From Two Years to Four in the 1960s

About five months after BJC’s twenty-fifth anniversary, Russia’s Radio Moscow reported the October 4, 1957, launching of Sputnik I. This momentous “scientific Pearl Harbor,” shocked proud Americans, who were deeply disturbed as the Soviet satellite circled the earth, followed a month later by another carrying a dog. The launchings eventually had a significant impact upon educational institutions, which lacked the intellectual rigor of Russian schools, critics had been saying for some time. Reacting within a year, Congress passed the National Defense Education Act (NDEA) and appropriated money for student loans as well as the expansion of science, mathematics and foreign language curricula. Subsequently, in October, 1958, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was authorized, and the “space race” was on. California, Florida, Texas and several other states became directly involved, through their universities, the expansion of sophisticated industries and space center development.

Officials in land-locked states such as Idaho pondered the implications at gubernatorial conferences. Chaffee, Chatburn and Spulnik attended Robert Smylie’s “Sputnik Conference” at the State House January 20, 1958. All of the institutions of higher learning sent delegates to the day-long meeting, where they exchanged opinions with military personnel and legislators regarding the gravity of the Russian space flights. They agreed that certain science studies “were a matter of scholastic necessity,” and at the same time, asserted that the humanities and social sciences should be kept in balance. A week after the governor’s conference, the college hosted a World Affairs Institute where Cold War issues of considerable interest and concern throughout the nation were discussed.

Nuclear science was brought close to home for northern Idahoans when they learned that plutonium had been produced at nearby Hanford, Washington. Residents in the southeast were introduced to such matters when the Atomic Energy Commission, created by Congress in 1946, selected the lava and sagebrush desert west of Idaho Falls for its National Reactor Testing Station, where development began in 1949. Nuclear power, if not the proper disposal of dangerous waste materials, excited the scientific academy when Russia’s advance into space thrust upon educators the need to revamp curricula. In Boise, where there was an obvious shortage of skilled teachers and equipment for science courses at the high school as well as the college, this seemed an appropriate time to expand the latter by adding two years of advanced studies in those fields critical to the security of the nation. However, Fidel Castro dominated Cuba three years before John F. Kennedy persuaded Nikita Krushchev to remove Russian missiles from that country, and
Lyndon Johnson had succeeded the deceased Kennedy when the college became a four-year institution.¹

FOUR YEAR ADVOCATES

The college at Pocatello, a branch of the University of Idaho since 1927, was earnestly agitating for upper-division courses by 1935. The “Four-Year Army” formed by aggressive leaders was a campus-town organization with membership dues for lobbying expenses. By the shortest route, they pointed out, Moscow was over six hundred miles away, slightly farther from Pocatello than Denver, and too far for effective communication. Salary discrepancies also concerned unhappy faculty; Moscow professors received about $3,500, while Pocatello’s were paid almost a thousand dollars less. Maintenance appropriations were also inadequate it was claimed, and instruction and equipment funds had to be squeezed out of the parent school.

When the president of the Idaho Chamber of Commerce said he opposed the Four-Year Army’s goal, southeastern merchants promptly withdrew their memberships. Siding with the Chamber in August, 1936, the partisan Boise press criticized the agitation in Pocatello, concluding that the “plain fact of the matter” hinged on Idaho’s inability to finance two four-year institutions without backbreaking tax increases. Decades later the Statesman claimed it favored the expansion of the capital city’s junior college, but not in 1960, because BJC should wait until the current full-time enrollment, over a thousand, trebled.

Pocatello with about 2,000 students by 1960, had been a four-year college for fourteen years. Still, Moscow with 4,000 offered more graduate programs besides an extensive undergraduate curriculum. The teacher’s college at Albion had been permanently closed in 1951, and the one in Lewiston was darkened until the Legislature reopened it in 1955. The junior college at Coeur d’Alene was destined to remain a two-year school, as would the college proposed for Twin Falls, educators and legislators in northern and southern Idaho believed. But, like the students and townspeople in Pocatello who had led the long campaign for independence with four-year status for their college, Boise’s Chamber of Commerce, other concerned citizens, students, faculty and administrators were determined to achieve the same thing.

