

Work on tech center progressing

Work on the Simplot/Micron Center for Technology is progressing on schedule, and groundbreaking could occur as early as mid-February, according to BSU Executive Vice-President Richard Bullington, chairman of the project committee.

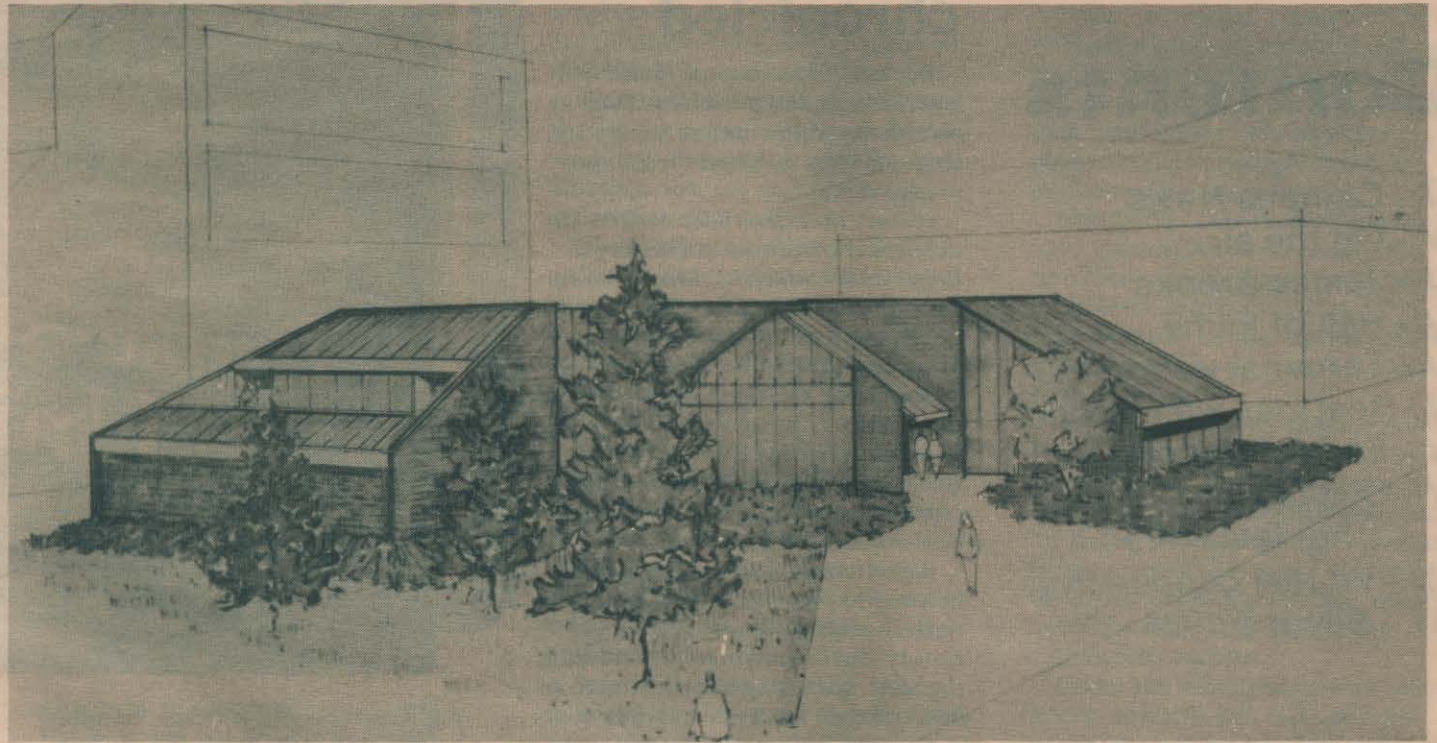
Bullington said architects and the facility's future users are now working out the details of the floor-plan. Once those key decisions are made, architects will begin to draft plans in preparation for construction bidding.

The building will be put on an accelerated construction schedule so it can be open by next August, Bullington added.

Plans call for a 35,000 sq. ft. two-story building located between the current Business and Education buildings. About \$3.5 million will be spent for construction, and another \$500,000 for equipment.

The building will be primarily a communication center, with studios and support space for Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS), a system which transmits educational programs to specific sites within a 30-40 mile radius.

This system, said Bullington, will



The Simplot-Micron Center for Technology as envisioned by architects Jerrie Wolfe & Associates.

allow BSU to provide continuing education services to local businesses, state agencies and others who purchase the receiving equipment.

The center also will contain equipment which will allow BSU to send transmissions to satellites. The university already has the ability to receive programs.

"With 'uplink and 'downlink' capabilities, we will not only be able to

receive programs, but we will be able to enter the market by producing our own for transmission," Bullington said.

The Center for Technology will also include rooms for videotaping, media development, and teleconferences. Another large room will be reserved for microcomputers that will be used either to teach students or by faculty to develop

computer-assisted instruction.

The Center for Technology is being funded by eight investors in Micron Technology Inc., including Boise industrialist J.R. Simplot. In October they donated 139,000 shares of Micron stock to the university, which were sold for \$3.6 million. In November the firm donated the services of its architectural firm, Jerrie Wolfe & Associates.

Subal Theater goes high tech as new Communication Building

The ghost of the Subal Theater has new company.

The red brick building was the Student Union Building and the social hub of Boise Junior College when a young coed, distraught over being jilted at the prom, purportedly killed herself in the upstairs bathroom. In the intervening years, as the building changed from the Student Union to the music/theater — Subal Theater building in 1967, stories about the ghost of Diana have filtered out like gusts of cold air.

Now, Diana's haunt has been completely remodeled for its new function as the communication department building.

Diana's reaction is still unknown, but communication department chairman Robert Boren is decidedly proud of the remodeled building. His office, filled with stacked boxes and upended cabinets, was the original entrance to the building when it was the Student Union. The 1984 remodeling project cost of \$525,000 is roughly 20 times the cost of the \$26,500 1941 building.

Outside the office, what was originally the student union lounge has been converted to office space. Around the corner and down the hall, painted a crisp white with brown trim, a doorway leads into a darkroom with seven enlarger stations and two wet rooms.

Next door is the journalism lab room, with rows of tables where students will work on typewriters and eventually video display terminals. Like all classrooms and offices in the

new communication department building, the journalism lab is equipped with a wall outlet with jacks for computers, telephones and cable television. When the department obtains the video display terminals, hook-up to a central typesetter will be quick, easy and cheap.

The telephone outlets will permit teleconferencing in the classroom, and with a cable television station operating from the new building, student-produced programs can be monitored anywhere in the building.

"What we've tried to do," says Boren, "is plan the building for the future so we don't have to remodel next week."

Open house

Communication department faculty and students invite the public to attend a Jan. 23 open house at the building from 2-5 p.m. and from 6-8 p.m. Tours of the new facility will be available and refreshments will be served.

Adjoining the journalism lab is a yet-to-be-filled graphics lab. Across the hallway is a large television studio, with a glass partitioned control booth at one end and a lighting grid criss-crossing the ceiling above. This is the studio for the new Channel 27 (see related story). The department will teach students television production here, and community groups, students and other Boise State departments will be able to produce their own programs for cable broadcasting over Channel 27.

The television studio, like the new department library next to it, are facilities the communication department has never had before, notes Boren. The facility opens new options in broadcasting courses and degrees.

Upstairs, following the winding wrought-iron banister, one arrives at the old Subal Theater. The top floor served as the Student Union ballroom until 1967 when the present Student

(Continued on page 3)

BSU earns re-accreditation

BSU's academic and vocational-technical programs received a formal stamp of approval this month with the announcement that they have been re-accredited by the Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges.

That association is the only university-wide accrediting body in the Northwest. BSU also has specific program accreditation in areas such as education, business, nursing, and social work.

The association granted accreditation status to Boise State for a 10-year period after a team of 14 evaluators visited the campus in October to interview faculty, staff, and students, and to examine library holdings, equipment, and facilities. The team was led by Dr. Richard Swenson, vice provost at Utah State University.

BSU President John Keiser said the accreditation is important because it means the university's programs meet or exceed national standards of excellence. "We are pleased to receive their endorsement. The evaluation team had many positive remarks about the institution as well as excellent suggestions for improvement," he said.

In its report, the evaluation team said Idaho's universities suffer from a lack of state funds, but praised Boise State for using private support to develop its programs.

"There is no doubt that the lack of adequate financial resources is a problem for Boise State University, as well as all of the state-supported institutions of higher education in Idaho.

"In spite of limited support, Boise State University is moving forward largely because of support from the community at large and the private sector in particular. It is predicted that the future will see an increase in partnership arrangements with business and industry, which will be mutually beneficial to both parties."

The team also said the "quality, dedication, and loyalty to Boise State University on the part of the faculty, staff, and administration is outstanding, especially in view of the low economic support provided by the state."

The evaluation team warned that quality could suffer if budgets aren't increased.

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CAMPUS NEWS

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BSU's history chronicled

Boise State has been a junior college, college and university. Four presidents and countless faculty and students have watched the campus mushroom.

History professor Glen Barrett has detailed the institution's history in *Boise State University: Searching for Excellence, 1932-1984*. The 240-page book is just off the press at BSU's Printing and Graphic Services.

About half the book deals with the early years — those with Bishop Middleton Barnwell and Eugene Chaffee at the helm. The other half chronicles the John Barnes and John Keiser administrations.

Barrett said throughout the book he tried to present a mix of administrative, student, faculty and alumni history and commentary. He traveled the state, garnering information from past trustees, students and presidents of not only Boise State but other institutions of higher education. He said he tried to place the school's history "in a larger setting," taking into consideration state, regional and national trends in higher education.

Boise Junior College's beginnings were in the depths of the Depression. "Some people said the Bishop (the college's founder) could not possibly succeed because of financial conditions . . . all the Idaho schools were suffering."

Still, the need for a junior college was generally recognized because many students couldn't afford to travel 400 miles to Moscow or to go out of state. And, Boise's movers and shakers thought a junior college would improve the city's image and supported the school in various ways.

Some say the city and its businesses have been too involved in the institution, Barrett indicated. Chaffee was criticized, he said, for his close ties to the Boise business community, "but the trend throughout the country at that time was in that direction."

Barrett said a "business-like, efficient operation is what our experience has always been." It's somewhat reflective of the city's conservative atmosphere.

