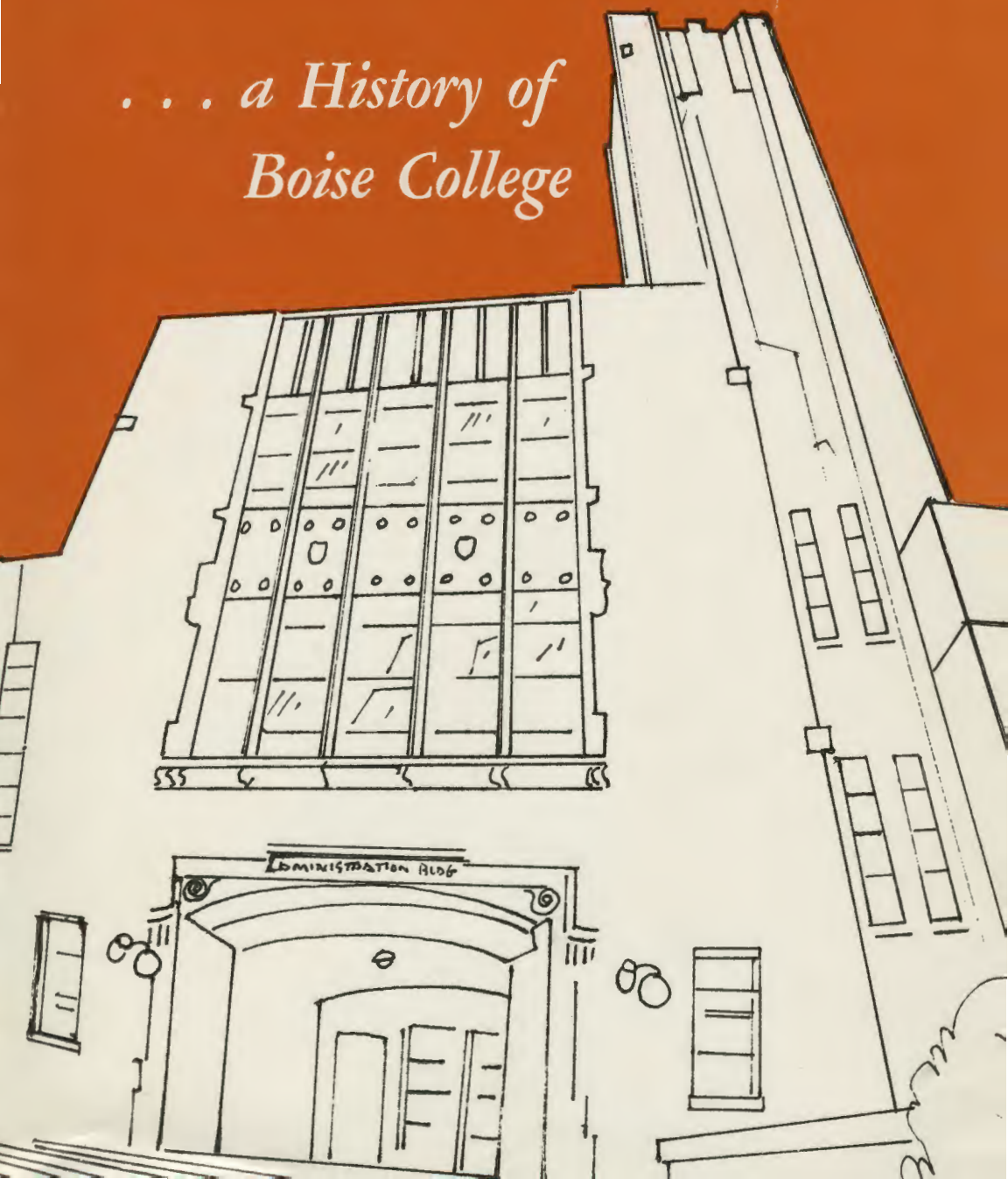


EUGENE B. CHAFFEE

An Idea Grows

*... a History of
Boise College*



BOISE COLLEGE
An Idea Grows

BY
EUGENE B. CHAFFEE

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Introduction

The writing of the history of Boise College resulted from the meeting with the Board of Trustees immediately after my return from a six months sabbatical in Europe, June 1, 1967. The Board was unanimous in the request that this be the major effort of my new position of Chancellor. The writing of such a story offers the possibility of either too much subjectivity or too much objectivity when one considers that I have been President of the College for 31 years and Chancellor for almost 3 years.