Dean Chatburn had found in his 1956 survey of former students that almost all of them wanted their alma mater to add two years. Some high school students had said the same thing before graduating when they were asked, “What do you think of having Boise Junior College become established as a four year college?” The October, 1953, Boise High Lights published the positive responses of six students, which reminded older proponents of the issue that secondary students had influenced Bishop Barnwell’s decision to establish a coeducational college, rather than one for girls only. Now, high school students were urging the expansion of the college. Five of the six interviewed cited economic factors; “many kids can’t afford to go clear up to the U. of I. or Idaho State,” said David Nall. Other students made similar comments.

In his twenty-fifth anniversary banquet speech in May, 1957, Mayor Russell Edlefsen argued for another two years at BJC. “It is safe to say that it is going to come whether we want it now or not,” he predicted, adding that the city could easily build another bridge across the river and attach part of Julia Davis Park to the campus. A
foot-bridge was eventually erected, but not for twenty years, and not a square foot of Julia Davis was annexed. The trustees had said three years earlier they were not ready to expand the college, and their position remained quite firm in 1957. Respecting their views, Chaffee realized as they did that legislation would be required. Nonetheless, he was openly advocating expansion beyond two years by 1958.

Returning from the April, 1957, regional conference of Eisenhower’s Committee on Education Beyond High School, Chaffee put the four year idea behind him for a few months. The San Francisco conference reinforced his conviction that in states such as Idaho, the junior college was the “real answer” because so few of the West’s oasis cities with between 10,000 and 50,000 people could adequately fund a four-year college. Twin Falls and Idaho Falls should have junior colleges, Chaffee was convinced, and one was established at Twin Falls in 1965, several years before Idaho Falls’ technical school was founded.

Expecting a “tidal wave” of students in the years ahead, Chaffee knew the university at Moscow, with 4,000 students, expected to enroll many more and Idaho State’s student body at Pocatello might eventually double while the private colleges at Nampa and Caldwell could reach about a thousand each. Instructing some nine thousand learners in 1957, Idaho’s post-secondary schools should anticipate over twice as many by 1970, he reasoned, and the junior colleges were bound to absorb many of them. Therefore, changes were needed in the financial system, since the four-year public institutions received state aid, and the junior colleges none.
Writing to Chaffee in April, 1958, wartime acting president Conan Mathews, having read a newspaper article concerning local interest in adding two years to the college, assumed congratulations were in order. Replying, Chaffee admitted, "We have very excellent backing for this," since the board now seemed receptive, however, the Legislature probably would not consider it seriously for two or three years. Nevertheless, the number of people who were positive surprised him, especially prominent individuals such as the associate justice of the Supreme Court whose home was in Pocatello.²

ADULT EDUCATION CENTER

A serious campaign was not launched during the summer of 1958, because it seemed apparent that a stronger bridge between campus and State House must be built before approval for junior and senior courses could be achieved. The Statesman, assuming in June, 1960, that the issue would become the political tool of office seekers, warned that the college might be bruised if it was "tossed into the hot furnace of legislative controversy." The community should nurture long-range plans for a college equal to the other four-year institutions, and Boise should settle for nothing less. In the meantime, proponents should restrain themselves until the college was obviously able to offer quality upper-division undergraduate studies like those at Pocatello and Moscow, it urged.

Candidates for public office met Ada county taxpayers who were anxious to get out from under the college tax levy and pile it on the state. "We can hear some farmer legislator getting up and claiming that Boise people are trying to do just that," said the Statesman, and the trustees agreed this would probably happen should the issue be pressed upon a Legislature dominated by antagonists. Meanwhile, a University of Idaho upper division program, welcomed quite enthusiastically in the fall of 1959, helped to pave the way. Headed by Moscow's James Defenbach, most of the "Boise Adult Education Center" instructors were BJC faculty paid by the university. The president there, D.R. Theophilus, told the press he appreciated their enthusiasm, an important "morale factor." His Executive Dean, Walter Steffens, said Moscow realized BJC was destined to become a four-year college. When this happened, only the professional courses in forestry, law and several other fields should be continued, along with graduate studies.

Chaffee considered the Adult Education Center a vivid example of the cordial relations existing between the junior and senior schools. The center was not an intrusion but a step toward four-year status, as Steffens acknowledged. The BAEC, as it was called, conducted seventeen upper-division night classes with over two hundred students enrolled, while BJC's freshman and sophomore evening classes attracted more than two thousand students during the 1959-1960 school year. The university, busy at the time forming doctoral programs, also offered BAEC classes at Mountain Home. Evaluating the center in 1962, Rafe Gibbs (author of Moscow's history), concluded that it was an "outstanding example of cooperation between a four-year institution and a junior college."

