Most said. "That influenced me a great deal.”

Bieter is recognized throughout Idaho as one of the state's truly great teachers. As a former Boise High School teacher and later BSU professor, he has taught generations of students who are now judges, elected officials, teachers and business leaders.

Bieter is the founder of BSU's foreign studies program in the Basque country. He is also a linguist, historian and jazz musician famed for his jam sessions at Noodle's.

Those who wish to contribute to the Pat Bieter Fellowship Program may do so by contacting the BSU Foundation at 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, or calling (208) 385-3276.
Boise State University, like the city of Boise itself, is growing, rising to the challenge of providing a comprehensive learning experience to an ever-changing community.

So it's no surprise that BSU is expanding its role in regard to research, competing for state and federal grants, hiring faculty and establishing centers in various research areas.

In this issue of FOCUS, you'll read about some of these exciting research projects and hear what BSU faculty have to say about the old adage "publish or perish."

BSU's goal is to maintain its healthy reputation as a teaching university, but sailing into the uncharted waters of research is invigorating and exciting — and urges us to continue our exploration and expansion.

Regarding Research

By Bob Evancho

despite their lofty perches in higher education's pecking order, the Stanfords, MITs and Johns Hopkineses of the research world have not cornered the market on discovery. The intrinsic nature of a university makes studious inquiry an essential function of the educational process — regardless of the institution. But when it comes to research policy, each school has a different set of circumstances, limitations and priorities.

Which brings us to Boise State, Idaho's largest university in terms of enrollment (14,930) with a faculty of more than 400 full-time professors.

With so many students seeking knowledge and so many professors needing to stay current in their disciplines, this situation leads to a number of questions: Where does research fit in Boise State's grand scheme? Has the emphasis on research in some departments come at the expense of teaching — or vice versa? Is there ambiguity among the faculty as to the importance of research? Does BSU have the infrastructure to support research? Has the university’s hiring criteria changed to bring in more research-oriented faculty?
Chemistry professor Marty Schimpf’s research involves the study of soil components that mitigate the transport of pollutants under varying environmental conditions.
Such questions, says Daryl Jones, BSU's provost and vice president for academic affairs, are "a natural reflection of the maturation of the institution." Indeed, in its two decades as a university, Boise State has undergone a metamorphosis: What was once a teaching-oriented school that held fast to its junior college roots has grown in stature and sophistication, emerging as a prototype of what is sometimes categorized as a "comprehensive" university. Namely, an institution that offers a range of educational opportunities.

In BSU's case, the range is very broad. And while the university can rightfully boast of a dedicated faculty that teaches a vast array of courses, such diversity can create a lack of institutional cohesion in regard to research.

"To my knowledge, only a handful of institutions in the nation have the breadth of programming that runs from certificate programs in vocational education all the way up to a doctoral program," comments Jones. "Because of that, it's very difficult to find a uniform standard for research productivity."

In other words, when it comes to fostering a "culture" of research on campus, Boise State finds itself in something of a gray area. Fundamentally, BSU is not a research university, but according to prevailing notions, academic status is based largely on research and publication. If that's the case, will professors whose forte is teaching have a tougher time earning tenure and promotion?

Portions of the university do indeed struggle with these competing goals, allows Jones, and sorting out priorities is easier said than done. Part of the reason is because different academic departments have different agendas. As mandated by the State Board of Education, BSU's "role and mission" includes placing "primary emphasis" on business and economics, the social sciences, public affairs, the performing arts, interdisciplinary studies and teacher preparation.

"I think we have the expectation that all faculty are involved in teaching, research and service," says Jones when asked how promotion and tenure are determined. "But [the amount] of emphasis placed on any one of those areas over the others to some extent is determined by the role and mission of the given department. Clearly, a department that has a graduate program is going to have a stronger research profile than one that does not."

Sport psychologist Linda Petlichkoff, who has completed several research projects in her eight years at Boise State, says part of the problem is the possible "friction between those who publish and conduct research and those who teach a greater variety/number of classes." Many faculty members were hired at BSU before there was an expectation to publish, she notes. But most professors arriving on the scene these days come from doctoral programs where publishing is an expectation, and "the division and perception of 'publish or perish' [has become] more of a reality."

When considering the role that research plays at Boise State, Jones advocates an "appropriate balance" with teaching and service. "We recognize that we don't aspire to be a research institution per se and that we also have a history of strong service to the community," he says. "We don't want to lose sight of our role as a teaching institution, so we are interested in enhancing the role that research plays with teaching as well as for the inherent benefits of research itself.

"In my own view, good teaching and good research are mutually beneficial. Many of the best researchers are among the best teachers. Good, current research enhances teaching. It ensures that the subject matter is current. Active and involved researchers generally communicate their enthusiasm for the discipline they are teaching. In other words, they remain involved, they remain intellectually vital; hence that vitality and enthusiasm percolates into the classroom."

Like Jones, Jane Ollenburger, social sciences and public affairs dean, acknowledges that Boise State is not a research-oriented university. "But that doesn't bother me," she adds. "I would point out instead that we are a high-quality undergraduate institution with quality master's programs in a metropolitan area, which gives us all sorts of opportunities that provide quality education. The question that comes to mind is, How does research fit into providing that quality education?"

How indeed. Questions posed to a handful of BSU researchers elicited varying perspectives.

"It is not a question of the perceived or real role of research compared to teaching, rather that of the impact of research on teaching," asserts geologist Walt Snyder. "Both can be and should be integrated into the university education system. BSU is evolving into a major university. This is the best time to address the impact of research on teaching. We need to establish an agenda that recognizes the importance of research within the overall educational process and that fosters an environment where this integration can flourish."

For registered dietitian Elaine Long, such an environment already exists. "In
the College of Health Science, there is an appropriate balance between research and teaching,” says the health studies professor. “My research allows me to work with other nutrition professionals; this interaction keeps me involved with both the science and the application of nutrition.”

Political science chairman Greg Raymond, long recognized as one of BSU’s preeminent researchers, believes the university is heading in the right direction. “For too long, not enough emphasis was given to research at Boise State,” he says. “In recent years, however, there has been an appropriate balance of teaching and research. Both are necessary, and each can enrich the other.”

Boise State’s reputation as a teaching college is well-deserved and should be worn with pride, says biology professor Al Dufty. “And as the university has grown and incorporated an increasing number of graduate programs, its academic focus has likewise broadened,” he adds. “A reasonable balance between teaching and research certainly is possible. On the one hand, professors should expect to be active in all levels of undergraduate education. I think that the additional emphasis on research is healthy and enhances BSU’s reputation in the national arena.”

Some faculty members, however, believe there is still too much one-sidedness. “On a universitywide basis, I think we don’t emphasize research enough,” comments Nancy Napier, management professor and coordinator of BSU’s international business program. “We’ve now gone so far in the direction of saying that teaching is No. 1 that we forget we are good teachers only when we’re filling our own tills with knowledge through research. Yes, Boise State is a teaching institution. That is fine as long as it is not at the expense of teaching.”

But is that institutional support in place for BSU researchers? Again, it depends on each department and its “research niche,” responds Jones. “I think the expectation level to conduct research has gone up in all areas — some more than others,” he says. “But we simply don’t have the research infrastructure in place in some areas. Take the physics department, for example. The university simply is not able to provide the lab research infrastructure for advanced work in particle physics. Because we aren’t able to develop in that particular area it would be unrealistic to hire people in that field. Therefore, we hire accordingly and concentrate on physics education.”

Chemistry professor Marty Schimpf agrees: “Based on the infrastructure and budgets established by the Legislature and State Board of Education, it is clear that BSU is not meant to be a major player in the research arena, at least not in the scientific research arena,” he says. “Nevertheless, the administration at BSU recognizes that active research is a necessary component to a thriving university; without it, the university will at best be a liberal arts institution with a modest reputation — not necessarily a bad thing. In the worst case, the university will stagnate and eventually deteriorate into a glorified community college. Therefore, the administration is doing what it can to promote research within the limitations set by the current political climate and budget constraints.”

Other concerns exist. Outdated equipment and lack of space in the biology department are two cited by Dufty. He points to a refrigerated centrifuge that is essential to his and other biology professors’ research. “Unfortunately, it is so old that no one will provide a service contract for it. If it breaks, our research comes to a screeching halt. I cross my fingers every time I turn it on. Similarly, some of our equipment is hand-me-down from hospitals or even from high schools. As a result, some of what we use is at least a generation behind what is available. This has obvious implications for the quality of research that can be performed.

“I recognize that the university has limited financial resources that ultimately are controlled by the Legislature. Nonetheless, these problems exist and must be addressed soon if BSU is to fulfill its potential as a research institution.”

There is also the issue of compensation, Dufty notes. “If we are looking to hire individuals who are competitive for
research grants at the national level, then we must be willing to compensate them at the appropriate scale," he remarks.

Paul Dawson, professor of construction management and engineering, also has concerns, to say the least. "Time resources, faculty wages, technical support resources, administrative support resources, library resources and equipment support resources are limited here," he states. "There are few incentives to pursue research here other than the tenure and promotion concerns among faculty."

The BSU chemistry department has a dual track system for the consideration of promotion and financial rewards, notes Schimpf. "Those in the teaching track are judged on their teaching success; those in research are judged on their research efforts, and are given lighter teaching loads so that they can compete with those in the teaching track," he says. "Tenure and promotion requires some effort in research with publications in peer review journals, but publish or perish is certainly not a truism. Excellent teaching and service are still major factors in the reward system at Boise State. Compared to research institutions with graduate programs, tenure at BSU requires a smaller research effort."

The university's reward system isn't flawless, but department chairs Raymond and Jerry LaCava believe that any faculty member pulling his or her weight will be evaluated fairly.

LaCava, computer information systems and production management chairman, says, "All faculty should be avid 'learners.' BSU seems to allow 'researchers' and 'teachers' to thrive; this is as it should be. I try to evaluate my faculty on the basis of contribution to the department's goals. Some teach more so others can be more active in research. Both are rewarded."

Add's Raymond: "Teaching and research are given equal weight in evaluations of faculty in the political science department. At a university, all faculty should be involved in some level of research. The level or amount may vary from person to person, but the point remains that an active research agenda contributes to good teaching."

To be sure, these various strains of thought in regard to research at Boise State represent only a portion of the discussion. But one thing is certain: The debate will only become more passionate as the university grows.