There is, of course, the fact that I know personally the problems and events that moved through the growth of this college. I lived Boise College from its inception in 1932 until the arrival of my successor in June of 1967. Few have ever experienced a more challenging period and enjoyed more thoroughly the crises and growth that took place during such a period. My only absence was from June 27, 1942 until my return from World War II on the 15th of September 1945.

I have not trusted my memory but have amply studied the accounts of the College in Board of Trustees Minutes, the Idaho Statesman files from the spring of 1932, student and faculty publications, and the Minutes of the Boise Chamber of Commerce. These sources have been supplemented by numerous letters from Bishop Barnwell, many students and faculty, and from a large number of conversations in my office with these and others who have visited with me over the events of Boise Junior College and Boise College.

The responsibility for accuracy is solely that of myself, the author. My wife, Lois, and faculty members have assisted me much through proofing and criticizing my material. Especially I want to offer my appreciation for the work done by Mrs. Ada Yost Hatch in offering suggestions.

There are many I owe thanks to; two of whom are (1) my secretary, Mrs. Claudine Green, for the painstaking work of typing and studying the copy and (2) Franklin Carr for making available to me many pictures and photographs contained in this volume.

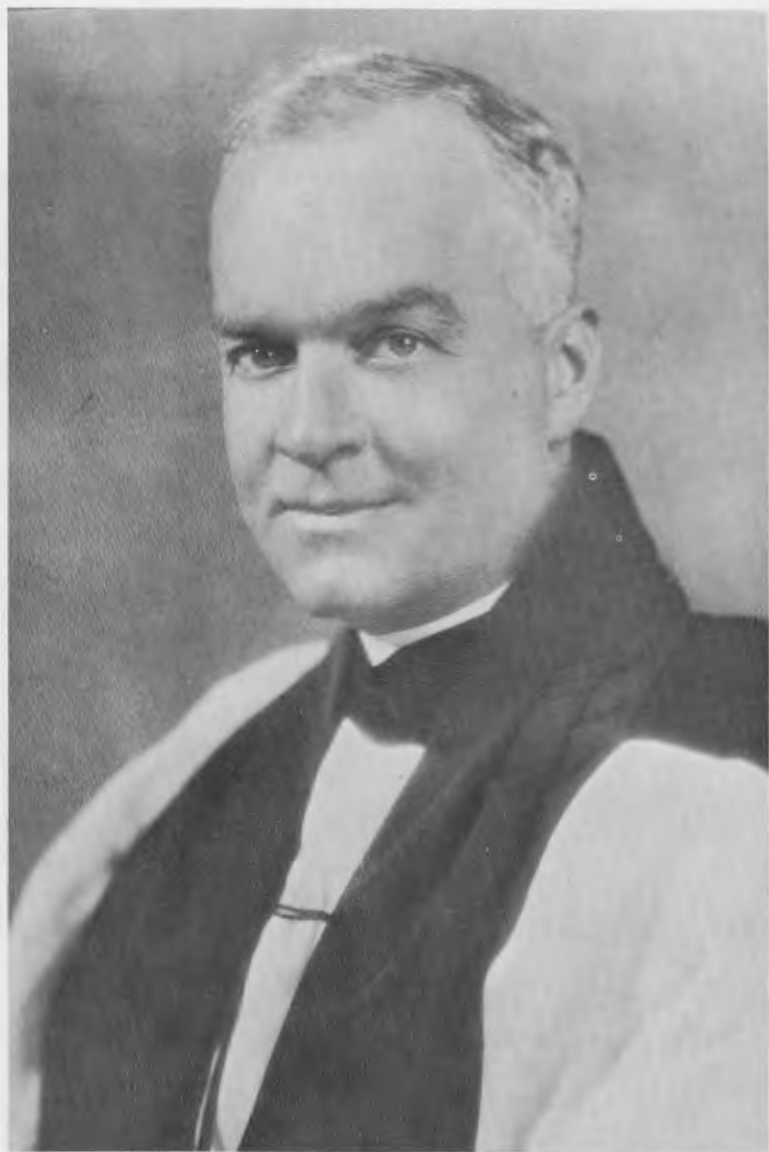
I wish to acknowledge the support of my wife, Lois, in this period of moving away from my life as President to the one of retirement that I am now entering. The twin experience of writing and retiring has had its moments of frustration.