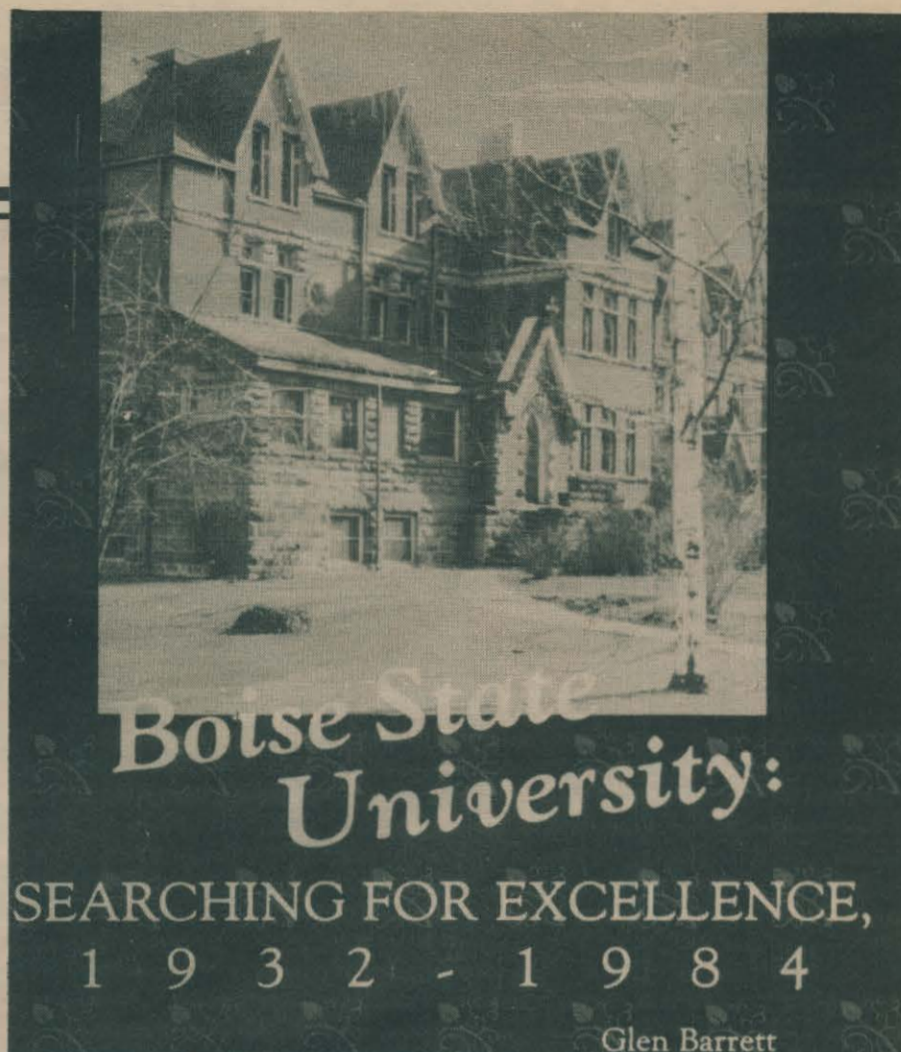
That conservatism showed during what were years of unrest on other college campuses in the 1960s. Only one student march was ever organized at what was then Boise State College.

A BSC student, a Caldwell High School graduate, tried to organize a chapter of Students for a Democratic Society on campus. He wasn't allowed to register the following semester.

While the 60s and early 70s were a time of unrest on many campuses, they were a time of expansion at Boise State. Barrett said when Barnes arrived on campus in 1967, "he had a tough job. There was tremendous growth in the physical plant and curriculum — it was a hectic place."

Two years after he arrived, Boise Junior College became Boise State College, a four-year institution.

When John Keiser arrived on campus in 1978, Barrett said he



impressed people with his "humility" and academic expertise.

Under Keiser's administration, the University has seen its core curriculum strengthened and several new facilities — including the Pavilion and the Morrison Center for the Performing Arts — brought to campus.

Barrett was commissioned by President John Keiser's office to write the book in commemoration of the University's 50th anniversary in 1982. Its audience, Barrett said, will be "extremely local" — alumni, townspeople, faculty, trustees. It will be available at the BSU Bookstore.

Bulletin Board

NINE BSU STUDENTS NAMED TO "WHO'S WHO"

Nine Boise State University students have been selected for inclusion in the 1985 edition of "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

Those selected for the publication were honored Dec. 11 at a reception in the Lookout Room of the BSU Student Union Building. They are: Diane Dodds, Margaret V. Dodge, Thomas L. Lofland, David Wayne Shada, and Lori D. Taylor, all Boise; Kevin J. Cunha, Albion; John E. Chandler, III, Yorktown, Va.; Dana Grover, Enterprise, Ore.; and Cindi Morrow Asher, San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Outstanding students have been honored in the annual directory since its first publication in 1934 for their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extra-curricular activities and potential for future success.

CUNNINGHAM SCHOLARSHIPS

Laura Moore Cunningham scholarship recipients for 1984-85 at Boise State were honored recently at a BSU Foundation luncheon.

The scholars are: Diahann M. Laird and Liane M. Lemons, accounting; Kimberly A. Bostock and Michael S. Mathews, political science; Charlene Jones and Russell P. Markus, English-secondary education; Juan R. Barbosa, management-behavior; Tammy L. Crain, social work; Martin Godina, production management; Donna M. Hallock, drafting technology; Merrilyn D. Hiemstra, child care; Mark A. Kennedy, bachelor of applied science; Lorinda L. Niebusch, communication; Paula J. Solee, music; Valerie Stephan, psychology; Sue Tennant, sociology; Andres Trejo, radiologic science; Lina J. Vines, elementary education; Susan D. Walker, anthropology; Terry Walker, physical education-secondary education; and Kimberly Welsh, finance.

The Cunningham Foundation was established by the late Laura Moore Cunningham, a member of the founding family of the Idaho First National Bank, to provide annual grants to higher education, hospitals and other organizations.

FIVE COMMISSIONED

Five new U.S. Army officers were commissioned at ceremonies conducted by the Boise State University Department of Military Science Dec. 14.

Those commissioned second lieutenants and the branches they are assigned to are:

Scott Lane, Nampa, Field Artillery; James Silsby, Meridian, Military Intelligence; Rosa E. Estrada, Adjutant General; Jackie L. Russell, Quartermaster, and Tracey L. Talley, U.S. Army Reserves.

Lane, Silsby, Estrada, and Russell will be stationed on active duty at bases throughout the

world after attending basic officer courses this spring.

CPA REVIEW COURSE BEINGS JAN. 21

A Certified Public Accounting review course will be taught at Boise State University beginning Jan. 21 and continuing through April 27. BSU College of Business accounting faculty members teaching the course and the subjects they will cover are: Jerold R. Millier, auditing, investments and governmental accounting, Feb. 18-Feb. 25 and March 23-April 8; William C. Lathen, tax accounting, March 11-21; William O. Stratton, financial accounting and theory of accounting, Jan. 29-Feb. 16; Russell T. Gingras, managerial, cost and quantitative accounting, Feb. 28-March 9; and Ursula Kettlewell, business law, April 11-27.

The class will meet Monday and Thursday evenings from 7-10 p.m. and Saturday mornings from 8 a.m.-noon in room 214 of the BSU Business Building.

The subjects included in the course may be taken separately or as a whole.

Cost of the entire course is \$720 if pre-registered before Jan. 10. The textbook *CPA Examination Review* by Delaney and Gleim, 11th edition, may be purchased at the BSU bookstore for \$75.

Individual subject registration fees vary, and there will be a late registration charge for applications received after Jan. 10.

Registration applications may be obtained from Jerold Millier, BSU Accounting Dept., Room 214, Business Building, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, 385-1290.

BOWLER SCORES HIGH

Boise State bowler Janet Woolum led the Bronco women's team to Peterson-point honors at the recent BSU Invitational tournament.

Woolum scored 244 her last game, finishing with a 2,004 for 11 games at an 182 average. The game gave her second high for the tournament.

The Bronco women totaled 82.86 points to win the team title over Washington State's 77.85.

ORIGINAL PLAY WRITTEN HERE

A play written during an independent study project last summer at BSU was recently staged at Meridian High School.

Roboto, written and directed by Naomi Aman Trotter, is about a woman who makes robots, and criminals who want to steal her technology.

Trotter, the high school's drama director, wrote the play with the interests of her students in mind, and the characters include break dancers and a rock 'n' roll music group.

The production was the winner of a recent district drama award.

On the air

BSU to begin broadcasting

By Glenn Oakley
BSU News Services

Imagine a television station open to the public — a channel that local groups or individuals could use to entertain or inform; a channel that broadcasts university courses in astronomy and fitness training, experimental theater by local actors, university gymnastics competition, debate on community issues, a show on contemporary art on display at the local museum, local musical performances, and more.

Early in 1985, given State Board of Education approval, such a public access television station will be broadcasting from the new communication department building at Boise State University. The station, Channel 27, will be available at no extra

charge to all subscribers of United Cable. It will not be affiliated with public station KAIT, also housed at Boise State, or with Instructional Television Fixed Service, a new system that will broadcast courses to discrete sites.

Channel 27 is a cooperative venture by Boise State and United Cable. United Cable will provide the equipment for a permanent television studio and two portable studios, plus a director and a technician to manage the station and help groups and individuals produce their own programs. Boise State will provide the studio — a clean, modern facility in the newly remodeled Subal Theater building, now the communication department building.

Communication department chairman Robert Boren said no programming has been scheduled yet for the new channel, but it, like radio station KBSU, will serve as an alternative medium, as well as a training facility.

From 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily, the communication department will have exclusive access to the production facilities, which will be used to teach courses in television production. From 4 p.m. to 4 a.m. the production facilities will be available to groups or individuals.

Boise State is guaranteed 50 percent of the prime time — 4:30-11:30 p.m. — for broadcasting, Boren said. The publicly produced programs would air during the other half of prime time, and the channel will broadcast 24 hours a day.

"The hope is the community will

respond to the extent that there will be a regular program schedule," said Boren. He said a board with equal representation from Boise State, United Cable and the Boise community will screen proposed programs, but the only standing restriction will be that programs will not violate community standards or the law. "Beyond that," said Boren, "it's whatever people are creative enough to do, or concerned enough to do."

Noting that complicated issues of local interest are often condensed into three minute segments on the local news, Boren said Channel 27 could be used by the various parties in such issues to present their positions in depth.