As intended, the center partially met the needs of baccalaureate students. Those wishing to complete bachelor requirements within Idaho were expected to enroll at Moscow or Pocatello. Since a growing number of students were either unable or unwilling to do this, the BAEC brought four-year expansion closer at Boise by providing selected courses for degree-seeking people who wanted additional upper-
division studies without pulling up stakes. Finishing the courses offered, they requested required classes which strengthened BJC's position while faculty gained experience with senior teaching.

Expanding its study in November, 1960, a campus-wide faculty curriculum committee chaired by zoologist Harry Fritchman, followed by chemist Jack Dalton, studied and developed senior programs. Refinements were made by faculty, advised by a University of Oregon research team. Meanwhile, Chaffee and the trustees successfully lobbied the adoption of a statute allowing junior colleges to offer upper-division studies, under conditions only Boise could satisfy.3

RESTLESS INSTITUTIONS

Just as Moscow's Walter Steffans predicted, the university's extension program was discontinued. But this occurred earlier than initially expected; about a year before Governor Robert Smylie signed House Bill No. 7 in February, 1965. The BAEC ceased to function at the close of the 1963 fall semester. Thereafter, graduate courses continued, and the State Board established a Cooperative Graduate Center in Boise in June, 1969. BJC was Boise State College by this time, and John Barnes had replaced Eugene Chaffee, who had achieved the goal he had openly adopted in 1958, the transformation of the college from two years to four.

In his profile of state colleges and regional universities, Carnegie Corporation associate, Alden Dunham, concluded that schools such as those in Boise and Pocatello were "colleges of the forgotten American," like Slippery Rock in Pennsylvania, and General Beadle in South Dakota where scholars did not tolerate radicalism any more than they did at Ball State in Indiana, or Kansas State at Emporia. Once sleepy, small town colleges, they had become "America's most restless institutions of higher learning," Clark Kerr, chairman of The Carnegie Commission observed in the forward to Dunham's book.

After stirring up educators and legislators early in the 1960s, BJC remained restive. Fortunately, the agitation was gentle as Chaffee and the trustees gradually gained the backing of certain legislators. More outspoken, the Chamber of Commerce, having nursed the infant school during the 1930s, remained assiduously fraternal thirty years later.
Disappointing was the October, 1961, bond election to finance library and vocational education buildings, the first failure since 1939. The opposition had successfully argued that out-of-district fees were too generous. Ada County residents living beyond the boundaries paid $75 per semester, twice the amount full-time district students were assessed. Scholars commuting from outside of the county were charged almost fifty dollars more, plus twenty or thirty dollars everyone paid for laboratory and activity privileges. Convinced that the charges were fair, Chaffee asked Dwane Kern, who had recently succeeded Clyde Potter as business manager, to defend the tuition schedule as Robert Overstreet had done in a letter published by the Statesman. A member of the board since 1950, Overstreet had replaced Lynn Driscoll when he resigned.

Overstreet pointed out that only ten percent of the forty-three hundred day, night and summer students came from outside the district. Former board members Baird, Driscoll and Morrison, joined by several other businessmen, confirmed this in letters to the editor, who followed the lively debate for several months preceding the unsuccessful bond election. Their efforts were rewarded the following year when another attempt to secure building funds was approved by eighty percent of the voters. Three years later a bond election for a liberal arts building and an addition to the Science Building was easily passed. Meanwhile, FHA funding was secured for a third dormitory and the Student Union which were completed during the 1967 fall semester, about three months after Barnes succeeded Chaffee.4

CITY AND CAMPUS SURVEYS

Toward the middle of the decade, both the college and the city commissioned research studies meant to identify the nature of their future needs. The college selected a University of Oregon agency, while Boise City's "Comprehensive General Plan," was prepared by Russell Sharpe, President of San Francisco's Golden Gate College where accounting, law and public administration were prominent. Ready for distribution by December, 1963, Sharpe's document was of considerable interest to BJC officials, because he concluded that southwestern Idaho was not adequately served by the private senior institutions in Nampa and Caldwell, besides the junior college in Boise.