I cannot close this introduction without expressing my thanks to the people of Boise, to the Boards of Trustees, and to the faculty and students of Boise College for the satisfying opportunity of working with this college for the past 38 years.

EUGENE B. CHAFFEE



Student body and faculty at opening of Boise Junior College 1932



BISHOP MIDDLETON S. BARNWELL, President 1932-1934

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Birth Pangs

CHAPTER I

Boise State College as it exists today, has a combination of ancestors from older sections of this nation and, as will be revealed in the following paragraphs, has developed from a combination of secular and religious efforts. People coming from different areas brought to Boise the ideas they had received from educational studies and from the experience of other individuals who came here. The newcomers were not necessarily educators; often they were business and professional men. They brought to Boise the thinking on higher education of New England, the Middle West, California, and the South.

Also, of course, professional educators contributed much to the educational thought of this region. First there was the Elliot, Judd, and Strayer report of 1913 which resulted from studying the needs of Boise public schools and which stated that a junior college was needed to fulfill the educational needs here in Ada County.¹

One year later, Dr. E. O. Sisson, Commissioner of Education for Idaho, stated that a junior college system was needed in Idaho and that Boise was one of the areas that should be considered first.²

In 1920, Dr. J. B. Sears made *The Boise Survey* and again the need for a college in this area was expressed.³

Actually, the first independent study was one brought about through the efforts of Dr. Charles F. Dienst in 1929, when, as Superintendent of the Boise Independent School District, he urged the Board of Trustees to bring an expert in to make a study on establishing a junior college along with one on junior high schools. The person selected was probably one of the most outstanding writers in this field—Dr. Leonard V. Koos of the University of Chicago. He arrived in Boise in January of 1930 following a statement by the Board of Trustees and Superintendent Dienst: "Dr. Koos of the University of Chicago is making an important study of conditions. He could present his findings at community meetings. A printed report will be made available to the people of the community. In brief, this investigation is to secure facts as a basis for the future education program of the community."⁴

Seven months later on August 30, 1930, the Koos' report was made and stated:

These recommendations are, that a junior college be established as a part of the public school system of Boise; that it be maintained in conjunction with the senior high school in the present high school building; that the complete developmental arrangements for the district include the plans already made for a junior high school reorganization, which by removing the ninth grade from the present high school, could make room for a junior college, include a library and laboratory, and provide a suitable gymnasium.⁵

While all the above recommendations were eventually fulfilled, they did not develop in exactly the way Dr. Koos and the local sponsors had expected. The junior college in Boise started as a private organization in 1932; the high school gymnasium was built and ready for use in 1936, and the new junior high school—now called North—opened in 1937. Because of depressed economic conditions, no attempt was made to make the junior college a public institution under the Boise Public Schools. However, by a ten to one vote, a public tax supported

junior college district was created in 1939. It was independent of the Boise Public Schools.

In the Intermountain West, collegiate institutions came into existence largely through the State or a sub-division of the State. In Boise, while public education indicated the need for higher education, it remained for a private religious source to satisfy this need; to initiate action. While secular studies showed the need and created the climate, Boise Junior College was born as an act of the Episcopal Church of Idaho through the decision of its bishop in September 1932.