In addition to providing the public with its own station, Channel 27 will provide the communication department with a modern television studio for instruction. Currently, communication students seeking experience in television production have relied solely on internships at existing commercial stations.

Under the new arrangement, said Boren, students will still make full use of internships, but they will enter the internships with a solid working knowledge of television production. The facilities also open the possibility of a broadcasting option being offered to communication majors.

Commission, BSU plan to strengthen real estate program

BSU and the Idaho Real Estate Commission are currently planning to strengthen the real estate major program at the university, according to dean of the BSU College of Business Dr. Thomas Stitzel.

Included in that effort will be the formation of an advisory committee with members from the real estate industry and related businesses, a search for real estate faculty, the development of an internship pro-

gram and establishment of a student chapter of a real estate association such as Rho Epsilon, as well as a search for scholarship and program funding.

"Surveys of real estate buyers and sellers, practitioners and educators indicate that a definite need exists in Idaho for more knowledge about real estate. Consumers want to be better educated and are demanding a higher degree of professionalism in the

industry," Stitzel said.

Real estate majors have a variety of career opportunities, ranging from residential sales to investment analysis, appraising and teaching, and the expanded BSU program is expected to respond to the needs of students, industry and the public, he said.

Financial support for such programs in other areas of the country has come from private industry, con-

tract research, trade associations, special seminars, licensing fees, and private individuals, Stitzel said.

Faculty qualifications for the program will include academic real estate background in addition to experience in the profession, he said.

For information about the BSU real estate program, contact Richard Payne in the BSU Department of Economics, 385-1478, or Michael P. Gray, executive director of the Idaho Real Estate Commission, 334-3285.

New magazine features research

Research has become an increasingly important facet of Boise State's mission in the last few years. To recognize that fact and to make the public aware of some of the interesting and exciting projects on campus, a research publication will make its debut in January.

BSU/Search: Discoveries Serving Citizens will be a biannual publication of the Office of University Relations, in conjunction with the University Research Center. The title, according to BSU President John Keiser, "explains the importance of research at Boise State, where faculty

enhance the quality of life in Idaho by expanding the base of knowledge about our human and environmental resources."

Articles in *Search* will cover every kind of scholarly pursuit at Boise State — from the pure research of lattice ordered groups by mathematician Rick Ball to the English department's prolific, and much honored, literary and scholarly publications. The magazine will often carry articles that illustrate the research partnerships formed for the common good between private and public sectors.

Communication building

Continued from page one

Union Building was constructed and the floor was converted into an intimate 120-seat theater. It became known as the Subal — a contraction of SUB and ballroom.

It now houses unique classroom space and the new KBSU facilities.

Two large classrooms are divided by a corridor, with one-way glass separating corridor and classroom. The corridor is equipped with stands and ever-present outlet plugs. These classrooms will be used primarily for instruction involving video.

The new KBSU facilities are down the hall beyond a door that can be locked for security late at night when the station continues to play music for night owls and insomniacs.

In addition to the on-air studio, there are two production rooms where students and staff can pre-record programs. KBSU, presently operating from a weathered house on University Drive has only the on-air studio. "They'll be able to do higher quality things at KBSU," says Boren.

The new building will be in full operation for spring semester.

BSU re-accredited

Continued from page one

"If this (low budgets) is not remedied within the near future, deterioration in the quality of the institution will be inevitable. The problem of inadequate faculty salaries must be faced, as well as the provision of budgets for maintenance and replacement of the vast array of equipment necessary for a quality education for today's and tomorrow's students.

"These are serious problems and must become a matter of concern for those able to remedy the situation," the report said.

In its report 10 years ago, the accrediting association was concerned about BSU's poor facilities in physical education and the performing arts. Those deficiencies have been corrected, the report said, with the addition of the Morrison Center and Pavilion.

The team noted that of the \$47 million BSU has spent on new facilities, less than 30 percent came from state appropriations, "again evidence of the cooperative entrepreneur attitude which is building the institution."

The team recommended that BSU expand its faculty research and graduate programs; but before that can

occur, the university must increase faculty, upgrade equipment, and improve library holdings.

Keiser said BSU has several master's degrees in the planning stages, and has begun to identify sources outside the university which might help those programs.

The accrediting team commended the university for:

- A well-received academic advising program.
 - Revised general education requirements and innovative teaching methods in interdisciplinary studies.
 - A policy of computer literacy in all programs.
 - An "aesthetically pleasing" campus.
 - Establishment for a "rich partnership" with the community.
- Among the suggestions the team made were:
- Complete the computerized student record system.
 - Review status of foreign languages.
 - Make "every effort" to employ more women in professional positions.
 - Develop maintenance and replacement schedules for equipment.

Disaster is his business

National Guard chief oversees Idaho's calamities

ALUMNI

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

When James Brooks got out of the Army in 1947, he only knew how to do two things — fly an airplane and drive a dump truck.

"And I didn't want to do either of them for a living." So, he decided on an education, and because the institutions in his native Southern California were overloaded with veterans, he migrated north to Boise Junior College. Brooks was familiar with the area after working construction on the Air Force bases in Boise and Pocatello — and after meeting the woman in Boise he'd eventually marry.

He chose Boise again after he'd graduated from BJC and from Oregon State University in civil engineering. In 1951, he went to work for Idaho's National Guard.

Now Brooks is General James Brooks, Idaho's adjutant general and, with two stars, the state's highest ranking military official.

Brooks is in the disaster business. When calamity strikes Idaho, Brooks and the National Guard are there. He has seen a fair number of mishaps in his 34 years with the Guard; since he was appointed adjutant general 10 years ago, there have been five presidentially declared disasters.

"The governor sends us to do the job. We go out and cope with the situation as best we can, but we never take over. Local government is always in control. We just support them," Brooks said.

Sometimes that support comes in the form of technical assistance, for instance, planning the massive clean up after the Teton Dam burst in 1980, or deciding what to do with the ash in Northern Idaho spewed by Mount St. Helens.

"They pay us to be ready. That's one of the challenges of the Guard," he said.

To be ready, those who join the National Guard participate in training sessions one weekend a month and two weeks during the summer. The training is identical to that given in the regular armed forces.

Being ready has taken on a larger meaning with the advent of an all-volunteer force. When National Guard troops were mobilized in the past, "you'd get a three or four day alert, then you'd get 30 days at home to get ready, take care of personal affairs. Then, they'd figure out what military installation you were going to." The process took about seven months.

"That changed with the all-volunteer force. The size of the regular force now is so small that they have to have us and they have to have us now. Where it used to be seven months, you won't even get seven weeks now."

Brooks said for that reason — and because the stakes of conflict are so much higher now — "it means that we have to be better trained and more ready."

"A sense of urgency has taken over. What we do, we have to do in a more professional manner. The greatest challenge is, how much can you expect



from a part-time force?"

Still, Brooks said his "job is more a management position than a military commander." He has a host of unit directors all over the state under his administration who plan the training sessions "and plan for peace as well as war time." Brooks manages a \$50 million a year operation, which also includes the state's Bureau of Disaster Services.

William Keppler, dean of BSU's College of Arts and Sciences, is Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Idaho and a friend of Brooks'.

"I know of no other adjutant general who's had to deal with so many kinds of disasters," Keppler said. "He's had as many kinds of challenges as one could possibly face, and he's handled them all with skill and calm."

Brooks won't have to face those disasters or chal-

lenges come spring. He's retiring, "going to Garden Valley and building myself a house."

Pickett is top cowboy

The Number One cowboy in the world is Dee Pickett, a former BSU quarterback.

Pickett was named World Champion All-Around Cowboy at the National Finals Rodeo at Oklahoma City Dec. 10.

Pickett played for the Broncos from 1976-78, sharing the quarterback position with Hoskin Hogan on the 1977 team. In spring, 1978, he decided not to play football his senior year, but to continue his rodeoing career.

IN TOUCH

JOBS & PROMOTIONS:

Randy Hilda (BA, Business) serves as the manager of the new Idaho First National Bank which opened in American Falls this December.

Brian Clancy (Mechanics, '84) is employed as a truck mechanic at Western Equipment Co. of Boise.

Debbie Cate (Info. Science, '83) has recently been hired to work for Provident Savings & Loan in Boise.

Karl Stemmler Jr. ('72) is teaching special education classes at Anderson Union High School in Anderson, Calif.

Rob Perez (Communications, BA) has been named corporate banking officer in the corporate banking department of the Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

Rob Parsons (BS, Biology/Sec. Ed., '84) is employed by the Boise Independent School District teaching earth science, general science and coaching at Hillside Junior High School.

Jerrold Smith (Management, BBA) has been

promoted to assistant manager at the Caldwell office of Idaho First National Bank.

David D. Johnson (Bus. Management, BA, '84) is currently employed with Idaho Power Company.

Kathryn Subia (English/Sec. Ed., BA, '84) is teaching English and coaching volleyball at Lake Hazel Jr. High.

Kevin Dane has been promoted to manager of the installment loan department at the Rupert office of First Security Bank of Idaho.

Anne Little (Bus. Administration, BBA, '84) has joined the staff at the Executive Hotel and Spa in Calif.

Dean Allen (BA, Sociology) has contracted with St. Mary's Hospital to do private counseling.

MISCELLANEOUS

Gregory Riddlemoser ('81) was awarded silver wings following graduation from U.S. Air Force navigator training at Mather Air Force Base, Calif.

Rodney Elsenberg (BS, Chemistry, '84) is currently attending graduate school at Oregon State University, the Ph.D program in chemistry.

Sandra Fichter ('82) was involved in a NATO-sponsored exercise by participating in the Army's return of forces to Germany and the Air Force's Crested Cap exercises. She is currently a movement control officer with the 3rd Infantry Division in West Germany.

Ron Barker (Social Work, '74) is the recipient of a special award in the 1984 National College Poetry Contest sponsored by International Publications. His award-winning poem *Hummingbird* will be published in the organization's semi-annual anthology, *American Collegiate Poets*.

Air National Guard Staff Sgt. **Douglas H. Bryson** has graduated from the avionics sensor systems specialist course at Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.

Air Force Maj. **William J. Corbett III** has been decorated with the third award of the Meritorious Service Medal at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

Air Force Reserve 2nd Lt. **Michael O. Burton** has completed the U.S. Air Force Military indoctrination for medical service officers at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas.