Sharpe noted that Idaho's Panhandle with fewer people (23%), had three higher schools, the university at Moscow and the colleges in Coeur d'Alene and Lewiston. The southeast had colleges at Rexburg and Pocatello, thus the southwest with over 200,000 people (31%) was the only section of the state without a public senior institution, and Boise would never be able to attract the people and industries desired without one.

After interviewing Chaffee, Gottenberg and several trustees, Sharpe strengthened his case for the expansion of higher learning in Boise. Had someone other than an educator made the study, the college would not have received the attention given it. Certain members of the Chamber had influenced his appointment with this objective in mind; they hoped to provide influential and friendly legislators with the ammunition they needed to win the college battle, should there be one during the 1965 session.

Sharpe, referring to Boise as "an ideal college town," pointed out that BJC was similar to the lower division of a typical four-year liberal arts college, and faculty were largely qualified to teach upper-division if not graduate courses. At the same
time, district-level financing was not sufficient for the inevitable increase in operational and construction costs, Sharpe warned. Also, the college would need twice as much land by 1975, if it remained a two-year school, and at least three hundred acres should it become a senior institution. Nonetheless, 11,000 students were attending classes in high-rise structures on the original acreage in the 1980s, while some faculty walked to their classes from makeshift offices in the neighborhood.

The University of Oregon’s Bureau of Educational Research bolstered Sharpe’s briefer review of the college. Unlike an accreditation team bound by basic, uniform codes, the four visitors from Oregon and their University of California consultant, Leland Medsker, were pragmatic. Initiated before the Legislature convened, their study was redirected after the four-year statute adopted in February, 1965, eliminated out-of-district tuition. Now all Idaho residents could attend for the same charges, and the college would soon experience a “very marked enrollment increase” the visitors accurately predicted. Registrar Alice Hatton, who had recently succeeded Elma Gockley, processed about forty per cent more registrants during the first upper-division year.

The four Oregon professors reminded instructors during personal interviews that the faculty would become less a “family,” as highly trained people wanting involvement in decision making were recruited. The newcomers might question and challenge cherished methods and traditions, but properly handled this experience should be beneficial. Also expected was an upgrading of the student body, as able scholars elected to remain for another two years. Four-year status would attract larger numbers of capable, energetic freshmen who would engage in sports and other activities. Most of the faculty anticipated this, but when the study team suggested administrative changes were anticipated, some senior members staunch in their loyalty toward Chaffee, rejected the possibility of his retirement. Only a few of the younger instructors were willing to discuss the proposition because Chaffee, president almost half of his life, did not intend to step down before age sixty-five. As matters turned out, he remained in office until July, 1967, and rounded out the decade as Chancellor, with an office in Boise’s downtown Idaho Building.5

“OUR COLLEGE COMES OF AGE”

Members of the outside study group, and BJC officials corresponded with several colleges and universities that had recently been elevated from junior to senior schools, such as those in Pueblo, Colorado and Ogden, Utah. Student activities had multiplied there, as they did in Boise where additional buildings made a difference, not only the two-story glass and brick library, Campus School for elementary teacher training, the Vocational-Technical Education Building completed in the fall of 1963, but also historic Christ Chapel restored at its final site near the stadium that year. Accepted with appreciation was the Main Street house of merchant Ralph Falk, first used in 1962 as a girls residence hall, as was the leased Warm Springs residence of deceased trustee, J. J. Chapman. When Greek fraternities began to establish colonies late in the decade, the Falk house was rented to Tau Kappa Epsilon.

Energetic and enthusiastic youthful pledges pulled the Intercollegiate Knight float down Main Street during the October, 1964, homecoming parade when Janet Armstrong reigned as queen. About three hours after the kick-off in the stadium, the Broncos emerged victorious over Moscow’s freshmen, bringing to an end
competition between the two schools at this level. Several years passed before the varsity Vandals challenged the Broncos. Some weeks after Homecoming, the college participated in the Chamber of Commerce Fairyland Parade. Queen Ruth McCall and her attendants, who wore long gowns and warm wraps in the cool, late November weather, were the center of attention at the "Winter Wonderland" Christmas formal. In February, Student Body President Craig Heilman (crowned "King of Hearts" during the Sweetheart Ball) and other leaders witnessed the signing of the bill that allowed the college to expand. Les Bois commemorated this historic event with photographs and narrative, illustrating that students were just as elated as their teachers.