"If we are looking to hire individuals who are competitive for research grants at the national level, then we must be willing to compensate them at the appropriate scale."

BSU requires a smaller research effort."

With each year, research activities grow and become more sophisticated at Boise State University. From birds of prey to geosciences to health-care policy, BSU is diversifying its efforts to study universal issues that affect residents of the world, not just Idaho.

Perhaps most important, student gain hands-on experience that would not be accessible to them at larger institutions. Some of the research is focused in centers or collaborative groups that provide resources and structure for faculty and research associates. Here's a look at a few of them.

Center for the Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Subsurface

The largest research center at BSU is the Center for the Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Subsurface (CGISS). It was established in July 1991 to focus graduate geophysical research on the study of the uppermost part of the Earth's crust. The center seeks a better understanding of fundamental geological processes that occur at shallow depths in both terrestrial and marine environments.

Cities around the state have benefitted from expertise at the center. Projects have included a seismic study of sedimentary strata beneath Pocatello; experiments to help evaluate aquifers, faults and alluvial channels in the Boise River valley; and a study of groundwater seepage and landslides in Hagerman.

CGISS assists state agencies with geophysical projects, answers inquiries and provides speakers to the general public on a wide range of issues such as natural hazards and general earth science.

Initial funding was provided by a $400,000 grant from the State Board of Education. The grant provided seed money that has helped the center compete for other funding from public and private sources. All told, the center has been awarded $2 million from external contracts and grants.

Raptor Research Center

The Raptor Research Center is located in the biology department and is part of the Raptor Research and Technical Assistance Center. The Raptor Research Center facilitates BSU's master's program in raptor biology and manages a number of grant accounts and cooperative agreements for field research.

The center is a research partnership of federal and state governments, the academic community and the private sector. It serves as a national and international center for raptor issues on birds of prey habitat management and conservation, such as effects of pesticides on birds of prey and the effects of military training on the Snake River Birds of Prey Area.
public opinion on topics as diverse as saving the state's salmon and steelhead and the importance of museums to Idaho's quality of life. A newly formed consortium of state and local agencies, non-profit groups and the private sector helped guide the direction of the survey this year.

Permian Research Institute

Scientists at the Permian Research Institute are studying the geology and fossils in Nevada, Russia and China to find answers to questions about the dynamics of the Earth's plates. Their results could be the key to the discovery of new oil fields in Russia and the United States.

Walt Snyder, a BSU stratigrapher and petroleum geologist, and paleontologist Claude Spinosa work closely with several research associates as well as BSU students and colleagues at other universities. This fall they also are hosting visiting research scientist Vladimir Davydov of the All-Russian Geological Research Institute. Davydov is collaborating with the BSU researchers on work in the Ural Mountains.

The institute's work has broad applications for understanding the geology of ancient oceanic basins as well as geologic time, plate movements and the historic rise and fall of sea level.

Funding has been provided by grants from a wide range of sources, including the National Science Foundation, State Board of Education and American Chemical Society.

Center for Health Policy

A consortium effort with Idaho State, the University of Idaho and Lewis-Clark State College, the Center for Health Policy is administered by BSU's College of Health Science.

The center was instituted in 1994 to provide opportunities for students and faculty to participate in research and educational activities about health policy development, health-care reform and future health-care needs.

Survey Research Center

Roads and bridges, court-ordered mediation and the Endangered Species Act are just a few of the many issues addressed this year by the Survey Research Center. Administered by BSU's College of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, the Survey Research Center specializes in applied research on public policy issues for local, state and federal government agencies.

Director David Scudder, three full-time researchers and a student staff conduct surveys and needs assessments, provide methodological and technical assistance, and help with grant proposals.

Federally funded research conducted this year is being used to help solve social problems, including juvenile delinquency and child support.

Among the center's most visible projects is the annual Public Policy Survey, which provides a statewide glimpse of public opinion on a variety of issues.

By assisting researchers delving into health-care issues, the center seeks to provide public information on health issues through printed material, forums and conferences. It also provides independent, non-biased analysis and consultation on health-policy issues for executive and legislative branches, organizations, businesses and individuals.

Directed by College of Health Science Dean Eldon Edmundson, the center has participated in research activities with other agencies. One was researching how much money the western states under an education consortium spent on medical education opportunities for their residents. This information was used by the State Board of Education in determining how much additional funding should go into programs to support medical education for Idaho residents.

The center also has assisted the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare in identifying the needs of primary-care providers in Idaho, and helped develop a statewide trauma plan to build research data bases.
RESEARCH WITH HEAD INJURIES IN MIND

By Amy Sahl

Like a lot of busy professionals these days, BSU cognitive psychologist Pennie Seibert wears an electronic pager. Her messages, however, are more pressing than most.

Seibert's pages notify her about critically injured patients at Boise's Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center. She tracks those patients for a study that will give healthcare professionals a better understanding about head injuries and how treatment affects a patient's cognitive skills.

Seibert is the lead researcher on the Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) project at Saint Alphonsus. Working with a team of seven BSU psychology students, she is gathering data that she hopes will advance existing knowledge about traumatic brain injury, cognition and emotion while alleviating some of the devastating effects of head injuries.

The project was developed last year by Seibert working closely with a multidisciplinary group of about 30 healthcare professionals, including neurosurgeons and physicians with intensive care, emergency room and neurological nurses.

Additional assistance and office space is provided by Dr. Christian Zimmerman and the Idaho Neurological Institute (INI), a "center of excellence" that coordinates medical services, technology and financial resources for patients with neurological disease or injuries at Saint Alphonsus.

"Head injuries can be psychologically devastating," says Zimmerman. Yet little is known about the neuropsychological impact. He applauds Seibert's project. "It has given this institute somewhat of a landmark profile," says Zimmerman, who plans to present early results of the project at an upcoming meeting of the American Association of Neurological Surgeons.

Seibert says that most research thus far has had a narrow focus, concentrating on treatment in the emergency room or intensive care unit. The TBI project is taking a more comprehensive approach. "It will provide the basis for a wide range of long-term studies of the effects of traumatic brain injury by tracking TBI patients in a detailed consistent way from the beginning of care through rehabilitation," she says.

"What we're trying to do is find out what happens to somebody over time," says Seibert.

On a typical day at Saint Alphonsus, Seibert will make rounds and visit patients, log hourly observations, talk to patients' family members, and design, implement and test cognitive retraining programs.

The students, who are closely supervised, review existing literature about traumatic brain injury, observe patients, chart data and administer cognitive tests. They also are building a data base that will include information about the cause of a head injury, evaluate patient vital signs, modes of treatment and other information.

Between June and September, Seibert and her assistants studied 19 patients from age 16 to 63.

Seibert says there are a lot of unanswered questions about how to best treat TBI, including: Does a patient process thoughts in a coma? When should cognitive training begin? Should it start while the patient is still in a coma?

She is wary of potential ethical problems. The researchers scrupulously follow regulations about the use of human subjects in research. Patients or their families must give written consent before they are included in the research project. Proudly, Seibert says that thus far everyone asked has agreed to participate. Many are enthusiastic, even grateful, to be able to help. "They feel that even though something terrible has happened to their families, something good is coming of it," says Seibert.

The TBI project is an extraordinary opportunity for Seibert but it has put extra pressure on her busy schedule. She also teaches two large psychology classes and is chair of the BSU Faculty Senate.

She manages the expanded work hours because the project gives her a chance to combine basic and applied research simultaneously — a rare occurrence for many academicians. "Most of my career has been basic research in a lab," Seibert explains. "Now I have the chance to immediately apply my findings."

At Saint Alphonsus she not only analyzes data but also learns about medical procedures through observation and daily discussions with physicians and nurses. "Rather than just reading about it I'm seeing what happens," she says.

Nine to five it's not, but Seibert is exhilarated by the TBI project. "I can't wait to get here every day and be part of what we've created," she says. □
BOISE STATE'S VERY OWN WEATHERMAN

By Bob Evancho

Paul Dawson is trying to predict the weather. But he doesn't base his forecasts on Groundhog Day, aching joints or the snowpack on the Boise foothills' Shafer Butte; his approach is just a teensy bit more scientific.

Instead, Dawson, a professor in Boise State's College of Technology, is involved in — take a deep breath now — computational research that involves a state-of-the-art comprehensive meteorological model that incorporates a terrain-following coordinate system and the complex physics of precipitation, radiation and soil-atmosphere interactions. The project seeks to gauge changing weather patterns and conditions that alter the transfer of water, energy and gases between the Earth's surface and the atmosphere. His work involves the analysis and simulation of precipitation in a small watershed in southwest Idaho's Owyhee Mountains using four meteorological towers and 13 telemetry sites to measure precipitation.

Got it?

Dawson's research may not be the easiest concept to understand, but the benefits of his work are. "Predicting variability of the Earth's climate system requires improved understanding between the atmosphere, land surface and oceans," he says. "What we are trying to do is make accurate climate models so that we can predict climate variations several seasons in advance. The scale of this particular project is small, but when you start scaling up, you can begin to predict climate changes, and that, of course, has major consequences in regard to agriculture and the economy."

The project is funded by a $123,000 grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Office of Global Programs. "One goal of the NOAA research program is to bridge the gap between small watershed scales in which hydrological and energy cycles can be discretely understood and modeled, and large scales that are practical for modeling the global climate system," Dawson says. "Once this relationship is obtained, the impact of climate variability on regional water resources will be assessed."

Dawson is working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Greg Johnson, a research meteorologist with the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) office in Boise. The ARS, Dawson notes, is the world's largest source of scientific expertise in agriculture. "One of the goals of the ARS is to understand the exchange of water and energy to, within, and from managed ecosystems," he says. "It seeks to understand how these processes will be affected by changes in land cover — soil, vegetation and snow — and by changes in climate."

Dawson's study integrates the capabilities of a state-of-the-art quantitative precipitation forecasting (QPF) model with a geographical information system (GIS) for snow distribution over space and time. Dawson, who has a meteorology background, teamed with Johnson to analyze and model precipitation at the watershed, which is maintained by the ARS.

Longer-term goals are the coupling of an atmospheric model to a hydrologic model to predict runoff and the assessment of regional impacts in surface hydrology from climate changes.

Dawson notes that with a fast enough computer, more time and a research assistant or two, his simulations could be used to help the National Weather Service provide more detailed forecasts of precipitation in Idaho's mountainous locations. Such real-time forecasting is being done in Colorado.