WEDDINGS

Kelvin Calkins and **Julle Gutenberger**, Aug. 25 (Boise)

Dale Gray and **Tammy Richcreek**, Sept. 15 (Boise)

LeAnne Hammons and **Greg Ballard**, Oct. 20 (Caldwell)

Jon Turner and **Davell Brickert**, Oct. 6 (Boise)

Bret Hogge and **Stacy Wickman**, Sept. 22 (Boise)

Jerry Thurman and **Darla Kolsky**, Sept. 21 (Nampa)

Michael Adcox and **Mary Chivers**, Aug. 25 (Seattle)

Steven Noyes and **Karen Mendiola**, Sept. 22 (Boise)

Edward Morrison and **Yvonne Tankersley**, Oct. 6 (Tacoma)

Rodney Skyles and **Anna Bryant**, Oct. 4 (Minneapolis)

Kelly Lyon and **Alan Anderson**, Sept. 22 (Boise)

Hall of Fame

Six new members given athletic honor

Boise State University added six new members to its Athletic Hall of Fame last November. Inductees ranged from Dr. Eugene Chaffee, who was on the original faculty when BJC opened in 1932, to Jake Jacoby, who just last spring won the NCAA championship in the high jump.

Other inductees included Gus Urresti (football), Ben Jayne (football), Ron Austin (basketball), and Don Hutt (football).

Chaffee, a history teacher, was named president of Boise Junior College in 1936 and served in that capacity until 1967. During that period he built a junior college that had a national reputation in both academics and athletics. He forged close relationships with the community, and led the passage of several bond issues to construct buildings on the junior college campus.

Urresti has been close to Bronco football ever since the school began competing in the early 1930s. Then he was a hard-running fullback. Since, he has driven the team bus, and been a fixture at practices and games for more than 40 years. Urresti served the community for more than 30 years in the Boise Police Department, retiring as a captain.

Austin's name dots the basketball record books. Competing from 1968-71, fans remember him as one of the most explosive scorers in BSU history. He is second on the career scoring list and still holds the record for season scoring, with 24.5 points in the 1970-71 season. He also scored 42 points in one game, a record that still stands. He now resides in Patterson, New Jersey.

Hutt was an All-America selection in 1972 and in 1973 after leading the Broncos to the semifinals in the Division II playoffs. He is still the all-time leading pass receiver for the Broncos. He played in the East-West all star game and competed for Hawaii in the World Football League. Hutt now manages a recreation complex in McCall.

Jayne was a leader on the undefeated football teams of 1947-48. An end, he was named a junior college All-America after the 1948 season. He earned a forestry degree at the University of Idaho, and later a doctorate at Yale. Jayne now is the Dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Duke University.

Jacoby, a senior at BSU, jumped to new heights last year, winning the 1984 NCAA outdoor championship and placing third indoors. He also competed in the Olympic Trials in Los Angeles, and was named an All-America for his results at the NCAA meets. The best high jumper in BSU history, he is the first student named to the Hall of Fame.



Don Hutt

Ron Austin

Eugene Chaffee

Gus Urresti

Jake Jacoby

Ben Jayne

Quality affected as funding drops

This year alumni from Idaho's four institutions of higher education will jointly lobby the legislature for increased funding. In this column Michael Gwartney, a former legislator, former trustee of the BSU Foundation, and current member of the U-I alumni association board of directors, issues a call to alumni across the state to become stronger advocates for higher education.

By Michael Gwartney

It is no secret that higher education has taken a beating from Idaho's fiscal budget problems during the last six years. With four four-year institutions and two junior colleges, Idaho's 900,000 residents have a heavy load to bear.

The share of the state budget allocated to higher education has decreased to approximately 14 percent; a drop from 21 percent in 1978. The university and college presidents have responded admirably with more efficient operations — but we must ask, how is the quality of education being impacted?

Obviously larger classes, lower-paid professors and rising costs at some point in time affect quality. For example, at Boise State University, budget cutbacks have forced the school to drop many degree programs and certain athletic programs. Waiting lists exist for classes such as English, data processing and math, with the current faculty staffing schedules unable to pick up the excess.

At the UI three deans and a vice president have left the university for positions offering significantly higher salaries, and several academic programs have been dropped. The story is the same at Idaho State

University, where no salary increases were given in 1983 and positions have been cut.

The potential gap between mediocrity and quality in Idaho's higher education system is the most serious issue facing our legislators in the 1985 session. The Idaho Legislature will respond to the needs of its constituency, but first, as alumni, our voice must be heard. It is imperative we tell our legislators of our concerns for Idaho's educational health.

There are aspects of the higher education system which touch virtually every Idahoan's life. Higher education must be viewed as an investment — a down payment on advancing tomorrow's productivity, scientific achievements and day-to-day standard of living.

Research in areas vitally important to Idaho is conducted at all our state schools. Business leaders from throughout the state have warned against the deterioration of our universities in public testimony to the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry's Task Force on Higher Education. To attract and keep business in Idaho, there needs to be a skilled labor force and high quality education facilities for employees and their children. Without strong teaching, research and continuing education programs, Idahoans will not be able to compete on a national level.

From agriculture, business and engineering to water resource management, Idaho's higher education system affects all of us. It is truly an investment — an investment with real present and future returns.

It's time to get concerned. It's time to review the deterioration in quality at our educational institutions.

There are some 50,000 alumni of Idaho's higher education system residing in the state. It's imperative that we resolve the growing conflict between the Legislature and higher education's need for adequate funding. We must let our neighbors and legislators know about our concerns for the erosion in the quality of our higher education system. It's not a cost, it's an investment — your investment and mine.

BSU hosts Big Sky basketball tourney

The Coors Light Big Sky Basketball Tournament will be hosted by Boise State March 7-9 at the Pavilion.

According to BSU Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier, this is the first time that the Big Sky Conference has selected a pre-determined tournament site. "This event is a great opportunity for Treasure Valley fans to see all eight conference teams in action," Bleymaier said.

Ticket packages for the tournament are now on sale at the BSU Varsity Center for \$21 for all seven games.

The tickets will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis, and tournament officials anticipate that seating will be sold out by mid-February, Bleymaier said.

1985 BIG SKY CONFERENCE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

March 7, 8 and 9, 1985

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Address _____
City _____ State _____
Zip _____ Phone _____

| | No. | Price | Total |
|------------------------|-----|---------|---------|
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Terminal visions

Class examines atomic fallout on

music, films

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

"Since a nuclear holocaust might mean not only an incalculable loss of life and property, but the end of all civilization — some think the end of all life on earth — we are in a unique situation never before faced by humanity, which requires our most serious attention," according to Boise psychologist Martin Seidenfeld.

Known to area radio audiences as "Dr. Marty," Seidenfeld organized and led discussion for the fall BSU special topics course Nuclear Arms: The Issue of Our Times.

"I am very strongly in favor of nuclear arms control, of putting more of our efforts into diplomatic channels," said Seidenfeld, who calls himself a "congenital do-gooder."

"I have to do what I can about the nuclear threat, and I have to be reasonable about it. Surely our only hope is to have education and increased awareness.

"God doesn't require you to come up with all the answers, all the solutions, but neither does he free you to abstain from problems. By being here, by trying to educate yourself, you are receiving less of a gift than a burden," Seidenfeld told the class.

Students attending the class heard professionals analyze the historical, psychological, economic, political, medical and theological aspects of the nuclear era.

Several of the three-hour evening classes were devoted to the influence of nuclear development and the threat of annihilation on the arts.

These explorations, BSU English teacher James Maguire said, "are necessary for our understanding of ourselves, our society."

"People have speculated about how the world will end for thousands of years," Maguire said.

He discussed Warren W. Wager's work *Terminal Visions: The Literature of Last Things*, a volume which traces Western visions of the world's end from ancient times to the present and includes a bibliography that lists more than 300 novels, stories, play and poems.

"I think any book on the nuclear

subject is pretty powerful to me," Maguire said, citing several types of literature dealing with atomic destruction.

Wagar points out that there are only a certain number of ways to imagine the end of the world. One of them, the cyclical view, is a vision of only a few survivors who live to start over and do it all again, as in *A Canticle for Liebowitz* by Walter Miller.

Another technique, Maguire said, is not to deal with war or its aftermath, but to keep studying the possibility of destruction in the future, as does Wright Morris in *Ceremony in Lone-tree* and Lewis Thomas in his 1983 best-seller *Late Night Thoughts on Listening to Mahler's Ninth Symphony*.

Black Rain by the Japanese author Masuji Ibuse, a novel about the bombing of Hiroshima and its aftermath, is realistic, "something we can understand about the aftermath of that tragedy," Maguire said.

There are also speculative visions like those of Bernard Malamud's *God's Grace*, Maguire said, "which are even more bitter and savage than the works of the 18th century satirist Jonathan Swift."

Music critic and part-time English instructor Norman Weinstein told the class music of the atomic era ranges from gospel to rock 'n' roll, country and contemporary reggae from Jamaica, emerging from both far left and right-wing viewpoints.

Weinstein played excerpts from the sound track of *Atomic Cafe*, a cinema exaggeration of nuclear issues, and other music drawn from the governmental view of survival in the 1950s, as well as right-wing literature.

He used such country songs as *Jesus Hits Like an Atom Bomb*, an exhortation to quit worrying too much about atomic war, as that deflects one from thinking about the coming of Christ, and *Talking Atom*, a piece from the left-wing perspective that shows the necessity for individuals to solve their differences to avoid nuclear conflict.

A number of the reggae songs dramatize holocaust and hit at what the U.S. and Soviet Union do to hurt

in a college atmosphere with others who have similar interests."

Students and teachers selected will meet in small group sessions, work on individual projects, and will also participate in evening activities involving Central American music and dancing, as well as recreation events such as swimming and picnicking, Martin said.

Students and teachers interested in applying for the Central American Studies Program should contact Carol Martin, BSU English Department, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, telephone 385-1199 or 385-1246.

Registration set for January 16

Priority and open registration for the Boise State spring semester is scheduled Jan. 16 in the Pavilion. Drop-add registration for pre-registered students is scheduled Jan. 15.

Priority registration for new



the third world countries in the composers' eyes.

Atomic Innocence: Nuclear Experiences was English professor Lonnie Willis's topic as he discussed the adaptations of nuclear themes to cinema.

"It seemed to me that the films show a progression from an era when we were very interested in nuclear affairs to an era when we were more enlightened," Willis said.