Beneath the Roundup’s January headline, "Four Year Status Proposed for BJC," it was noted that friendly legislators had recently toured campus facilities and lunched in the SUB. Less deliberate, more ebullient, was a February issue featuring a photograph of some of the campus people who crowded into the governor’s quarters to witness the “history-making ceremony.” Gottenberg had urged participation during a meeting of the recently formed Student Senate. "Our College Comes of Age," The Roundup editorialized, while bestowing upon Chaffee the foresight to anticipate a four-year school “long before he was in administration.”

Thanking the people of the district for their tax dollars over the years, editors Linda Berend and Mariea Williams supposed “no other community in the state” could boast about building such a modern institution independently. Overlooked were Pocatello and Coeur d’Alene, where colleges once functioned without state aid, as did the private schools at Rexburg, Nampa and Caldwell, all decidedly alive and modern in 1965. The enthusiasm the editors expressed was shared by many of their peers who remained for upper-division studies in liberal arts, business, sciences or education, and in 1967 became the first baccalaureate graduates.

There was little high-level debate regarding the renaming of the college after the Oregon advisors warned that Boise City College would be too provincial. Agreeing, officials were largely committed to simply omitting junior, and adopting Boise College when several students decided to toy with the issue. Controversy was
"raging across campus" by April, The Roundup jested. One wag recommended "Idaho Official University," or IOU, while another joker urged "Robert Smylie Memorial College." Thereafter, no complaints were mentioned by The Roundup when the trustees made Boise College the official name during the last week of April, 1965. Newsworthy at the time was voter approval of a million dollar bond issue to partially finance the over three million dollar construction of Chaffee Hall, Liberal Arts, Vocational-Technical and a modern Student Union. These developments were highlighted during the May commencement, before Robert Hansberger of Boise Cascade Corporation addressed the approximately three hundred graduates of the sophomore class.6

The olympian, dawn-to-dusk maneuvering which achieved senior college status exhausted Chaffee, who at age sixty relaxed for a month. Returning to his regular routine the first day of June, he remained in office for eighteen more months guiding the transition from two years to four. Finding no serious administrative or curricular problems, the Northwest accrediting association granted candidacy for membership in December, 1965. Self-studies or evaluation reports followed, laying the foundation for approval of the college as a fully accredited senior institution within three years. The verdict was a tribute to the faculty curriculum committee advised by Chatburn, Gottenberg and registrar Hatton, Chaffee readily professed.

Over 2,300 students enrolled for the initial Boise College semester, when thirty-six instructors were added before Labor Day, 1965. With the rest of the faculty, students, administrative officials and townspeople, they attended the first full-blown convocation since the one about two decades earlier, which honored returning veterans at the close of World War II. Marcel Learned, a trustee since 1960, urged
students to "rob everything possible from their instructors." Chaffee displayed copies of the eleven-page 1932 catalog and the one for 1965-1966 with 145 pages which illustrated the growth of the college. Student Body President Frank Frantz talked about honor and duty, and Roundup editor Joe Patterson addressed the salient need for students and faculty to work together during the transition.

Dissatisfied with the course of the conflict in Southeast Asia, the Young Republicans chaired by James Moore, collected a thousand signatures on their "Victory in Vietnam" petition. Unwilling to sign, the Young Democrats led by Jack Haymond, greeted Senator Frank Church when he appeared on campus in February, 1966. Discussing the dormant role of the United Nations, Church said the international body should recognize the validity and vitality of nationalism, the reason the communists were so strong in Vietnam, if goals were to be achieved. But the Young Republicans, committed to the "Domino Theory," believed that the communist thrust was inspired by Russia. Like their peers at so many colleges in other conservative communities, a majority in Boise and most of their teachers remained "hawks" until Lyndon Johnson decided in March, 1968, not to run for reelection the following November. Two years before his dramatic, televised withdrawal from the presidential race, about 4,000 students, faculty and townspeople crowded into the gymnasium to hear Richard Nixon criticize the Johnson administration for failing to bring peace in Vietnam.

The Inter-Faith Council representing each campus religious group was dedicated to "peace on earth," and anti-Vietnam activists (if the Council admitted any protesters) were quiet. Catholics and Mormons erected side-by-side student centers across the street from campus, while Baptists and Methodists met weekly, as did a branch of the nationwide Campus Crusade for Christ. The Episcopal Canterbury Club remained active, as did the Lutherans, Presbyterians, and Christian Scientists.