Perhaps Dawson's modeling will someday replace the groundhog's predictions.
The two Boise State University biology professors say goodbye to Western screech owl #069 as they place the little gray bird with big yellow eyes in what they hope will be his new home. Emptied into the wooden box with the 5-month-old owl is a plastic bag full of dead mice — about a week’s worth of room service until he starts foraging on his own.

The bird, which has been held in captivity since a few weeks after birth last April, was part of a research project Belthoff and Dufty are conducting on natal dispersal, or the movement of young birds from the area in which they were hatched to a territory of their own. The two biologists are trying to determine whether the factors that stimulate the birds to leave the nest are internal (hormonal or physiological) or external, like a lack of food in their home area or aggression from parents or siblings.

Belthoff and Dufty are testing the hypothesis that corticosterone, a steroid hormone in the bird, stimulates movement and foraging behavior in the birds and therefore is a major factor in natal dispersal. A $165,000 grant from the National Science Foundation this past August will fund their research through July 1998.

“Our study is designed to determine whether corticosterone stimulates the dispersal movements or simply whether the stress of fending for oneself during dispersal stimulates corticosterone,” says Dufty.

“It’s the area of the study of behavior where there is absolutely nothing known,” Belthoff adds. “That’s one of the reasons we got the grant. Our stuff is extremely novel. Nobody else in the world is doing what we are doing and taking this approach.”

It’s a big grant, Belthoff admits, and one that’s very hard to get. ’The competition is extremely intense so that maybe 10 to 20 percent of proposals are funded and all of those proposals come from Ph.D.s with active research programs,’ he says. “If you get one, you know that what you’re doing is well respected by peers in your field, and the potential for a very important break-through is there.”

Preliminary data for the project were obtained with support from a $35,000 grant from the Idaho State Board of Education. That money allowed the biologists to do the work needed to convince the National Science Foundation they were on to something.

What the biologists found was that birds held in captivity showed increased locomotor activity — hopping and flying around their cages — at the same time birds were dispersing in the field. That increase in locomotor activity in the captive birds is what the biologists termed dispersal restlessness.

“Our previous work also showed that young screech owls in the wild consistently disperse about eight weeks after they leave the nest,” Belthoff says. Combined with dispersal restlessness, “that suggests there is some internal mechanism that controls dispersal in the species. And, we’ve done some blood sampling that suggests corticosterone levels are high in birds at the time we’re seeing the high locomotor activity. That’s another piece of evidence that suggests there’s some internal mechanism.”

From this preliminary data the biologists have developed a model from which they can do experiments that will either confirm or refute the model’s predictions. If the data are consistent, Belthoff says, “that would lead me to believe that we understand the system. Oftentimes in science, however, it doesn’t turn out that way. At times, the data don’t support one’s model. If that were to happen in this case, we would still advance our knowledge of the system by confirming that corticosterone is not involved in dispersal and dispersal restlessness like we think it is. We would then ask what other possible hormones or mechanisms might be involved. We’re pretty confident that we are on the right track, however.”

Belthoff says the project is considered basic research, or basic science, and its importance in general terms is to understand something that is not known — in this case the mechanisms that cause animals to behave as they do. The biologists chose screech owls because they survive well in captivity and have demonstrated dispersal restlessness in captivity.

“Our work isn’t necessarily designed to solve an applied problem at this point,” Belthoff explains. “We’re not doing it to solve a problem for industry. It’s just to understand life. This phenomenon we’re studying — dispersal — crosses all vertebrates. Almost all animals, including humans, exhibit some type of dispersal movement as part of their life history, and the factors that regulate the movements are only now coming to light.”

---

**BIOLOGISTS FOLLOW THE OWL**

By Melanie Threlkeld McConnell

Jim Belthoff climbs toward a wooden box attached to a tall cottonwood tree in the middle of Barber Park near the Boise River.

The two Boise State University biology professors say goodbye to Western screech owl #069 as they place the little gray bird with big yellow eyes in what they hope will be his new home. Emptied into the wooden box with the 5-month-old owl is a plastic bag full of dead mice — about a week’s worth of room service until he starts foraging on his own.

The bird, which has been held in captivity since a few weeks after birth last April, was part of a research project Belthoff and Dufty are conducting on natal dispersal, or the movement of young birds from the area in which they were hatched to a territory of their own. The two biologists are trying to determine whether the factors that stimulate the birds to leave the nest are internal (hormonal or physiological) or external, like a lack of food in their home area or aggression from parents or siblings.

Belthoff and Dufty are testing the hypothesis that corticosterone, a steroid hormone in the bird, stimulates movement and foraging behavior in the birds and therefore is a major factor in natal dispersal. A $165,000 grant from the National Science Foundation this past August will fund their research through July 1998.

“Our study is designed to determine whether corticosterone stimulates the dispersal movements or simply whether the stress of fending for oneself during dispersal stimulates corticosterone,” says Dufty.

“It’s the area of the study of behavior where there is absolutely nothing known,” Belthoff adds. “That’s one of the reasons we got the grant. Our stuff is extremely novel. Nobody else in the world is doing what we are doing and taking this approach.”

It’s a big grant, Belthoff admits, and one that’s very hard to get. “The competition is extremely intense so that maybe 10 to 20 percent of proposals are funded and all of those proposals come from Ph.D.s with active research programs,” he says. “If you get one, you know that what you’re doing is well respected by peers in your field, and the potential for a very important break-through is there.”

Preliminary data for the project were obtained with support from a $35,000 grant from the Idaho State Board of Education. That money allowed the biologists to do the work needed to convince the National Science Foundation they were on to something.

What the biologists found was that birds held in captivity showed increased locomotor activity — hopping and flying around their cages — at the same time birds were dispersing in the field. That increase in locomotor activity in the captive birds is what the biologists termed dispersal restlessness.

“Our previous work also showed that young screech owls in the wild consistently disperse about eight weeks after they leave the nest,” Belthoff says. Combined with dispersal restlessness, “that suggests there is some internal mechanism that controls dispersal in the species. And, we’ve done some blood sampling that suggests corticosterone levels are high in birds at the time we’re seeing the high locomotor activity. That’s another piece of evidence that suggests there’s some internal mechanism.”

From this preliminary data the biologists have developed a model from which they can do experiments that will either confirm or refute the model’s predictions. If the data are consistent, Belthoff says, “that would lead me to believe that we understand the system. Oftentimes in science, however, it doesn’t turn out that way. At times, the data don’t support one’s model. If that were to happen in this case, we would still advance our knowledge of the system by confirming that corticosterone is not involved in dispersal and dispersal restlessness like we think it is. We would then ask what other possible hormones or mechanisms might be involved. We’re pretty confident that we are on the right track, however.”

Belthoff says the project is considered basic research, or basic science, and its importance in general terms is to understand something that is not known — in this case the mechanisms that cause animals to behave as they do. The biologists chose screech owls because they survive well in captivity and have demonstrated dispersal restlessness in captivity.

“Our work isn’t necessarily designed to solve an applied problem at this point,” Belthoff explains. “We’re not doing it to solve a problem for industry. It’s just to understand life. This phenomenon we’re studying — dispersal — crosses all vertebrates. Almost all animals, including humans, exhibit some type of dispersal movement as part of their life history, and the factors that regulate the movements are only now coming to light.”

---
HELPING
THE SEARCH
FOR SOBRIETY

By Amy Stahl

A phone call started BSU anthropologist T. Virginia Cox on a journey that may help Native American inmates who suffer from the poison of alcoholism.

Months ago Cox was contacted unexpectedly by an inmate who was an officer of the North American Indian League and asked if she was interested in doing research on alcohol and drug problems among Indians at the South Idaho Correctional Institute (SICI). The answer was an enthusiastic yes.

After a year of research at SICI, Cox felt it would be beneficial to expand her focus to the problem as it pertained to all North American native peoples.

Now Cox is on a semester-long sabbatical in Alberta and British Columbia studying Canada’s successful native treatment programs.

“In Canada, attention is being paid to make programs more culturally relevant,” says Cox. Canada started working on the problem within the native communities in 1969 with the creation of the Indian Alcohol Programs. Their vision was to help the healing of the native communities by reintroducing native culture and spirituality through ritual and ceremonies and help construct a vision of sobriety. In Alberta, three indigenous programs started in 1970 were developed, administered and staffed by native people. The Nechi Institute on Alcohol and Drug Education, where Cox is a visiting researcher, is the largest such center.

Canada has explored other solutions as well. Some Canadian prisons designated for native inmates were built on the village concept, with elders who visit and talk about their culture. The country has also recognized the issue of child abuse, which resulted from the residential schools attended by most Indian children from 1890 to the 1950s. The residential schools created an enormous cultural void for Indian children who were not allowed to speak their native language or practice their culture in any way, says Cox.

The United States, on the other hand, has been less sensitive to cultural issues. Not much credence has been given to North American spiritual practices, says Cox.

Cox cites Alcoholics Anonymous as an example. AA’s most widely condoned method of treating alcoholism, the 12-step program, was developed for the “Anglo culture with very heavy Christian overtones and Anglo concepts,” Cox says. “It’s not very successful for American Indians or Hispanic culture or other ethnic groups if unmodified.”

Indian inmates have faced other roadblocks as well. It wasn’t until 1987 that Native American inmates in Idaho were allowed to perform sweat lodge ceremonies, wear their hair long or use medicine bundles, which are thought to have supernatural powers.

Surprisingly little is known about how to treat drug and alcohol problems among Indian inmates, Cox says. “I thought there would be a lot of studies,” she says. Not so. “The problem has been well documented. The solution has not.”

It’s a seemingly endless crisis, she says. Alcoholism “is one of the greatest health and social problems faced by Native Americans. And it’s getting worse,” says Cox.

Cox became interested in the issue by a circuitous academic route. A self-described medical anthropologist, she earned her doctorate in anthropology from the University of Georgia before joining the BSU faculty in 1967. In the early 1970s, Cox developed an interest in cultural issues and health. With the late June Penner, a BSU nursing professor, she began teaching a course on cross-cultural perspectives in health. Most recently she has been studying healing rituals at the Idaho minimum security prison.

With the assistance of a $4,500 Canadian Development Faculty Research Grant, Cox is spending five weeks observing and interviewing staff and trainees at the Nechi Center. She’s also meeting with the staff and clients of the Poundmaker Treatment Center.