Earlier movies, made with governmental approval, such as *A Gathering of Eagles* with Rock Hudson, allowed films of B 24's and Strategic Air Command bases, Willis said, while later ones like *The Bedford Incident*, made at about the same time that filmmakers began to run into trouble with the Pentagon, showed the possibilities of something going wrong.

"Stanley Kubrick's *Dr. Strangelove*,

freshmen, transfer students and students who are continuing or re-entering will be from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Wednesday. To be eligible for enrollment registration during those hours, students must have been enrolled during fall semester or must have been accepted for registration by Jan. 4.

Priority registration will be conducted according to the alphabetic schedule listed in the BSU spring bulletin.

Open registration will be conducted from 4-6 p.m. Wednesday on a first come-first served basis.

Pre-registered students may drop and add classes Tuesday from 1-4 p.m. at entrance 4 of the Pavilion, also according to an alphabetic schedule listed in the bulletin.

Fulbright scholar to teach at BSU

A visiting Fulbright Scholar from the University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia will teach at Boise State University during the 1985 spring semester for

or *How I Learned to Love the Bomb* is probably the one film about nuclear problems that will remain as a work of art because of its satire, its grotesque humor about the failure of men and the failure of equipment," Willis said.

"Now we have come to films which dramatize things other than nuclear holocaust, which tackle nuclear problems outside the military such as *The China Syndrome* with Jane Fonda and Jack Lemmon.

"Everyone in the class has expected problems with nuclear failure, and there was a fairly clean consensus that we have to be very careful in the future," Willis said.

He lauded the recent film *Testament* starring Jane Alexander as being, "so convincing because it's toned down — the least hysterical film about a nuclear strike that I've ever seen.

"What you see are the psychological effects, the crumbling of society. There is no rampant hysteria such as in films like *The Day After*. This one is scarier because it's much more believable.

"It's taken from the concerns of women, of mothers. What happens to nurturing, to the structure of the family? How do we care for people?"

It was those same concerns that led physical education professor Jean Boyles to take the class to learn more about how to work toward halting nuclear arms escalation.

"I consider the nuclear issue very important," she said. "We students all have the same thought — 'What can we do about it?'"

"From all the evidence we hear, there's no way you're going to survive, but even though maybe there's no easy solution, we have to find ways. We need more time, more emphasis," she said.

"When we think about the Ethiopian famine, then all the money we're putting into nuclear programs, we realize there's something so wrong with that situation. What we need is a positive course of action."

"I liked what Jim Maguire said, 'We're here. We survived today.' All of us want to make sure that we keep on surviving, that the world survives."

the Department of Economics.

Dragoljub Stojanov, a specialist in international economics, will teach courses on the political economy of Yugoslavia and on comparative economics.

The Fulbright senior scholar, an associate professor of economics at the University of Sarajevo, is the author of numerous articles about international economics, and of the books *International Finance, International Monetary Systems of Developing Countries, and Import Substitution and Export Competition of Bosnia and Cercegovina*.

The Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence Program is funded by the U.S. Information Agency to strengthen the international dimension of teaching programs at institutions with limited opportunities to receive foreign scholars and to develop or enrich established area studies or international programs.

BSU professor of economics Peter M. Lichtenstein is the local host and coordinator for Stojanov's semester at BSU.

Central American culture study set

A study of Central American culture for outstanding Idaho junior high school students has been funded at Boise State University by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for \$39,829.

The June 10-25 project, which was preceded last summer with a pilot session for 30 students and five teachers funded by the Association for the Humanities in Idaho is open this year to 50 students and 10 teachers.

The exploration of the history, cultural anthropology and languages of Central America and the area's religious, political, social and economic diversity will be open to students finishing eighth or ninth grades this spring.

The program is directed by BSU professor of English Carol Martin, who called it "an exciting opportunity for outstanding students to work

Real men do watch opera

Opera films challenge stereotypes

By Glenn Oakley
BSU News Services

Opera in America suffers from the "blue-haired lady syndrome," says Boise State University assistant professor of music Jeanne Belfy, referring to the notion that "it's not the sort of thing real men are going to see."

But Belfy and Lynn Berg, assistant professor of music who teaches opera at BSU, sees an increasing interest and acceptance of opera in the United States, propelled in large part by television and film productions of opera.

Notably, the movie *Amadeus*, the story of operatic composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, has been a critical and box office success. Apparently many movie-goers have left the theaters with a penchant for Mozart. The newspaper *USA Today* reported sales of Mozart albums up by 30 percent in Los Angeles. Even music by the relatively mediocre Salieri — Mozart's nemesis in the movie — has attracted record buyers. In Boise, Budget Tapes and Records reports an increase in Mozart sales, both of the *Amadeus* soundtrack, as well as other recordings.

The flush of interest in opera can be expected to continue as two new opera-based movies are released: *Carmen*, the film production of the opera by the same title, and *Wagner*, the late Richard Burton's epic portrayal of the influential and controversial German opera composer Richard Wagner. (*Wagner's* release is being delayed by the difficulties in editing the nine-hour long movie to a more manageable length.)

"I think they are finding out that opera is not as stodgy — that opera really can be fun," says Berg. And also sexual, violent and suspenseful. Berg muses that many operas would receive an "R" rating if they were subject to the same system as the motion picture industry. He mentions *Salome* by Richard Strauss, an opera in which the severed head of John the Baptist is sung to and kissed.

Belfy and Berg noted that even some of their music students are turned off by opera — without ever having experienced it. *Amadeus* has sparked interest and dialogue in music classes, they said. "A movie like that will really lay the groundwork," says Belfy. "It validates the thing for them to know it's a commercial, popular success."

Belfy and Berg view opera's reputation as a boring medium attractive only to blue-haired ladies with rhinestone opera glasses as a uniquely American attitude. "Every little town has an opera house in Germany," notes Belfy. "Everyday people like to go see opera. It's only in this country that people are afraid of culture."

Berg, who studied music for three years in Vienna, Austria, recalls that the people would often bring their children to operas, such as Mozart's *The Magic Flute*, which is based on German folklore.

Belfy says Americans have two obstacles to overcome to enjoy opera. The first obstacle is, "It's in a different language and they can't understand it." Many operas are sung in the English translation, she notes,



but sometimes the original language is kept because "it fits." In either case, Belfy says the audience needs to understand the plot before they go to the theater.

"The second thing they hate are 'those screechy women's voices.' Some of them never get over that," she says. But Belfy says the singing in

opera "is like watching athletes." The energy produced, the physical limits striven for are not dissimilar.

Local interest in opera will be tested May 3 and 4 when the music department, under the direction of Berg, will produce *A Hand of Bridge* by Samuel Barber and selections from contemporary American operas. A

Hand of Bridge may be the shortest opera ever written, lasting only nine minutes.

A nine minute opera set around a card table may not be most Americans' idea of opera, but then Berg hopes that people's conception of what opera is is being happily rearranged.

Children's theater aims for junior high schoolers

"Theater is seen as an elitist medium," remarks Eloise Bruce, adjunct professor of theater arts and artistic director of Idaho Theater for Youth. In the minds of many, she says, theater is a place "where people dress up in their diamonds and furs. That is intimidating to a lot of people. But if you've been going to the theater since you were three or four years old, you're going to know what's going on." Theater then becomes as comfortable as a ball game or a movie.

That is the idea behind the theater arts department's program of producing plays by adults for children. But the junior high school age group has often been left out of the theater experience, says Bruce. "It seems like sixth to eighth graders are in limbo for theater," she says. "There are not many plays for that age group. We're not sure whether to do children's theater for them or classic theater for them. They've got feet in both worlds, and they get overlooked that way."

The BSU Children's Theater, under the direction of Bruce, produced O. Henry's short story *Gifts of the Magi* in an effort to fill that void. The play was produced Dec. 11 and 13 for Boise junior high school groups, and on Dec. 15 for the general public. It is the first children's play produced in the fall semester and the first play produced primarily

for the junior high schoolers at BSU.

Bruce said she chose *Gifts of the Magi* because, "it lends itself to melodrama, which they (junior high schoolers) really, really like."

The story of the young couple who sacrifice their most treasured possessions in order to buy each other Christmas presents deals with romance and sacrifice, two concepts junior high schoolers are becoming interested in, says Bruce.

"It's a real self-centered age group," she says. "They don't understand sacrifice very much at this age, but they are exploring it." And romance, she believes, is "stuff they're already fantasizing about."

With no script available for *Gifts of the Magi*, Bruce had to write the script herself. "As a piece of theater it — the short story — doesn't do much," she noted. "But thematically it's dynamite." Bruce's solution was to "people the world that surrounds the young lovers." She added characters from other O. Henry short stories, as well as O. Henry himself. These characters added commentary on the events unfolding in the play.

The play was produced by students in Bruce's children's theater class, a class which draws students from theater arts, education and other departments. In spring semester the class will produce a play — most likely a fairytale — which will tour the Boise elementary schools.

RMMLA publishes second BSU issue

The *Rocky Mountain Review of Language and Literature's* second BSU edition, and the first to contain articles and reviews, is now off the presses at the University's Printing and Graphics Services.

Among the reviews published this quarter are analyses of books on Spanish in the Western Hemisphere, French philosopher Marcel Proust, Asian-American literature, Western author Walter Van Tilburg Clark, the language of humor, and poets of Nicaragua.

Contributors of articles and poetry for the magazine include Chilean, Peruvian, Mexican, American and British poets and U.S. professors of Spanish, comparative literature, English, German and professional writing.

The prestigious journal, the quarterly publication of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association, is edited by BSU English professor Carol Martin.

The first edition (Vo. 38, No. 3) published at Boise State last summer contained the RMMIA fall convention program.

The new edition continues the scholarly magazine's tradition of publishing research articles and book reviews, as well as creative fiction and poetry. Some of the articles are printed in the language of their authors.

Jan Widmayer, associate professor of English, is the journal's book review editor.

Kid Stuff

Young children learn best by doing

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

For the very young, learning is much more than an academic exercise. It takes into account social, physical and emotional as well as intellectual abilities.

That, in a nutshell, is the philosophy behind Boise State's early childhood education program, a specialty area in elementary education. Early childhood education's aim is to facilitate child development from birth to age seven. Each year brings a new array of social, emotional, physical and cognitive abilities into play, making the field a complicated, and often highly scientific, one.

"It's very scientific," says Judy French, early childhood education professor. "There's a lot to know."

It seems an understatement as French opens a file drawer in her office and pulls out piles of materials on each age group's skills.