When full college credit for non-sectarian courses offered at the L.D.S. Institute was proposed, Jackie Cassell noted on the letter of request, "Dr. Chaffee gave them a verbal, negative answer." Nonetheless, an amiable relationship was maintained with the churches offering non-credit courses and a variety of social experiences, besides religious services. Expressions of appreciation for what they were doing for their students, enrolled on a campus with Episcopal foundations, were articulated by Chaffee and those who followed him in the presidential chair.7

**CHAFFEE'S DEPARTURE**

Academic rank (professor, associate, assistant and instructor) was adopted in 1963, and faculty awarded the higher ranks were expected to hold doctorates. While it did not guarantee excellence in teaching, Ed.D. and Ph.D. degrees became a primary prerequisite in the employment of academic faculty as Chatburn sought instructors and Chaffee continued, as he had in the past, to interview candidates abroad.

While in Chicago in April, 1965, Chaffee found John Caylor's credentials, cited in the Illinois State Professional Registry, attractive. A University of Nebraska Ph.D. and a dean at Cottey College in Missouri, Caylor preferred to return to the classroom. Meeting with Chaffee in an Omaha hotel, Caylor accepted a salary decrease, because Chaffee was "full of energy and promise."

Arriving in Boise, Caylor became acquainted with Social Science Chairman John Phillips, historians Frederick Kellogg, Patricia K. Ourada, Robert Sylveste, and
Hugh Lovin, as well as Carl Tipton in business, Avery Peterson in political science, and professors such as linguist Luis Valverde employed that year. Not all of them held doctorates. However, the percentage had increased as it would each of the following years. The newcomers found that all requisitions went across Chaffee’s desk. At the same time, he was affable while making himself accessible, and they were impressed with his enthusiastic optimism. Having survived “starvation years,” Chaffee was buoyant now that the college was robust. He was apparently more interested in quality education than the growth of the physical plant. Still, he recognized that the one was obviously enhanced by the other.

Faculty recruited during the spring and summer of 1966, found three thousand Idaho students, over a hundred from Oregon, about fifty California high school graduates, and twenty-five from Hawaii enrolled. Forty-one other states and the District of Columbia were represented, while the thirty-five foreign students came from England and Canada, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and thirteen other countries. Full-time registrants numbered over 3,500 (a thousand more counting evening and part-time) during Chaffee’s last semester.

Student officers led by William Ilett, who allocated the activity fund, served on five faculty committees: citizenship, admissions, counseling, lyceum and registration. The ratio of men to women was about two to one. A fourth of the former were married, while thirteen percent of the women had spouses. Upper-division classes were small. However, enrollments spiraled upward after Governor Don Samuelson signed in April, 1967, the bill passed by the 39th Legislature transferring Boise College to the state as of January, 1969.

The Chaffee’s, feted by faculty and the Chamber of Commerce before their departure, were in Europe when Willis Gottenberg and Robert Overstreet headed
the delegation that watched Samuelson transfer the school from the district to the state. The previous November Elsie Buck's poem, "The Life and Times of Eugene B. Chaffee" printed over a misty full-length photograph, characterized his career at the faculty bon voyage party.

The Chamber of Commerce honored Chaffee at their "early bird breakfast" a week or two after the faculty valediction. KIDO radio broadcast the remarks of Walter York, Robert Overstreet and Samuelson's predecessor Robert Smylie. Days later the trustees began actively seeking candidates for the presidency, Gottenberg's responsibility for a semester. Chaffee had resigned before embarking on his sabbatical with the understanding he would become chancellor the following summer, shortly before the arrival of his successor.

John B. Barnes had written to Chaffee in 1956 inquiring about a position, but neither of them recalled their brief correspondence some ten years later. "I am a young Ed.D. in Educational Administration," Barnes had told Chaffee, "with five years of college teaching experience at the University of Wyoming and Southern Illinois University." Responding, Chaffee invited him to apply for an anticipated vacancy in counseling and guidance. Instead, Barnes accepted a position in Tempe, eventually becoming a Professor of Administration at Arizona State University. Leaving there in 1962, he presided over Arizona Western College at Yuma from the raw desert stage to a palm-lined sixteen building campus, when he was asked to consider the presidency of Boise's developing institution.8