Upon her return, she expects to publish several articles and incorporate her research into BSU courses. She also hopes her work will help establish a baseline for evaluating treatments and provide a data base for starting native-based programs in Idaho.

Her research is demanding — but important. “Alcoholism is a major health problem for many Native Americans. It is responsible for early death through diseases, accidents and suicide. It is disruptive and dysfunctional within the family,” she says. “Alcoholism is the leading cause for Native American incarceration.”

Cox: “The problem [of alcoholism] has been well documented. The solution has not.”
Dueling for Dollars

By Amy Stahl

Overall we are going to have to recognize that we cannot be overly dependent on federal sources of support.

Gary Moncrief is nearing the end of an exhaustive study of campaign financing in 23 states.

The multiyear project, a massive undertaking by the BSU political scientist and several colleagues, was funded by a $193,000 grant from the National Science Foundation and $15,000 from the Idaho State Board of Education.

Yet money was running low when Moncrief, fascinated by surprise results of the 1994 campaign, wanted to extend his study. His wish was granted thanks to a one-year BSU Faculty Research grant. The $3,700 award paid for undergraduate students to analyze the 1994 data.

You could say that Moncrief is lucky. But it’s much more than that. Since joining BSU 19 years ago, he’s worked very hard to build a national reputation — one grant at a time.

Moncrief is but one of several BSU success stories in an increasingly difficult quest for grant money. In 1995 BSU received more than $10 million in external funds, an increase of nearly $3 million in just two years.
Provost Daryl Jones says that success "reflects the growing research maturity of the institution. Faculty are competing more successfully in spite of an environment that is more competitive."

"We're developing a track record," says Larry Irvin, BSU director of research administration.

BSU researchers are getting more savvy about their grant proposals and the dollar volume awarded has increased, Irvin says. "In the past we asked for smaller amounts. Now we're getting brave and asking for whatever we need," says Irvin, whose three-person office helps faculty members navigate the "sponsored-project process"—from proposal to award.

Some of the larger "external" grants received recently by BSU scholars include $371,000 from the National Science Foundation, $168,512 from the Bureau of Land Management, and $259,000 from U.S. Windpower.

Certainly, big-dollar grants are commendable, says Moncrief. But several small grants helped get him started on the funding fast track. Especially for younger faculty, modest grants "really are a very important element in building a research component," says Moncrief. "They help you build your reputation and get into the door for larger grants."

While BSU is making headway, more could be done to help researchers, says Irvin. More money to fund student assistants and a mentoring system would assist professors a boost when they are applying for grants.

"We're new in this arena," Irvin says. "We've got some quality people but as an institution we need to develop resources to support these activities."

Much of Boise State's research is directed at specific problems or questions. The trend toward that type of applied research has been evolving over the last five decades, says Robin Dodson, chief academic officer at the State Board of Education. Before the start of World War II, teaching and service were the primary focus of the nation's universities. The war, however, ushered in a new era when federal grants were awarded to develop key projects, such as the bomb-building activities at the University of Chicago.

"That changed everything about how we do business," he says.

It spawned the creation of the NSF, Human Services and other federal programs that awarded hefty grants. Most of the funds have been targeted to research heavyweights like Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Stanford. In 1991, the California Institute of Technology alone raked in $1.2 billion in federal contracts and grants, according to the National Center for Education Statistics.

Government largess slowed down about four or five years ago, Dodson says. Several well-publicized cases of scientific fraud, price gouging and misuse of funds corked the funding flow. The public grew increasingly skeptical and critics grew more vocal.

From the looks of things, an even stingier future is in store. Declining state revenue and a Congress intent on easing the federal deficit are cutting into traditional funding sources. The National Endowment for the Humanities and the NEA are but two agencies currently under siege by budget-slashing legislators. The NEH, for example, recently cut its summer research stipends and expects to see a $67 million decline in its annual budget.

Even relatively stable agencies like the National Science Foundation, National Institutes for Health and the Department of Education are tightening their belts.

Higher education is at least partly to blame for the decline, Dodson says. "Universities have not been paying attention to the public's problems."

The public and politicians alike began asking why the universities aren't doing more to solve the problems of society or to stimulate economic development.

"Big-time institutions really haven't been very interested in that," he says.

What can researchers hope for in the future? "As changes in the national political environment are implemented we can expect funding sources to remain stable or decline," says Jones. "Overall we are going to have to recognize that we cannot be overly dependent on federal sources of support."

"We're going to have to re-orient to the private sector," says Jones, citing an increase in cooperative ventures, technology transfer and applied research activities at the university.

Applied research projects at Boise State have ranged from a study of burrowing owls for the BLM, to seismic studies for the Union Pacific Foundation and a survey of minorities in the juvenile justice system for Idaho lawmakers.

Although applied research is attractive to potential funding sources, Irvin worries that basic research will be overlooked. "Basic research is important," he says. "It's new knowledge that ultimately will be applied knowledge."
Support from the State

By Amy Stahl

Just imagine you’re a Boise State researcher with a brilliant idea. Where do you go for funds? Your ship could come in and you could win a six-figure National Science Foundation grant. Or you could look to several sources available within Idaho.

At BSU, faculty members can compete for a limited number of university grants of up to $5,000. Tenure track faculty also can receive release time equivalent to two courses per academic year or money for travel and publication support.

The State Board of Education also provides funding on several tracks awarded through the Higher Education Resource Council (HERC) chaired by Carol Martin, BSU’s associate vice president for academic affairs. The eight-member group was created in 1988 with equal representation from BSU, Idaho State, Lewis-Clark State College and the University of Idaho plus four members of the public.

HERC, which receives about $2.1 million annually from the Legislature, reviews proposals from Idaho faculty members and makes recommendations on funding to the State Board of Education.

Funding is available for infrastructure support, specific research grant programs and state-supported research centers and matching grants. A program for matching grants was suspended in 1993 for lack of funds.

About $600,000 is earmarked annually for infrastructure support, which can include dollars to pay graduate assistants, support staff or visiting research faculty. The formula for distribution of funds is: BSU, 25 percent; ISU, 25 percent; U of I, 40 percent; and LCSC, 10 percent.

The specific research grant program awards grants to individuals or groups of up to $35,000 annually.

Faculty from each school submit proposals, which are rated by national experts in each discipline. “It’s a very even-handed distribution of funds based on the merit of the proposals,” Martin says.

BSU winners have included Jon Dayley, a linguist who wrote a dictionary of Guatemalan languages; geosciences professor Charles Waag for a study of sinkhole-like depressions formed by eruptions after the Borah Peak earthquake and other earthquakes; chemistry professor Clifford LeMaster to design a new method for understanding the complexity of molecules; and marketing/finance professor Mohan Limaye to develop a system that will help American business managers become more sensitive to the world view of Asian workers.

The state-supported research centers are the most competitive — and prestigious — of the HERC programs. Idaho’s three universities and Lewis-Clark State College can compete every three years for grants of up to $1.5 million. The intent, says Martin, “is to build a center to a state of national competitiveness in order to continue research and have it be self-supported by national grants.”

BSU won a three-year grant in 1993 for the Center for Geophysical Investigation of the Shallow Subsurface (CGISS). The center, which is directed by geosciences professor Jack Pelton, has been involved in 18 significant research projects involving groundwater geology, seismic hazards and marine geophysics. To date CGISS has generated more than $2 million from external contracts and grants.
EMERGENCY CARE TAKES BACK ROADS TO FOREFRONT

By Melanie Threlkeld McConnell

Are emergency-care procedures designed for large urban areas sufficient for emergencies in Idaho's rural areas?

That's a question that a research team of local health-care experts is trying to answer with the help of Boise State's College of Health Science.

Under way at Boise State is the beginning of a research project to determine ways to improve frontier/rural emergency care based on the needs and uniqueness of Idaho's rural landscape, says Conrad Colby, a BSU professor of respiratory therapy.

The study is needed, say local health-care officials, because most emergency-care procedures used in Idaho and other rural states are modeled after similar procedures used in cities.

Why? Researchers aren't sure, but they do know there is a lack of information or study on the problems associated with rural and frontier emergency care.

"A lot of things we do are based on what was done in urban areas and adapted with the similar assumption that it's going to work in the rural area," says Ted Ryan, a registered nurse and a Life Flight paramedic at Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center in Boise.

"Idaho, and in particular Boise, seems to be a perfect area to originate that type of study simply because you almost have a living laboratory around here in a rural or frontier aspect. You have the resources of three major hospitals and you have the resources of Boise State University. This might be the perfect place to initiate a center of excellence for not just studying the problems, but trying to come up with real-life solutions, working models for the delivery of emergency medical care in these areas."

One of the problems with an urban model, says Keith Sivertson, a local emergency physician, is that it is built using little or no data from rural areas.

Take, for example, the "golden hour," the time from when an emergency call is made to when emergency-care providers reach the patient. "We don't have a golden hour [that's comparable to the urban model]," he says. "The golden hour [in Idaho] is how long it takes you to find the road to hike the next 10 miles to where there might be a phone. The typical urban approach is you have an ambulance, you have a paramedic, etc. So the question becomes, What do you do when that doesn't exist?"

Health-care experts hope to answer that question and others as they research area hospital records to review the different types of accidents and treatments that occur in Idaho's rural areas. They plan to look at the same type of data in Montana and Wyoming as well. BSU graduate students in the College of Health Science are helping the group to extract and analyze the data.

"We see our role right now as planning the research in terms of design, analysis of the data, and providing an environment in which all of us can talk and cooperate on each step," Colby says.

Once they analyze that information, researchers hope to publish their findings in professional journals and then eventually receive funding to establish Idaho as a model for rural/frontier emergency care. The goal is to provide research, consultation and education and training to emergency-care providers nationwide.

But starting a research project is slow. The team members have been squeezing in research time during their workdays and after hours since February trying to define the questions they need to ask to assess the status of Idaho's rural emergency care.

"Right now we're doing it on a part-time basis," Ryan says. "It's not exactly like we have a full-time paid staff in order to do the research, so it's difficult and as a result it's a very slow process."
Bauer-Simon: "Who would think an alphabet had anything to do with dance."

A GRAPHIC LOOK AT THE ART OF ALPHABETS
By Edie Jeffers

For graphic designer Liz Bauer-Simon, stories jump out of some of her work, and those stories cry out to be told by a medium other than the traditional context of an image on paper.