A handout on three-year-olds, for instance, says that they are moving out of the clumsy toddler gait; gross motor skills are improving, while fine motor skills still are not highly developed. Communication skills — vocabulary and expression — are becoming more refined as well.

BSU students in the program must not only learn what each age group's abilities are, but how they interrelate and how they can be used to develop appropriate teaching methods and materials.

In the three-year-old's case, it's probably a good time to introduce concept development. But, the early childhood education specialist also has to know that concepts must be explained in concrete ways for the children to fully understand. So, instead of verbally trying to explain the concept of time with a clock, an instructor would, perhaps, peg certain events to certain times of the day to give the children a sense of sequencing.

Much of early childhood education's philosophy is based on the research of Jean Piaget. He theorizes that learning is literally a hands-on experience for the very young. It's the physical manipulation of materials that fosters understanding.

"Sensory play," French says, "develops the whole neurological system."

It's hard to imagine that handing a child a tray full of items is going to affect her later reading abilities. But, as French explains, through the child's sorting, classifying, matching of items, she makes sense of what's before her — discovers similarities and differences, understands relationships. All are critical to learning concepts through reading.

Not as hard to imagine is physical manipulation's effect on math skills. "In kindergartens, you'll see tubs and tubs, some of junk items, some of beautifully crafted things that children use to learn counting . . . or patterning to understand math concepts."

Michelle Marchante, a senior from Burbank, Calif., is doing her student teaching in a Boise kindergarten. Eventually, she'd like to work in special education, but has started with early childhood to understand the developmental process and thus to



Judy French helps Michael Martin draw a snowman while Christopher Cochell works on his own at BSU's Child Care Center.

better understand special needs.

She uses the suggestions of developmentalists Piaget and Erik Erikson, who believe children need choice in what they study. That choice sparks individual interests and increases social skills as children decide with whom they will work.

After taking 20 minutes to explain several study stations, the children are turned loose to work on what they like. Some make glue and noodle "pictures" of the letter they've just learned through tracing its shape on a partner's back. Two boys rush back to try to take apart an old toaster. Several children sit around a table working on Christmas

tree stitcheries. A pair contemplate the "science" lesson: pushing and pulling toy trucks along a track.

While these exercises may not seem academic, French insists that early education — whether kindergarten, pre-school, day care or social service settings such as Headstart — should be developmentally, not academically geared.

French resists the nationwide push towards academic accountability for young learners. "I'm not a proponent of a heavy-duty academic pre-school or kindergarten setting." She wants children to "have the chance to feel good about school before they're hit with 'you must sit still and you must

do this work.'

"The big difference between early childhood and elementary education is that if you talk about intellectual or cognitive development, you have to consider what's happening emotionally, or physically, or socially. Academic skills aren't necessarily number one."

Besides, she believes there's plenty of academic challenge for advanced learners if a program is properly developed. "Some parents seem to think their child is going to be bored. I see so many kindergartners, and I don't see bored children. I see lots of levels that provide for what each child needs."

French advocates for Idaho's young children

Judy French considers herself not only an educator of Idaho's young children, but an advocate for them as well.

For two years, she's worked with the state Department of Education's professional standards committee to add early childhood education credits to the kindergarten endorsement for new teachers because she believes that "educating young children calls for strong programs that can train people adequately."

She was an active participant in last year's legislative battle over day care licensing and will be again this year. She plans to lobby "for standards that actually speak to quality. I am for more than a police check." French would like to see the day care operator's qualifications, the ratio of operator to children and the quality of the setting taken into consideration.

Too many people think day care providers "don't need much knowledge — all they need to do is love children," French says. But, she adds, "the more research is made available to people, the more they realize there's an awful lot to it. It's hard work, and there's a lot to know."

French says she and other lobbyists

had a hard time convincing Idaho's legislators of that last year. "Most often, you're working with a group of mainly men who are saying, 'what does one really need to know to do this job?' and who are answering 'not much.'"

Day care is reported to be one of the fastest growing industries in the United States, French says. And while it's an American tradition to keep the family intact without intervention from outside agencies, the fact remains that more parents are working and more children require care outside the home, she explains.

"When kids leave home," French says, "there has to be some guarantee of their safety and well being."

She gives these suggestions to parents trying to find quality day care:

- Try to find licensed homes or centers. (Boise currently has a licensing program, although the state does not.) "Licensing says at least a person is interested in creating some kind of standards."

- Ask the operator if she or he has had any child care training. "I like to know they're involved in some organizations around, they're going to workshops and getting new

materials."

- Operators should be "positive, warm people . . . who see themselves as nurturers as well as teachers. I like to sense a person has a good self-concept — not someone who's doing this because 'it's all I can do.'"

- Check the setting; see how much is set up for children. Is it child-proofed? Are things down low and available? "The place should even look somewhat messy — it shows it's being used by kids."

- Pre-schools should be developmental, not highly intellectual. "Kids should be learning through hands-on experiences. It shouldn't be ABCs, 123s."

- Location and cost definitely are factors, "but they should be just about the last thing considered. They're important, but they can't be number one or two."

French suggests that once a day care or pre-school program is selected, parents should take the time — on a daily basis — to communicate with the operator. Find out what your children are doing; find out how the person in charge is doing. Keep communication lines open.

Helping out

Center assists displaced homemakers

By Jessie Faulkner
BSU News Services

Jan Doe has a long list of problems. She was recently divorced, and, at age 49, she has never worked outside of her home. She doesn't know what kind of a job to look for, feels unqualified for any kind of work, and is fearful she won't be able to cope with a new occupation. Where can she go for help?

In the past, people in that hypothetical situation had nowhere to turn. But now they can use the services of the Southwest Center for New Directions, which offers helpful programs for "displaced homemakers" in the Treasure Valley.

Operated by the BSU Adult Learning Center, the center was established in 1983 after a successful pilot program at Twin Falls' College of Southern Idaho. The Boise center, as well as four others in Idaho, are partially funded by a \$20 divorce fee enacted by the legislature.

Displaced homemakers, according to center director Marie Meyer, are men or women generally in middle age who lack income due to death, disability, divorce, or desertion of a spouse.

Meyer, a former displaced homemaker herself, can attest to the transitions that face men and women when their lives suddenly change.

"I find it a benefit, because I can empathize with them and relate to what they are going through," she said.

Fifty-three-year-old Sidney qualifies. Divorced after 34 years of marriage, Sidney summed up her experience: "I think if there was any type of emotion, I went through them all. I was very, very hurt, angry, afraid and lonely."



Marie Meyer, left, and Myrna McDaniel of BSU's displaced homemakers center.

Although uncertain at this point as to what career to pursue, the center has helped her.

"I got lots of ideas on how to cope and much emotional support," she said.

Among the programs offered at the center to help displaced homemakers like Sidney are one-to-one counseling, job testing and workshops on a variety of topics.

Self-esteem workshops are quite popular, Meyer said, and cover topics such as marriage and expectations, assertiveness training and how to deal with anger. The sessions usually enroll 10 to 15 people and run for

two hours.

"It's really helpful to know that someone else is in the same situation," Meyer said. "We've seen some remarkable changes in people."

Other center workshops have dealt with hands-on computer experience, coping with the holidays, improving communication skills, career planning, time management and dressing for success.

Many of the workshops feature guest speakers from the community. In the past, Ken Thornberg of the Better Business Bureau has presented workshops on consumer issues. During January, the center will offer a

Frander named executive assistant

John Frander, a budget and management analyst for the Idaho Legislature since 1978, has been named as executive assistant to BSU President John Keiser.

He will join the university in early January, working in legislative lobbying, community relations, and other special projects.

In his work with the Legislature, Frander analyzed budgets and drafted appropriations bills for several state agencies, including higher education, for the Joint Finance-

class through the BSU Vocational-Technical School aimed at single parenting. The fee has been reduced to \$5, and the course will be taught by Kathy Smith, a local psychotherapist. In addition to the workshops, Meyer handles references from area social service agencies. She also works in connection with federal employment programs.

The major objective for most displaced homemakers, according to surveys, is to move from a position of dependence to independence.

Central to that objective are the responses to the center's annual questionnaires. Meyer uses the responses to determine whether the offered workshops meet the need of Boise area displaced homemakers. Along with the Nampa Adult Learning Center's Vista Volunteer, Myrna McDaniel, she designs and often facilitates the workshops.

Questionnaire responses are at least partly responsible for the latest development at the center, a "mentor" program in which the displaced homemaker's career objectives are determined, and he or she is matched with a member of the community employed in that field.

Meyer has hopes of expanding the center's services to other areas so that those who live in rural areas will receive help. Part-time help is already available to displaced homemakers in the Emmett area, and eventually will be set up for the Mountain Home area, she said.

Appropriations Committee. Prior to that, he was a mental health and social services worker for the Department of Health and Welfare in Caldwell.

Frander, 37, graduated from Boise State in 1974 with a degree in sociology and in 1979 with a master's in public administration.

PEOPLE

ENGLISH

Karen Thomas has been appointed Idaho information coordinator for the Center for Developmental Education at Appalachian State University in Boone, N.C.

The center is widely regarded as the nation's leading source of information, training, instruction, publication and research in the field of developmental education. Thomas will serve as a resource person with a national network of developmental educators and will participate in efforts to identify exemplary programs in the U.S.

PSYCHOLOGY

Garvin Chaastain has had his manuscript, "Positional Differences in Performance on Members of Confusable and Nonconfusable Letter Pairs," accepted for publication in *Journal of Experimental Psychology: Human Perception and Performance*.

ART

John Killmaster was the guest artist at a recent meeting of the Nampa Art Guild, where he demonstrated acrylic landscape painting.

GEOLOGY

Spencer Wood is directing a project for the U.S. Geological Survey's branch of Engineering Geology, using surveying information and a newly developed computerized lake-level digital recording network that will measure the slow but continuing movement and stretching of the earth's crust along the fault zone.

UC-Berkeley graduate student Kirt Vincent (BSU, B.S. Geology, 1978) is also participating in the project.

STAFF

Mary Cozine, Ernie Roberson and Maudie Garretson presented a one-day workshop "The Perfectly Normal Day" to about 45 office personnel from several school districts meeting in Rupert Oct. 4. The workshop dealt with resolving prob-

lems in the school office, attitudes concerning self-evaluation, and skill updates. All three are members of BSU, Idaho and National Educational Office Personnel associations.

Donna Sistrunk, Maudie Garretson and Jackie Fuller attended the annual Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel fall conference in Lewiston Oct. 20-21.

COMMUNICATION

Ben L. Parker was a panelist on goal direction for the Idaho Speech Arts Teachers Association convention in October and a speaker on supervisory communication: "Myths and Realities" for the Idaho Mechanical Contractors association in late September. Parker has also recently conducted a workshop on Organizational Communication for the National Electrical Contractors convention in Sun Valley and five one-day workshops for Idaho Power Co. on Humanistic Management Trends and "The New Breed Employee" in Boise, Pocatello and Twin Falls.

Dawn Craner spoke recently to the LDS Married Students Organization on Communication in Couples and the LDS Institute Friday Forum on Communication: The Basic Tool.

Robert R. Boren has recently conducted workshops on improving team effectiveness for Steele Memorial Hospital in Salmon, and on making professional presentations for the GM Oldsmobile Division in Lansing, Mich., and for Chevron Oil in Denver.

Suzanne McCorkle hosted the Northwest Forensics College Debate Tournament at BSU Oct. 25-27. She also analyzed both Reagan-Mondale debates for the *Idaho Statesman* and recently conducted a workshop for supervisors at the Nampa State School and Hospital on conflict management.

Ed McLuskie has been selected by the International Communication Association to organize one of 10 panels for the 1985 convention on "The Communication and Appropriation of Paradigms in Communication Research: Critique and Self-Critique." Panelists from the U.S., Germany and Canada will attend the conference May 23-27.

McLuskie will present his paper "From Critical Research to the Instrumentalization of Critique:

The Respectable Face of Critical Communication Research" at the meeting.

He has been selected as a reviewer of manuscript submissions for the journal *Critical Studies in Mass Communication* and for the *Journal of Communication*.

Harvey Pitman served recently on the jury granting Gabriel Awards for television public service announcements given by the Catholic Broadcasting Center of America.

Ben Parker and Harvey Pitman presented workshops for Idaho Power Co. mid-management personnel Nov. 13 and 14 in Boise. Parker presented material on interpersonal communication and Pitman discussed interviewing.

ADMINISTRATION

John Keiser is serving on the advisory committee for the Idaho State Historical Society book *Idaho: Gem of the Mountains*, to be published in 1985.

SOCIAL WORK

Mamie Oliver participated in the Episcopal Power for Mission conference in Sun Valley in October. Oliver serves as a consultant in the fields of aging, ethnic relations, personal and family counseling and organizational planning.

THEATRE ARTS

Stephen Buss directed the first summer season production *You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown*, and also presented scenes from the show and musical theater information to the BSU Wives & Women's fall gathering. Buss was the set designer for the BSU fall production *She Stoops to Conquer*.

William Shankweiler is the chairman of Boise Music Week Music in the Park for this year, and has been re-elected to the Boise Music Week board. Recently he directed the BSU mystery production *Night Watch*.

Robert Erickson did voice-over acting for the Channel KAID-TV production program about Russia last summer.

Charles Lauterbach initiated the first Theatre

Arts Department summer production season and directed one of the summer's three shows, *Shot in the Dark*, as well as serving as business manager for the summer project.

Recently Lauterbach appeared in the Theatre Unlimited production *I'm Herbert*, and directed *She Stoops to Conquer*.

Eloise Bruce recently directed the Idaho Theater for Youth production *Wrinkle in Time* and assisted with the Sprouting Series, which included *Little Red Hen* and *Chicken Little*. Bruce is a participant in the Artists in Education program of the Idaho Commission on the Arts and also serves on the board of the Boise City Arts Commission.

Barbara Boylan recently choreographed the Idaho Theater for Youth plays *Wrinkle in Time* and *Through the Looking Glass*, and has worked on both costuming and choreography for *Beauty and the Beast* and the Sprouting dramatic series.

Trish Elledge presented a talent showcase to area theater production companies, members of the news media and other guests from her acting and audition skills classes this semester.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gregory A. Raymond has been invited to present a research paper this summer on "Capability Distribution and Conflict Norms, 1815-1980" at the World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Paris, France.

RADIOLOGIC SCIENCE

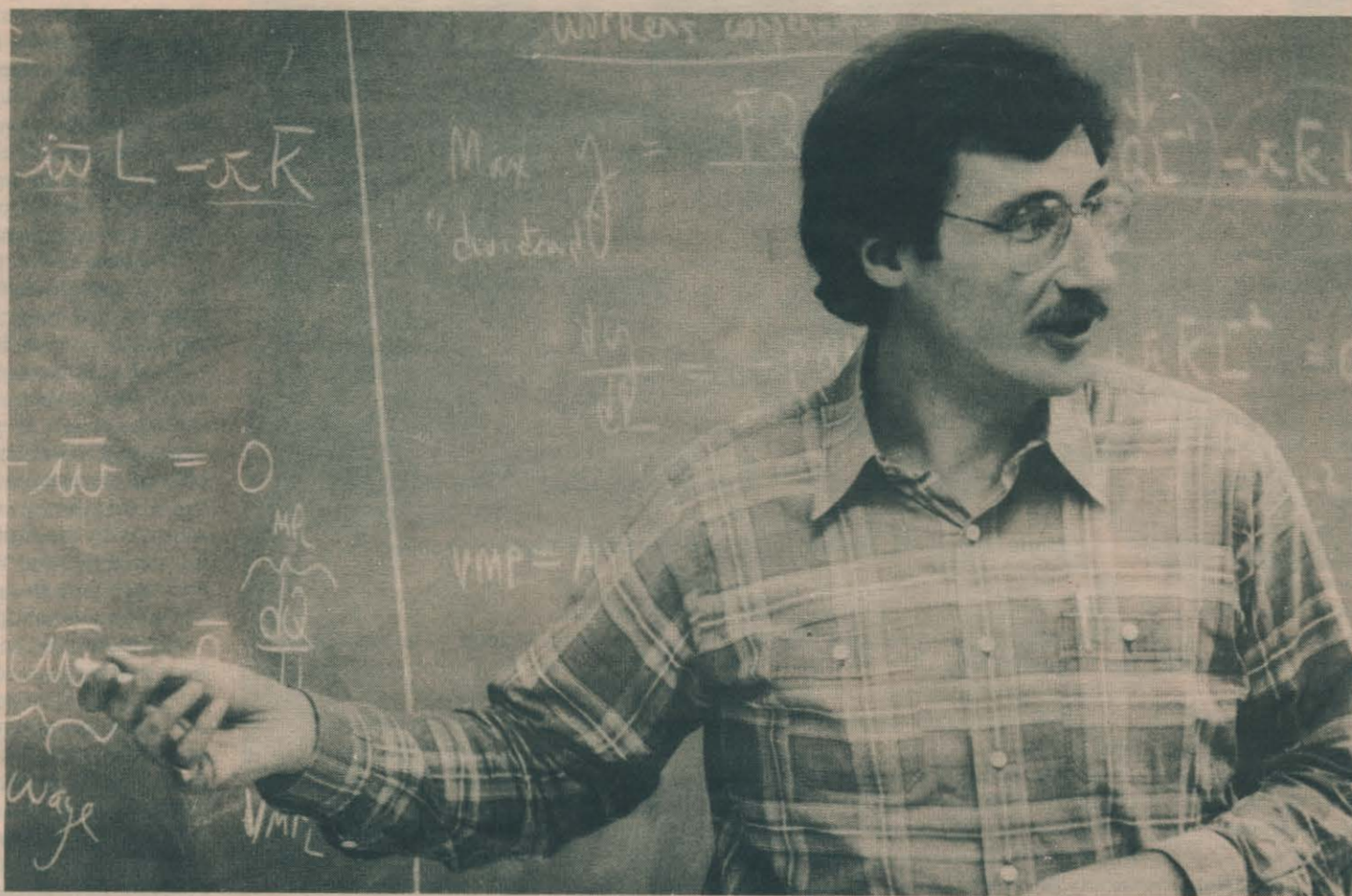
Rex E. Profit, Gary A. Craychee, Bruce F. Munk and Lee R. Oly conducted a workshop on Radiation Protection and Safety for employees at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Boise on Dec. 18.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

Ron Hall, director of the Idaho Business Development Center and Tom Stitzel, dean of the College of Business, participated in the Washington/Idaho Small Business-University-Federal Partnership Conference in Moscow Nov. 28-29. Hall described the IBDC and Stitzel spoke about other services the college provides to aid business.

“Un-American” Dream

Socialistic stereotypes can delay worker cooperatives



Peter Lichtenstein lectures to a class on worker cooperatives.

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Worker cooperatives seemingly fit the American Dream: a group of hard working individuals buy their own business and run it their way.

So why is it cooperatives are seen as socialistic? Peter M. Lichtenstein, BSU associate professor of economics, has explored the history and economy of such enterprises in several nationally and internationally recognized papers. Cooperatives are not the traditional means of production in our capitalistic society, he says, "and the idea of doing anything differently is un-American — even if it's not."

The cooperatives, voluntary associations of working people who collectively own an enterprise and who participate democratically and equally in its management, "have never been a very popular idea. They've never swept away anybody's imagination," Lichtenstein says. "The ideology of our society is hostile to any kind of participation. People are quite willing to give up personal freedoms and let the experts and elite run things for us."

But, he says, "There is no reason to expect why cooperatives can't be as successful as any normal profit-making enterprise. It's a matter of familiarity and knowledge.

"Is it efficient, growing, making profits in the marketplace? These are all questions to be asked about worker cooperative practices," Lichtenstein says.

"Many view worker cooperatives as a socialist model, but I know several Libertarians who are also very much in favor of these organizations. Since the state plays very little role, the concept meets a lot of needs for those on the economic right, as well as those on the left."

Lichtenstein believes that cooperatives have the advantages of both capitalistic and socialistic systems. An advantage of capitalism is that economic activity can be coordinated through the use of an open market, "but a system doesn't need to be capitalistic to use a market." An advantage of socialism and cooperatives "is that you don't have a small group of people controlling the means of production," a power elite running society.

According to Lichtenstein, many of the early cooperatives (1865-1930) were linked to the Populist movement, which was opposed to rising corporate power.

"The principle of collective ownership and cooperative management had emerged during this period as a form of labor resistance to corporate power and had become an important strategy for the labor

movement during these decades," he says.