Bauer-Simon, who is in her sixth year as a professor in the BSU art department, has spent the last two years designing images that are inspired by primitive alphabets. But the designs, she says, are much more than mere images. Of her recent work on the Phoenician alphabet, she says, "They wanted to be dancing." And so, they danced.

Not only did they dance in Bauer-Simon’s mind, but on stage in a collaborative art "happening" involving the creative efforts of faculty members from BSU’s art, music and theatre arts departments. Touch the Sky, a ballet produced last May, featured dancers whose characters and costuming were inspired by Bauer-Simon’s Phoenician alphabet designs. The original ballet, with music composed by music professor Craig Purdy, choreography by theatre arts instructor Marla Hansen, and set against a projected backdrop of paintings by art professor Terri Micco, brought to life Bauer-Simon’s characters and told a story of universal human experience.

In the ballet, the letter “F” was “Anybody” and represented human vulnerability, the letter “O” was “The Dragon” which represented fear, and the letter “H” represented dogma. For Bauer-Simon, the ballet allowed the characters to come to life and their drama to unfold.

Bauer-Simon, a graduate of the Fine Art School of Geneva, Switzerland, is also doing work with the runic alphabet, an alphabet used by ancient Germanic people. As with her work on the Phoenician alphabet, she doesn’t know how the finished designs will ultimately be used. “They always lead me,” she explains. "They say, 'Come on,' and I say, 'OK, let’s go.' But I think they want to dance, too. Maybe a dance macabre.”

Looking at graphic design in a broader performance context is Bauer-Simon’s brand of research. “What do graphic design and performance have to do with one another besides creating programs and posters?” she asks. “Getting beyond that first level is my research.” According to Bauer-Simon, the public is accustomed to seeing a designer’s work on a poster, a newspaper advertisement or in the layout of a concert program book. Traditionally, graphic design and the performing arts only come together in the promotion of an event, but Bauer-Simon strives to take graphic design out of this limited context into the unlimited world of performing arts. She is surprised at the happy marriage. “Who would think an alphabet had anything to do with dance?” she asks.

When Bauer-Simon started her work on the Phoenician alphabet, she says she didn’t know where she was going with it. But where she was led was quite a surprise. Without previously studying the meaning of each of the letters, several of Bauer-Simon’s designs had a metaphorical connection to the original Phoenician meaning. “The meaning of the original Phoenician letter was being exemplified in some of the characters I created,” she says.

But to Bauer-Simon, the creation of these characters is more a calling than just design work. She feels a reverence toward the creations which she has trouble defining.

“They really transcend design,” she says. “Particularly with Egyptian hieroglyphics, the writing and making of a letter was magical or holy. So today, when someone says to me, ‘Let’s use them as a drop cap,’ it feels like a great transgression. The meaning of them feels magical. In fact, they are almost iconographic.”

Whereas traditional design usage of the characters is limiting and potentially a breach of Bauer-Simon’s creative ethics, a medium such as dance allows the characters to blossom.

“Dance is allowing them to explore their spirituality,” she says. “It’s an art form that has honor and it has reverence and love. It’s like a Mass. Putting them on sale at the bookstore on a big poster … that doesn’t work.”
INVESTIGATING THE POWER OF THE PRESS

By Amy Stahl

First, picture a hypothetical Northwest city. The local power company announces plans to increase its rates by 8 percent. Outraged consumers complain at a hearing held by the public utilities commission.

A story about the contentious hearing appears on the front page of the next day's newspaper. The commission later approves a rate hike of 2 percent. The paper runs a tiny story about the increase in the business section and the once-angry ratepayers are reassured that their voices were heard.

Maybe they have reason to be placated. Maybe not. Perhaps more importantly, how accurate was the story reported by the local media?

BSU accounting professor Zeke Sarikas would like to know. So he's scrutinizing the press coverage of the last rate cases involving companies in Boise and Portland.

“Did the newspapers communicate the structure of the rate making or is their coverage [above] the ‘social gospel’?” asks Sarikas. “Sometimes the reporter may have a personal political agenda or put a strong spin on the coverage and miss some of the issues.”

Utilities and rate setting have intrigued Sarikas since he was a doctoral candidate specializing in energy at the University of Illinois. As a student he compared utility rates for 10 years to determine if fees were fairly set. Sarikas completed his dissertation in 1992 and joined BSU later that year. He's particularly attuned to utility rate setting from an accounting perspective.

At first glance, it would appear to be an inexact science. Idaho law requires that utilities forecast their costs, profit and demand before seeking a rate increase.

The utility commission then holds hearings at which sometimes emotional residents plead to keep costs down. The political heat may be on, says Sarikas, but “all the utility commission is legally allowed to do is apply the facts.”

The news business also fascinates Sarikas. His interest in news coverage was piqued in the 1970s when he was serving in the Air Force and noticed errors in front-page stories about the intercontinental ballistic missile system. He was further intrigued by coverage of the oil crisis and the impact of the Gulf War on gas prices.

Sarikas wonders if reporters are familiar with the intricacies of accounting practices before they are sent out to cover stories about complicated financial transactions. “I'm interested in how the press handles complex issues,” he says. “A lot of times they haven't done their homework.”

Shoddy coverage may be the result of overly ambitious editors or arrogant management, Sarikas says. “Or maybe the truth is that most newspapers are businesses and they write stories to get people to buy papers.”

To compile data, Sarikas is reading back issues of the Boise and Portland newspapers and reviewing PUC proceedings. Next he'll interview utility representatives, consumers and journalists. He also intends to collaborate with a journalism professor to gain a fresh perspective on the theories of news coverage.

Whatever the results, he's pragmatic about the state of news and how it's reported today. “A lot of times newspapers can make big mistakes,” says Sarikas. “It's easy to understand that they have to make a new paper every day. They can't be experts on the world.”
PHYSICIST SEES EDUCATION FROM A LOFTY VIEW

By Melanie Threlkeld McConnell

SU physics professor Dewey Dykstra starts each work day not with the proverbial cup of coffee and office chitchat, but alone with his bagpipe on top of the eight-story Education Building with a bird's-eye view of the Treasure Valley.

His unconventional routine offers a take on the world that's different from what most commuters see each morning, and a chance for him to make music, albeit a bit jarring if you're not used to the sounds.

Dykstra’s unconventional thinking doesn’t stop there. It follows him down from the roof and into the classroom and research laboratory in the physics department where he’s trying to determine what makes students understand and learn. It’s a topic he’s been researching for several years, sometimes with funding from the National Science Foundation and other sources, and sometimes without. And it is one that spurs Dykstra’s thinking about better ways to teach.

“Teaching is all about creating a setting in which students change their understanding,” he says, “It’s about creating a setting that makes teaching in the classroom a place where I can explore my central interest, which is, What is understanding anyway and why and how does it change? If I can understand that, then obviously there is something that I ought to do about teaching.”

The problem with conventional teaching methods, Dykstra says, is that “most of the focus is on the student guessing what the instructor wants the student to say.”

He thinks there’s a better way and it starts with “diagnosing” the student.

“You have to find out where the students are. If you want to affect their understanding, then you’ve got to know what their understanding is to start with,” Dykstra says. “If you’re talking to them about something either they already know or is two stages removed from them, then you’re wasting your time.

“You don’t want somebody telling you what they think you want to hear,” he adds. “What you want them telling you is what is really going on with them.”

To do that, Dykstra and an out-of-state colleague designed a computer program interview for Dykstra’s physics students that duplicated the kind of questions Dykstra would have asked in a personal interview. The students would type their answers into the program. If the computer detected preprogrammed buzzwords in the students' answers, it would move on to the next question. If the computer could not detect those words, then it asked the students to rephrase their answers.

“We didn’t want the ‘right’ answers,” Dykstra says. “We wanted what made sense to the student. We wanted to understand what their ideas were, and if they couldn’t say it in another way so the computer could understand it, then that was our problem and not the students’.

By Melanie Threlkeld McConnell

Diagnosing his students was the first of three planned stages of Dykstra’s research. The second was formulating a plan. “It’s what the teacher does in his own head,” he says. “What are some changes the student might decide to make if confronted with particular issues or particular observations? How would you tell the computer to do this?” But the third phase, Dykstra discovered, was technically impossible to implement. “I only know of one kind of circumstance where I see the kind of change and ideas going on that we want to try and induce here, and that requires people rationally arguing with each other about what sense they’re making about what they see,” Dykstra says. “Computers don’t do that yet, and I don’t know if they ever will, but they certainly don’t now.”

So, Dykstra began compiling and publishing his data to see what kind of support existed among his peers for such esoteric ideas.

“There’s a small number of people who are seeing things similar to me,” he says. “We sort of feed off each other in a collegial way. Then, there are lots of other people who think we’re baloney.”

But Dykstra’s not discouraged. He says he hopes to work with teachers and their classrooms to create settings that make sense to them; where teachers think differently about the nature of teaching and learning.

“There’s time for action, there’s time for interaction with others, and then there is time to think about stuff,” Dykstra says.

And in the early morning hours you’re likely to find Dykstra doing just that.
USC WOMEN’S TEAM TO BE LED BY FRED

By Jackie Schnupp

Replacing a legend is just one of the many challenges that Fred Williams faces in his new position as head women’s basketball coach at the University of Southern California. But it’s also a challenge he is eager to face.

Williams, a 1980 graduate of Boise State and former basketball standout for the Broncos, has replaced Cheryl Miller, perhaps the most recognizable figure in women’s basketball, who recently resigned as coach at her alma mater to return to broadcasting.

Is Williams worried about the fact he is replacing a women’s basketball legend? Nah. After all, it’s not like he’s a newcomer to the program. He’s been an assistant coach at Southern Cal for eight seasons, the last two as associate head coach under Miller.

“It’s always been my dream to be the head coach of the women’s basketball program here,” says Williams. “I’m flattered that USC has the confidence in my abilities to put me in charge. I know what’s expected, and I know our team can be really competitive.”

With a reputation as a first-rate recruiter, Williams has assisted in signing and coaching such basketball standouts as Miller, a three-time Naismith Award winner and Olympic gold medalist; Lisa Leslie, who won the 1994 Naismith Award; two-time Olympic gold medalist Cynthia Cooper; USC all-time assist leader Rhonda Windham; USC’s No. 2 all-time scorer Cherie Nelson; and many other Trojan stars. He is also credited with helping to rebuild the women’s basketball program at UC Irvine under coach Colleen Matsuhara during a two-year stint with the Anteaters.