The U.S. government became involved with worker cooperatives in the mid-1930s, when the Works Progress Administration Division of Self-Help Cooperatives was funded in 1933 to help people get off Depression unemployment rolls.

Lichtenstein reports that was the only period in which the federal government has systematically supported the cooperatives.

The agency at first provided for working capital only, with federal grants to the unemployed, who started such enterprises as baking, canning, lumbering, soap making and gardening.

These associations were located predominantly in California, Idaho, Washington and Utah. Lichtenstein found evidence of about 13 cooperatives in Idaho, including sawmills in Twin Falls, Idaho Falls and Grangeville; a wood exchange in Jerome; a laundry cooperative in Payette; and self-help cooperatives without specific trades in Boise, Weiser, the Franklin Basin and Coeur d'Alene.

A 1936 report Lichtenstein found in the Idaho Historical Museum Library shows that the cooperatives produced \$72,494 in "saleable commodities" and "kept 70 families off relief for an eight-month period." He says most of the cooperative workers were those on relief — many of them refugees from the Dust Bowl.

The cooperatives during the Depression ended in the late '30s because of government required reports and regulations. Also, cooperatives were "often too hastily formed, and were often regarded as quick remedies for labor troubles," Lichtenstein says. "However, it was collective bargaining and not cooperation which became the foundation of the American labor movement.

"American labor accepted the legitimacy of private ownership . . . and by following the collective bargaining route, labor ensured its membership some security, but gave up some things as well" — the power and prestige of ownership and control.

During the recession of 1973-75 and the "Depression" of 1982, Lichtenstein says, workers found a variety of ways to take over firms rather than go through the hardship of mass layoffs. "It's occurred frequently during the last 10 years, and today we have a number of very successful cooperatives in the U.S."

Currently, there are a handful of non-profit agencies building networks of cooperatives in Boston, California, North Carolina and Oregon. There even is one cooperative in Idaho — the Northern Idaho Forester Workers, the "Idahoos" in St. Maries, with

about 25 members.

"There is a lot of interest in worker ownership and management among academics, policy makers and labor leaders, particularly in Europe," Lichtenstein says, estimating that between 1,000 and 2,000 such cooperatives operate in Italy, and as many in France.

"Cooperatives are a much more common phenomenon in Europe than in this country because there is a higher degree of working class consciousness abroad." The European and limited U.S. experience with cooperatives "helps to lay the groundwork for the development of a strategy for social change," a change that calls for development and growth of the cooperative sector.

In order to accomplish this, several conditions would have to be met. Among those Lichtenstein lists are:

- Establishing an adequate financial base, through the creation of cooperative banks.
- Making adequate technical assistance available in such areas as marketing and accounting.
- Making the development independent of existing government and unions.

Lichtenstein, whose interest in cooperatives sprang from a course he taught at BSU on economic democracy three years ago, has written several papers on the topic and is considering writing a book.

One of the papers, *The Concept of the Firm in the Economic Theory of "Alternative" Organizations: Appraisal and Reformulation*, was presented at the International Seminar on Labour-Ownership and Worker Cooperatives sponsored by the Swedish government in May, 1983.

Another paper, *The Evolution of a Cooperative Mode of Production: U.S. and International Experiences*, was presented to the Eastern Economic Association annual meetings in New York City in March, 1984.

He has also been invited to present a paper on the topic at the upcoming Fourth Annual International Conference on the Economics of Self-Management at the University of Liege, Belgium, and gave a seminar last month on cooperatives to the Colorado State University economics department.

Lichtenstein teaches macro-economics at BSU, as well as econometrics, a two-semester study of the application of mathematics and statistics to economics. He also instructs courses in radical economics and comparative economics.

He has applied for a grant to study the U.S. and self-help organizations at the National Archives in Washington, D.C.

Beyond 1984

Lecture series sparks lively debate

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

In the year that George Orwell made famous for its repressive qualities, Boise State University brought to campus nine major speakers in as many months who fostered lively debate in areas of vital social concern.

The *1984 and Beyond* lecture series featured such national figures as Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, former U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the United Nations Arkady Shevchenko and noted author James Baldwin. The speakers stimulated a good deal of dialogue, both on campus and off, about a number of important issues discussed in Orwell's famous book *1984* — from political repression to the impact of technology on the human spirit.

The series, organized by English professor Helen Lojek, promoted a spirit of cooperation between the university and community in an educational pursuit — a mission of this urban university. Area businesses made financial and in-kind contributions, while civic and special interest groups helped to plan and publicize events. Both kinds of support were critical to the series' success.

1984 and Beyond, it seems, was an appropriate title. The speakers allowed the Boise and university communities to reflect upon issues of concern to both. And the cooperation and sharing of information will go far beyond the series.

Following are brief descriptions of the speakers and issues.

The series began with the second annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs: "Political Repression and Social Control in 1984." Featured were Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, former U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the United Nations Arkady Shevchenko and a panel of noted academicians from the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the University of South Carolina and Stanford University.

Young pondered whether or not we live under a repressive government, albeit much more subtle than Orwell's Big Brother regime. In politics — as in others means in which we view our world — Young said there is a "seduction of self-centeredness . . . a subconscious and subliminal programming not to think for yourself, not to evaluate, but to somehow repeat the slogans and



Michael Annison



Garrett Hardin



Diane Ravitch



James Baldwin

imitate the values and ideas which are created for this mass society."

Shevchenko said that subtlety does not exist in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people "don't even know how the country is ruled or who is really ruling the country."

James Baldwin believes it's a "savage sentence" to be a black person in America. The author of such noted literary works as *The Fire Next Time* and *Go Tell it on the Mountain* told a Boise State audience that "every black boy and girl in America faces a terror because of the will of their countrymen," and that it "would be difficult to say my grandson, son or daughter would face a better situation today than when I was a boy."

Urban design critic William H. Whyte talks about downtowns as he would a good friend: they should be open, friendly, accessible, have character. Whyte, author of *The Organization Man*, spoke in March to groups ranging from the Boise City Council and Boise Redevelopment Agency to the general public and said that downtowns shouldn't copy suburban malls, but should attract shoppers with "good, old fashioned stores with store windows on the street." While in Boise, he gave a lecture and showed a film based on his book, *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*.

In April, iconoclastic economist

Hazel Henderson spoke in a business and economics session sponsored by the Len B. Jordan Endowment for Economic Studies. She described what she calls the "underground economy," which includes such factors as bartering and home-generated production. Conventional economics, she said, has become less a social science and more a rigid number system that ignores natural cycles, human values and social responsibility. Also in the session was Alvin von Auw, former vice president and assistant to the president of AT&T, speaking on corporate divestiture. A panel discussion featuring former BSU economics professor John Mitchell, now with U.S. Bancorp, and academicians from the universities of Nevada-Reno and Montana was held on "Market Failure, Regulatory Failure and Social Welfare."

The series reconvened in September with human ecologist Garrett Hardin, who maintained that humans do not act for the good of others, but for the good of themselves and that there is no such thing as pure altruism. A roundtable discussion with Hardin, BSU philosophy professor Alan Briton, BSU economics professor Larry Reynolds and BSU biology department chairman Robert Rychert took place as well.

Every time the U.S. faces a "crisis" in education, the "usual suspects" —

everything from the media to textbooks — are rounded up. But Diane Ravitch, noted analyst of the problems of American education, said in October that the education offered, not external forces, should be considered first. She advocates a strong liberal arts education for all students, not just those supposedly college bound. Also in the session was a panel comprising a Boise teacher, school administrator, teacher union representative and school board member discussing quality in education.

Futurist Michael Annison said Boise has the three key ingredients to be an area for technical industry to locate in: good quality of life, an urban yet moderate-sized city and good schools. But, "Boise as another Silicon Valley is insane." Instead, service and information industries are more likely to locate here because they are the nation's predominant growth industries, not specialized technological industries. Included in the session on technology and its impact on human existence was a panel comprising an historian, social worker and resource developer.

Eunice Shatz, dean of the University of Utah's Graduate School of Social Work, told the audience that while "seduction of the computer is powerful," they may limit people's lives as well as enhance them.



Andrew Young



Hazel Henderson



William Whyte



Arkady Shevchenko

\$110,000 scanning electron microscope will aid BSU, community

The recent purchase of a scanning electron microscope (SEM) represents Boise State's most significant contribution to high technology, according to two BSU employees who will be involved with its use.

The \$110,000 Jeol T 300, produced by a Tokyo, Japan company, will not only be a major research and teaching tool, but will provide service to area computer industries, and other agencies such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, according to microbiologist Robert Rychert and Educational Media Services engineer Dick Graybeal.

Both see the SEM as a research tool for biology, chemistry, physics, geology, archaeology and engineering.

"There are also community appli-

cations for the microscope as a medical research tool, and in sample analysis for environmental studies and forensic criminology," Graybeal said.

According to Rychert, the university hopes to develop a close working relationship with the computer industry to help provide some training with the equipment.

According to Graybeal, the microscope can easily produce 100,000 diameter magnification. However, "It's not necessarily the amount of magnification you can see, but the surface detail, the topology, that is important," he said, noting that those surface relationships are enhanced by the three-dimensional capabilities of the SEM.

The microscope has two compo-

nents: the use of electronic temperature instead of light to magnify, and electronic bombardment of material to be analyzed, which then gives off X-rays with an energy spectrum that allows identification of chemical elements.

Scholarship to aid foreign students

A new endowed scholarship fund has been established for foreign students studying at Boise State University and for BSU students studying abroad.

The fund was launched with the recent presentation of a \$1,000 check to Boise State from the Boise Kiwanis Club and the BSU International Students Association. That amount was from proceeds of the Taipei Youth Summer Tour Folk

In addition to regular scanning, the microscope observations can be videotaped for later uses.

It will be housed in room 150 of the Science-Nursing Building, soon to be remodeled for its new occupant.

Dance performance sponsored by the two organizations earlier this fall at the BSU Special Events Center.

The check was presented to BSU President John Keiser by Dick Rush, immediate past-president of the Boise Kiwanis Club.

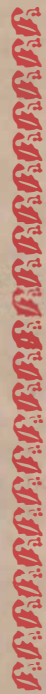
According to Stephen Spafford, BSU foreign student advisor, the group plans to contribute profits from various international campus events to the scholarship fund.

bsu FOCUS

December, 1984



Happy Holidays



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As the 1984 tax year comes to a close, consider making a tax-deductible gift, and remember the Idaho tax credit for contributions to BSU.

Send your check to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.



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