Needless to say, as the recruiter who convinced Miller to attend USC, a coach who helped mold her as a player during her career in the mid-1980s, and as an associate on the Trojan staff, Williams has been deeply involved in Miller’s career. “You might say I had a hand in creating a legend,” he says.

During his tenure at USC, Williams helped guide the team to the 1984 NCAA title, the 1986 Final Four and three Pac-10 championships. During six of his eight years as an assistant, USC has reached the NCAA tournament.

Has there been a hue and cry over the fact that a man is replacing a woman as coach of a woman’s basketball team? “Not that I’m aware of,” says Williams. “No one has said anything at all negative to me about my appointment.”

As far as USC Athletic Director Mike Garrett is concerned, Williams “is a Trojan all the way. He is the very best person to continue the great work he and Cheryl Miller began. He has been a key figure in our women’s program for most of the past decade.”

And Williams has his share of supporters at BSU, too. June Daugherty, women’s basketball coach, says: “First of all, Fred was an outstanding basketball player at BSU; he understands the game of basketball. For years, he’s been one of the top recruiters in women’s basketball in the nation, and it’s good to see him get the job at USC because he has been so loyal to the program. He’s an outstanding person and I’m certain he’ll be a phenomenal head coach.”

As a point guard for BSU during the 1978-79 season, Williams was the Big Sky Conference assist leader and a first team All-Big Sky selection. Averaging 5.8 assists per game during his career at BSU, he is seventh on the Bronco’s all-time list.

What does Williams expect in his first season as top Trojan? “I’ve got a young team made up of six freshmen, two seniors and the rest sophomores and juniors; they comprise a highly talented group that is hungry to win,” he says.

The acid test will begin on Nov. 25 at Oklahoma State, Williams’ first game as head coach. Another important date: Dec. 10, when the Trojans host the Lady Broncos.
KINNEY'S CHILD-CARE CONNECTIONS GO TO THE NATIONAL LEVEL

By Edie Jeffers

Boise resident Mary Lou Kinney has been a force in local child-care issues for a long time. Now she also has an impact on the national scene. Kinney, a 1983 BSU graduate, is Idaho's first and only representative to the governing board of the National Association for the Education of Young Children, the professional organization for early childhood educators. She is one of only three new members elected to the board by a vote of the 90,000-member organization.

Kinney, who has 25 years of experience in early childhood education, is currently the education and resource coordinator for Child Care Connections, a resource and referral agency serving Boise and surrounding counties.

As both an educator and community leader, she has brought important issues, such as adequate compensation in child care and proper child/provider ratios, to the fore.

Kinney says she wants to take child care to a higher level by reminding people that it is much more than baby-sitting. "Care and education need to be brought together because, in reality, they are intertwined when you work with children," she says. "By delivering that message to families, communities, higher education, business and politicians, we add credence to the work we do."

Retaining qualified people, she asserts, is directly linked to compensation. "It's becoming more and more difficult throughout the nation. Where the compensation is high is where the fee is subsidized, like on military bases," she says.

Locally, Kinney says there are child-care programs that are committed to good compensation and retention of highly qualified employees, "but they are committed to it knowing that they really become more of a community service rather than a business that makes a big profit," she says.

Kinney also is concerned that many parents are unable to afford quality child care. But because of the interdependence of quality, compensation and cost "the affordability question has to be answered by more than just the parents," she says.

No doubt, she will be hard at work looking for some of those answers.

GEORGE WAGES WAR AGAINST ABUSE

By Jackie Schnupp

Until a few years ago, there was a tendency by many people to ignore the topic of domestic violence and abuse. Fortunately, BSU alumna Judith George has never been like most people. For several years she has been a leader in the battle against this "closet skeleton."

This spring George's first book, Breakthrough Strategies, will be released by Northwest Publishing in Salt Lake. "Part of what I hope the book will do is provide a far outreach to survivors of abuse as well as to the community," she states. "This issue takes everyone's involvement to make a difference."

George, who is manager of TechFed Credit Union in Santa Clara, moved from Boise to California four years ago. One evening shortly after her move, she sat down to watch television and settled on a show that chronicled society's failure to provide assistance for domestic violence victims.

Having personally survived 14 years of spousal abuse, George could relate to that lack of support. "When I left my marriage in 1982, the YWCA was the only organization that offered shelter of any kind to women fleeing an abusive relationship," she says.

George found herself wanting to do something for other victims. She searched through the local phone book and found The Support Network for Battered Women, a California-based organization that supports and counsels women who are the victims of domestic violence. After an intensive 50-hour training session, she volunteered at the Network in her off hours.

"My goal was to help victimized women recapture their self-esteem and self-reliance, and put themselves and their lives back together," says George. "Little did I realize how much my involvement with those women would contribute to my own healing."

In all, George spent more than two years providing one-on-one counseling at the Network. In addition, she has been invited to make speeches to various groups and programs as well as church and student organizations. She has appeared on radio and television talk shows in the Bay area, participated in roundtable discussions and assisted in the production of an educational video intended for national distribution.

"It's a long-term thing," George emphasizes, "recovery is a continuous education process."

George's goal is to help victims of violence.
**ALUMNI IN TOUCH...**

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

---

**60s**

**DEBORAH JEAN (SMITH) WING**, BA, English/secondary education option, '69, is superintendent of schools for Southside School District in Shelton, Wash.

---

**70s**

**JUNE Y. STIRN**, BA, elementary education, '72, is a teacher at St. Peter Catholic School in Ontario, Ore. Stirn was a substitute teacher in Ontario for the past two years.

**CINDY (JUBER) DEMONEY**, BS, physical education/secondary education option, '74, is manager of the Twin Falls County Fairgrounds in Twin Falls. Demoney previously was the office manager at the fairgrounds.

---

**80s**

**SHARON D. (ALMACIG) JOB**, MA, education/curriculum and instruction, '80, works for Vocational Resources Inc. Job previously was the director of clinical services for Planned Behavioral Health Care in Dallas.

**CYNTHIA (MCKINNIS) THORNBURG**, BA, social work, '80, is a substance abuse prevention specialist for the Boise School District. Thornburg worked as a child life specialist and director of child care and special education programs in Spokane, Wash.

---

**80s**

**ANDREA L. (GANGLATH) CASHMAN**, BBA, finance, '82, is a physician's recruiter manager for U.S. Healthcare in Connecticut. Cashman is serving as sponsorship chairperson for the Special Olympics World Games in New Haven, Conn.

---

**LEONA D. (LEE) SPENCE**, BA, communication, '82, recently retired and returned to Boise after nine years working in the ministry in South Carolina.

---

**CURT BARRY HECKER**, BBA, quantitative management, '83, is executive vice president at Panhandle State Bank in Sandpoint. Hecker previously was a senior branch manager at West One Bank's Sandpoint office.

---

**JOHN "DAVID" LEE-PAINTER**, BA, theatre arts, '83, is an assistant professor of theatre arts at the University of Idaho. Lee-Painter previously was artistic director for Idaho Theater for Youth in Boise. While at ITY, he directed the production of Moby Dick, which has been selected to represent North America at the 12th World Congress of the International Association of Children and Young People in Rostov-on-Don, Russia.

**JAMES "JEFF" STIPP**, BBA, finance, '83, is an investment executive with D.A. Davidson & Co. in Boise. Davidson has 12 years experience in the banking industry.

**JILL A. CONANT**, BA, elementary education, '84, teaches at Nyssa Primary and Elementary School in Nyssa, Ore. Conant has been a tutor and substitute teacher in local schools and also taught for the Parma School District.

**CHRISTOPHER DANIEL DEMPSEY**, BA, English/secondary education option, '84, is chairman of the English department and defensive coordinator of the sophomore football squad at Eagle High School.

---

**HE SERVES AS STATE BAR'S LEAD LAWYER**

**By Meg Parks**

The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers. — Shakespeare

Ronald Wilper begs to differ.

"I continue to believe that the law is a noble profession," says Wilper, who graduated from Boise State with a communication/English degree in 1977. "I believe in the rule of law."

He ought to. In July he was named president of the Idaho State Bar.

The ISB has more than 3,500 members throughout Idaho. As president, Wilper presides over the Board of Bar Commissioners, which is responsible for licensing, admitting and disciplining Idaho attorneys. He will serve in that position until 1996.

Currently the chief criminal deputy for the Canyon County Prosecutor’s Office, Wilper earned his law degree from the University of Idaho in 1987. Shortly after graduation he became a partner with Gigray, Miller & Downen of Caldwell. He worked with that firm for seven years.

Wilper may be a relative newcomer to his profession, but he has a wealth of professional experience and community involvement. Among other activities, he has represented the 3rd and 5th districts for the board of commissioners since 1993. He received the ISB pro bono award for public service to indigent clients in 1993, and was the Outstanding Child Advocate for the 3rd District's Court Appointed Special Advocate program in 1990.

Shakespeare's line notwithstanding, Wilper stands by his belief in the law.

"I'm proud to be a member of the Idaho State Bar and honored to serve as its president," he says. \(\square\)
Melaleuca Corp. in Idaho Falls. Johnson previously was a senior human resource management consultant with IEC Management Resource Group.

GREGORY LEE STRENG, AAS, culinary arts, '86, is an executive chef at O'Callahan's Restaurant in Nampa.

DOREEN L. (HEINRICH) COMPTON, BA, communication, '87, is director of sales and marketing for U.S. Suites of Idaho Inc. Compton has worked in the lodging industry in Boise for more than six years. She also is on the board of the Boise chapter of Executive Women International.

ARDIS RENEE BOLL, BS, physical education/secondary education option, '88, is teaching physical education and health at Meadows Valley High School in New Meadows. Boll also coaches junior high volleyball and junior varsity girls' basketball.

RICK JAY WILLIAMS, CC, welding and metals fabrication, '88, owns and operates Williams Welding in Caldwell.

CHERYL D. CHARLTON, BS, physical education, '89, is principal of Hillcrest Elementary School in American Falls. Charlton previously taught elementary physical education and coached varsity volleyball, track and middle school basketball.

ROBERT ALEN EUSEBO, BS, nursing, '89, is an Army captain and staff nurse in the coronary care unit at Tripler Army Medical Center in Moana Lua, Hawaii.

FRANCES J. JONES, BA, social work, '89, is a counselor in private practice in Boise. Jones provides individual, family and group counseling.

STEVEN W. MACHADO, BA, advertising design, '89, is a graphics specialist at Eastern Oregon State College in LaGrande, Ore.

JEFFREY S. MILLER, BA, political science, '89, has received the Army Commendation Medal. Miller is a battalion logistics officer assigned to the 103rd military intelligence battalion in Wurzburg, Germany.

MARCY (MARRS) TIMM, MBA, '89, has been appointed to the Medical Service Bureau/Blue Shield of Idaho board of directors. Timm is a senior financial officer at First Security Bank of Idaho. She also holds a seat on the Greater Boise Auditorium District and is on the board of the Boise Convention and Visitors Bureau.

90s

JANN MARIE SAINDON, BA, communication, '90, is executive director of the American Diabetes Association in Boise.

DEANNA SIENKNECHT, BM, music/performance, '90, is director of choral activities at Texas A&M University-Kingsville, Texas. Sienknecht's position includes directing the choral ensembles and studio voice instruction.

ANNETTE P. (ZUPKOW) BARNES, BBA, accounting, '91, is office manager and administrative assistant to the vice president of finance with John Yancey Companies in Newport, Va. Barnes previously was an accountant for four years with DSDI, Integrated Engineering Inc.

JOHN PATRICK COLLINS, BBA, computer information systems/quantitative management, '91, is an information systems technology analyst for St. Luke's Regional Medical Center in Boise. Collins also is a scoreboard consultant.
MURDER HE WROTE, MONEY HE MADE

By Edie Jeffers

Unlike many writers, Wade Fleetwood does not agonize over each sentence, rewriting and revising constantly. The former Boise Junior College freshman class president of 1943 and author of 16 mystery novels once cranked out two books in 21 days to be ready for Memorial Day, the beginning of the vacation season. His books are sold at 68 outlets on 30 miles of East Beach coast.

His passion for penning and marketing mystery books grew out of his job writing profiles of local businesspeople for some of the beach newspapers at coastal resorts in Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The part-time resident of Middlesex Beach, Del., decided that these local folks would make great characters in a murder mystery. Hence Murder on the Boardwalk, the first of a 10-book series that is set in beach resort towns of the mid-Atlantic states.

Other titles include Murder in Rehoboth Beach, Murder in Bethany Beach, Murder on Assateague Island, and Murder on the Ocean City Pier.

“They were naturals for the beach because everyone loves a murder mystery,” he says. “It’s not the same view of the beach because everyone loves a mystery, he says. “It’s not the same view of the beach.”

Fleetwood’s 17th and perhaps final book, A Beach Reunion in Falls Church, Virginia, is the first set in his hometown.

Retired after a 30-year stint in government service, which began with a job working for his childhood friend and neighbor, the late Sen. Frank Church, Fleetwood, 71, minces no words when talking about his non-traditional approach to writing and publishing. The self-published writer does what amounts to door-to-door fund raising and solicits advertisers to defray the cost of a start-to-finish publishing project which can amount to nearly $10,000 to print about 4,000 books.

“My spiel to them is, well they’re the local business and I’m writing about that place, so I say, ‘Since you represent this community, I need your help to finance this book.” says the father of five daughters and grandfather of seven.

Upon his retirement from writing, Fleetwood, who’s been a widower for 20 years, will be able to rest on his claim that he is indeed a best-selling author. “Over a 10-year period, I sold 30,000 books on 10 miles of beach,” he says.
MICHAEL S. BRIGGS, BS, athletic training, '95, is a personal trainer at Micron Fitness Center in Boise.

KRISTA DEANN (HATCH) BROOMHEAD, BA, music, '95, is a florist at Luepke’s Florist in Vancouver, Wash. Her husband, MATTHEW S. BROOMHEAD, BA, communication, '95, is a consultant with Learning Point, Inc. in Vancouver.

LORA LEE BUSHEE, BA, elementary education, '95, is teaching fifth grade at the Base Intermediate School in Mountain Home.

LARRY NORMAN CAMPBELL, BS, mathematics, '95, is a graduate student in statistics at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, N.C.

H. ELIZABETH CARICO, BA, elementary education, '95, is a kindergarten teacher at Nyssa Primary School in Nyssa, Ore.

MARIA DOLORES CRAWFORD, BA, elementary education, '95, is a second-grade teacher at Winnemucca (Nev.) Grammar School.

KERI LYNN (BROWN) DEBOARD, BA, elementary education, '95, is a second-grade teacher at West Canyon Elementary School in Caldwell.

ROBIN GAYLE DICK, BA, elementary education, '95, is teaching kindergarten for the Elko County School District in Owyhee, Nev.

PATTY SUE DIXON, AS, nursing, '95, is a registered nurse at the Glenns Ferry Health Clinic in Glenns Ferry.

SUSAN (BOwers) DUNN, BS, social science/public affairs option, '95, is a victim/witness coordinator for the Ada County Prosecutor’s Office in Boise.

ANDREW KARL IP, BBA, marketing, '95, is a marketing analyst with Ore-Ida in Boise.

HE’S JUST A SUPER SUPERINTENDENT

By Meg Parks

When Everett Howard earned his associate’s degree from Boise Junior College in 1955, he had every intention of becoming a veterinarian. But things didn’t turn out that way. Forty years later, he’s Idaho’s 1994-95 School Superintendent of the Year. The change in his career path came as no great surprise to Howard, however, who says school administration has “always been a desire.” Apparently so. But the award was a surprise to the Cassia County School District superintendent. “There are many great superintendents out there..., [I feel] very honored to be selected and at the same time quite humble.”

The Burley resident may be humbled by the award, but his family, his district and peers all feel he’s earned it. His credentials include nearly 30 years as a school administrator, several years on the Idaho School Reform Committee and a current position as president of the Superintendents’ Association.

After graduating from BJC, Howard went on to Washington State University and the University of Idaho, where he earned a master’s degree in vocational agriculture and school administration. Howard started teaching at Midvale in 1959 then got his start as an administrator. From Midvale he moved to Weiser, where he served as vice principal one year. By 1967, after serving two years on the Idaho State Board of Education as a consultant for safety and driver education, he was hired as superintendent at Midvale. From Midvale to Middleton, and from McCall-Donnelly to Cassia County, Howard’s career as an administrator/educator has taken him all over the state.

His wife, Beverly, also a BJC graduate, is retired after teaching for 33 years.

You've discovered IDAHO, now discover your new CAREER — at COMMUNITY HOME HEALTH.

Community Home Health is the LARGEST home health agency in the state of Idaho, providing PROFESSIONAL HEALTH CARE SERVICES to patients in the comfort and privacy of their own HOME.

A career at Community Home Health offers the chance to help others, professional opportunity and advancement, great pay and benefits. Community Home Health could be just the place that you call home. We are currently accepting applications for:

* Registered Nurses * Physical Therapists * Occupational Therapists * Respiratory Therapists * Speech Therapists * Medical Social Workers * Home Health Aides

Call today to find out how you can get started in your new career at Community Home Health, Inc.

1-800-231-3833

FOCUS 41
AUDREY (EDDY) ELDRIDGE, BS, social science, '95, is a marketing/promotions assistant at the BSU Pavilion.

CAVYE M. GAMBLIN, BS, psychology, '95, is working at GSL Properties, a commercial and residential property management company in Portland, Ore.

DIANA GARZA, BA, mass communication/journalism, '95, is a student organizations adviser at BSU.

JENNIFER LYNN HAMPTON, BA, elementary education, '95, is a third-grade teacher at Linder Elementary School in Meridian.

KEVIN RAY HARPER, BA, English/linguistics emphasis, '95, is attending the University of Arizona Law School in Tucson, Ariz.

MICHAEL SEAN HICKS, BBA, business economics, '95, is owner of Markael Productions in Eagle. Hicks' business specializes in firework shows and special effects.

FREDERICK EUGENE JOHNSON, BS, biology/secondary education, '95, is teaching earth science at South Fremont High School in St. Anthony.

MARCELL L. KING, BBA, marketing, '95, is district manager at Learned-Mahn Inc. in Boise.

KIMBERLY ANN LAMBERT, BBA, finance, '95, is a financial consultant with Merrill Lynch in Boise.

CAROLYN CORT LOFFER, BA, elementary education, '95, is teaching fourth grade at Middleton Heights Elementary in Middleton.

KATHERINE K. MACFARLANE, MA, English, '95, is a writer for EMC2, a health information service provider in Washington.

ROMAN V. MARTUSHEV, BBA, business management, '95, is a loan officer at Commonwealth United Mortgage in Boise.

PATRICIA A. MIKELSON, MA, education/curriculum and instruction, '95, teaches vocational business education classes at Adrian High School in Adrian, Ore.

L. BENNETT MILLINGTON, BBA, finance, '95, is a portfolio manager for D.B. Fitzpatrick & Co., Inc. in Boise.

USA LADELL MOORE, BS, nursing, '95, works for Progressive Nursing in Boise. Moore also owns Precise Interior Construction and J&K Construction.

JUUL LYNN MOORE, BS, health science studies, '95, is a graduate student in physical therapy at Idaho State University. Moore was a 1995 Top Ten Scholar at BSU.

JOHN MARK NETTLETON, BFA, advertising design, '95, is pursuing a master's of public administration degree at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Va.

GEOFFREY DAVID NICKERSON, BBA, management/entrepreneurial emphasis, '95, is co-owner of Regional Marketing Concepts in Boise. Nickerson's business creates advertising homepages and services on the World Wide Web.

ARCHANA RAJ, MBA, '95, is a systems analyst at J.R. Simplot Co. in Boise.

WEDDINGS

ERIC SMITH and Regina Herrera, (Meridian) May 20

CAROLINE COLLARD and Eugene L. Clark, (Owensboro, Ky.) May 27

KIRI LYNN DEBOARD and Shane Brown, June 2

TONY JULIUS FIGUREN and Miren Maguregui, (Boise) June 3

JASON DAVID NORRIS and Kristina McKenzie, (Idaho Falls) June 3

MARK ALAN SCHENKEL and Kristina McKenzie, (Idaho Falls) June 3

ANDREA RENA ARNOLD and Seth Brinkley, (Meridian) June 6

WILLIAM C. EDDINS JR. and Kirsten Darnold, (Boise) June 10

SINDEY DOUGLAS FRANZ and Darra Leanne LaBuda, (Boise) June 10

YERI LYNN STOKES and Gary Robert Wiggins, (Boise) June 10

JEFFREY DEAN WURZT and Mandy Lynn Fichellberger, (Caldwell) June 10

STEPHANIE A. HORN and Bruce J. Pittman, (Meridian) June 17

DIANA BORRERO KOTEWA and William Owen Lowe, (Boise) June 17

NATALIE KIM CREED and Tom McLeod, (McCai) June 17

JENNIFER MARIE THOMASON and Brent Robert HUNTER, (Boise) June 18

AUDREY EDDY and Mark Edwards, (Lake Tahoe, Nev.) June 20

ROGER SHANE ABEL and Stacey Leigh Christian, (Westport, Wash.) June 23

JIM FORBUS and Robin Alger, (Meridian) June 24

SAM KEISER and Tiffany Cannon, (Ketchum) June 24

Boise State University International Programs

Semester, Year-long and Summer Programs

Pau, France • Bilbao, Spain • San Sebastian, Spain • Turin, Italy • Chambery, France
Victoria, Australia • Luneburg, Germany • Bangkok, Thailand
Brighton, England • Morelia, Mexico • Quebec, Canada
Santiago, Chile • Heredia, Costa Rica • Tokyo, Japan

1996 Educational Study Tours

Italy's Great Cities - Art & Music
May 24-June 2, 1996

Czech Republic: - Art's Best Kept Secrets
May 24 - June 4, 1996

Vienna "Sound of Music" Study Tour
May 18-25, 1996

Spain & The Basque Country
Summer 1996

Morelia Mexico Summer Program
June 2-July 5, 1996

Information: Boise State University International Programs
(208) 385-3652 or 385-3295
OBITUARIES

**JOHN LEE CHAMBERLIN**, BA, communication, '84, died Aug. 19 in Boise at age 43.

**JOAN M. ALTMAN** and **THOMAS, B.A.,** social sciences, '85, died Sept. 10 in Boise at age 54. Dumas had worked in the health field.

**JAMES W. HODGSON**, BA, social work, '71, died Sept. 1 in Kellogg at age 59. Hodgson was manager of Security Title Company in Wallace at the time of his death. He had been with the company for 31 years.

**RITA C. MILLER**, BA, social work, '72, died July 28 in Boise at age 45. Miller was social service and admissions coordinator at Boise's Samaritan Village care center at the time of her death.

**HARVEY MICHAEL STONE**, AS, drafting and technology, '77, died Sept. 16 in Eagle at age 49.


**GEORGE TURK**, BBA, accounting/finance, '83, died Aug. 10 in Boise at age 67. Turk served in the U.S. Army for 25 years, achieving the rank of lieutenant colonel. He served in the Korean and Vietnam conflicts in addition to numerous other locations. After retirement from the military, he moved to Challis where he operated a cattle ranch. Turk was self-employed as an accountant at the time of his death.

**ROBERT DAVID VAN BUSKIRK, JR.,** AA, general arts and sciences, '55, died July 25 in Boise at age 64. VanBuskirk's career was in journalism. He was a public information officer in the Marines, a sports editor for the Idaho Statesman and worked for United Press International. He also was a political writer and a lobbyist for S&H Green Stamps.
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

By Patrick Sullivan, President
BSU Alumni Association

I am pleased to announce that Bob Davies has been selected to be the new Alumni Association director. The selection process was long and arduous with the review of more than 300 resumes. A westerner, Bob comes to us from Reno, Nev., and not only has an excellent background in alumni relations but the energy of three people! We are all anxiously waiting for Bob to begin his work at BSU in early November. As you all know, Bob replaces Dyke Nally, who left earlier this year.

With the beginning of the 1995 school year, the BSU Alumni Association has commenced on a number of new initiatives. First, on Nov. 13, BSU President Charles Ruch will travel to Washington, D.C., to welcome a newly created alumni chapter. The association is working diligently to form Boise State University chapters all around the United States. If you have any information that can assist us in forming a chapter in any city, please call the Alumni Office.

As we approach our next BSU Alumni Association membership drive, I think you are going to be pleasantly surprised with the added value your membership in the association will offer. We are working with the leadership at Boise State to offer discounts on some events, access to BSU facilities and a host of other items are being discussed that will enhance your valued participation in Boise State University.

These new initiatives to attract our alumni to come back to BSU are part of an overall attitude the university shares — from President Ruch to the faculty. The folks at Boise State understand the importance of alumni involvement within the university systems, and are reaching out in every way they can to get the alumni to become part of BSU as we move into the next millennium.

So, since you are reading this article, you obviously have some interest in the happenings at Boise State. And if you are an alum of the university, please join us! Be a part of an exciting and fun future at BSU. Call the Alumni Office at (208) 385-1698.

Get back into the university system and feel the camaraderie, meet up with old classmates and return something back to Boise State University. I believe you’ll find it to be quite rewarding — and also lots of fun!

ALUMNI CAN BUY DISCOUNTED TICKETS

The basketball season tips off soon and the athletic department is offering BSU Alumni with current alumni cards the chance to see early-season men’s and women’s basketball games at a great price. The discounted tickets go on sale Nov. 9 for alumni and their immediate families.

For the Dec. 9 men’s game vs. Nevada, alumni with current alumni cards can purchase tickets for $3 each at the athletic ticket office in the Varsity Center. Tip off is set for 7:35 p.m.

For the women’s game on Dec. 16 against Oregon State, general admission seating will be $1 with a current alumni card. The game begins at 7 p.m.

Discount tickets can be purchased after 5:30 p.m. on game days at Pavilion box office No. 2.

EX-ATHLETES ASKED TO CONTACT BSU

Former student-athletes who graduated from Boise State are asked to contact the university’s athletic department to have their names included in the soon-to-be-finished Peterson/Preco Plaza. The plaza is a walkway between the Pavilion and Human Performance Center that will honor student-athletes who have graduated from BJC, BC, BSC or BSU.

Names of graduating student-athletes will be etched in plaques displayed in the plaza. The athletic department is in the process of compiling a list for the plaques. Any ex-student-athlete who competed in intercollegiate athletics and graduated between 1932-1995 is eligible.

Those eligible are asked to submit their name, sport, year graduated and degree. If you are a former student-athlete, or if you know such a person, contact Fred Goode in the athletic department. The numbers are 1-800-824-7017, extension 1103 outside of Idaho, 1-800-632-6586, extension 1103 in Idaho or 385-1103 in the Boise area.

AUTHORS WANTED

A well-known New York subsidy book publisher is searching for manuscripts. Fiction, non-fiction, poetry, juvenile, travel, scientific, specialized and even controversial subjects will be considered. If you have a book-length manuscript ready for publication (or are still working on it), and would like more information and a free 32-page booklet, please write:

VANTAGE PRESS, Dept. DA-43
516 W 34 St., New York, NY 10001

101 reasons why you should have effective tax planning . . .

3 good choices . . .
Craig G. Riche, CPA
Joseph P. Shirts, CPA
Delbert L. Motz, Jr., CPA

RICHE, SHIRTS & MOTZ
Certified Public Accountants
447 W. Myrtle, P.O. Box 7464, Boise, ID 83707, (208) 338-1040

Rick’s Cafe Americain at the Flicks

Simple, yet elegant dining
• Dinner Nightly
• Lunch Saturdays & Sundays
• Video Picnics - Have Fun Evening at Home

Reservations Recommended
342-4288
BOB DAVIES NAMED ALUMNI DIRECTOR

It's a good thing the office of Bob Davies, Boise State University's new alumni director, has such a great view of the Treasure Valley and beyond. It will help him map his trek across the country to spread the word about BSU.

"We have the power to get this campus out to Washington, D.C., or any city for that matter," he says enthusiastically. "I hope to get the university out into the communities surrounding Boise State and set up alumni chapters throughout the area."

Davies, currently the assistant alumni director and director of annual giving at the University of Nevada, starts his new job on Nov. 6. He says he is eager to continue the work started by former alumni director Dyke Nally, who resigned to become superintendent of the state liquor dispensary.

As executive director of the BSU Alumni Association, Davies will work with the association's board of directors to organize activities for 36,000 BSU alumni of record.

"I'm very impressed with the strong alumni board and progressive leadership that's in place at BSU," Davies says.

The university's growth is what attracted Davies to apply for the job, he says. "BSU is in an area of transition. It's finding its niche in the state and the university circle," he says.

Davies, 28, was born in Flagstaff, Ariz., and moved to Reno when he was 13. He earned his undergraduate degree from the University of Nevada, and his MBA from the University of Oregon.

His wife, Sylvia Davies, is a math and science teacher.

'CAREER TALK' OFFERS JOB ADVICE

The Alumni Association and BSU Career Center have kicked off a new program to help students by matching them with alumni who have volunteered to provide career advice.

The Alumni Career Talk Consultant Program (ACT) gives students an opportunity to meet one-on-one with individuals who can provide insight into their career field.

ACT is not a job placement service; it's designed for career development.

To learn more about the ACT program, please call the Career Center at 385-1747 or the Alumni Office at 385-1698.

NAMES SOUGHT FOR ALUMNI AWARD

Do you know someone who deserves special recognition from the Alumni Association? Nominations are being sought for the annual BSU Distinguished Alumni Award.

The award was established in 1988 to honor individuals who have achieved distinction, honor and excellence in scholarship, leadership, achievement and/or service. Winners will be honored April 26 at the Distinguished Alumni and Top Ten Scholars Banquet.

Nominations are due by Jan. 15, 1996. Please mail nominations to the BSU Alumni Association office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho, 83725.

ALUMNI OFFICE GOES ON-LINE

You can now e-mail questions, comments, address changes, promotions, marriages, etc., to the Alumni Office. Our e-mail address is BSUALUM@BSU.IDBSU.EDU.
The Albertsons Library
dedicated September 6, 1995

The Boise State University Foundation
committed to academic excellence
If you float this river, try to spot the logging history.

The beauty and recreational opportunities offered by the Payette River area above Smith's Ferry attract thousands of visitors every year. For most, it's hard to tell that the Boise Cascade forests here have been selectively logged three times in the last 50 years.

Good forest practices yield the wood and paper products people need while still providing magnificent forests for all to enjoy.

Boise Cascade
Idaho Region Operations

We care for our forests, naturally.
ANOTHER DAY AT THE OFFICE.

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