In 1932, Reverend Middleton S. Barnwell, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church (the oldest protestant church in Idaho), had a secondary girls' academy under his supervision at a time when such institutions had reached a low ebb due (1) to excellent public high schools and (2) to the immediate effect of the greatest financial panic or depression that America has ever experienced. At this time, Bishop Barnwell urged that the excellent plant consisting of St. Margaret's Hall and a number of auxiliary buildings be converted to a junior college, thus offering a college education to the young women who graduated from high schools in this area and were unable to go away to college.⁶

In early February of 1932, the Bishop took his plan to the Chamber of Commerce, and President H. E. McAfee of that organization appointed a committee to meet with the Bishop to consider the establishment of a junior college. On February 15, Mr. B. W. Oppenheim reported that his committee had met with the Bishop and had considered his two propositions: (1) that the Episcopal Church lease St. Margaret's School as a place to house a junior college and at the expiration of three years this property should be purchased by the community, or (2) that the church, under Bishop Barnwell's leadership, operate a girls' junior college for two years as an experiment in junior college work for Boise and the surrounding territory, ". . . asking only the wholehearted support of Boise in this undertaking."⁷

It was recommended by Mr. Oppenheim's committee that the Chamber of Commerce approve the latter plan, assuring the Bishop of the Chamber's support. This motion was carried unanimously.

In the spring of 1932, the Bishop appeared before the seniors of Boise High School and announced his plans to open a junior college for women the following September.⁸ This announcement came during the most discouraging part of the Depression of the thirties, thus affecting vitally the founding and growth of this institution.

Strangely enough, the principal support for the proposed institution came from those who were to be excluded—the young men of Boise High School. Led by their senior class president, Kenneth Robertson, and the student body president, Dean Kloepper, the young men accosted Bishop Barnwell before he left the auditorium stage and emphatically stated that with no jobs and no money available, they very much needed the junior college. The Bishop replied that he would consider their urgent request, but that the plan he had would take care of only the young women and should young men be included, it would be necessary to enlarge facilities to accommodate them.⁹

Backed by the two young men mentioned above, the Bishop continued to make addresses around the city regarding the proposal for a college. These young men went on a speaking tour to high schools in Nampa, Caldwell, Mountain Home, Payette, and Emmett; met with the school boards, Kiwanians, Rotarians, and other organizations of these cities, and finally, during this period when the Bishop was presenting the college idea, they circulated petitions among the junior and senior class members of Boise High School seeking pledges of interest. The response indicated that more young men than young women were vitally concerned about the establishment of a college.¹⁰

On April 11, Reilly Atkinson, a civic leader and former executive secretary of the Boise Chamber of Commerce, presented the question of raising funds for the erection of a build-

ing at St. Margaret's to provide classrooms necessary to expand the proposed junior college into a co-educational school.¹¹ President McAfee was absent at this particular meeting, but on April 13 he called a meeting for the purpose of considering the proposal to make the proposed college in Boise co-educational. He then introduced Bishop Barnwell who stated that he would include boys if approximately \$20,000 was raised in Boise through the agency of the Chamber of Commerce. Bishop Barnwell then excused himself and the Chamber of Commerce Board discussed in detail the Bishop's proposal.

As a result, Bishop Barnwell was again commended for his plan for establishing a girls' junior college, but the Chamber expressed the belief that the time was not opportune for raising the necessary funds for financing a co-educational institution, reiterating that the Bishop carry out his original plan and establish a girls' school and delay including young men until business conditions were more favorable.¹² The Bishop indicated in later letters to President Chaffee that he had not received the support he expected from civic organizations.

His letter of April 4, 1939 stated:

I was pleased beyond measure to have your nice letter giving me the developments at the Boise Junior College . . .

When I remember the opposition we had in getting this thing under way and the way it is now organized by a vote of two thousand to two hundred, I think it vindicates us all. I am looking forward to long years of prosperity for this school . . . and do take a certain amount of pride in having been instrumental in getting it under way, which I never could have done without the help of you and some of the others there.

On February 19, 1941 he wrote:

I have looked on your growth in Boise with amazement and deep satisfaction. I remember well the day you came to see the President of the Junior College about a job and found instead, a carpenter building benches in the laboratory. I also remember when we started the school, we did so in opposition to practically every organization in the city. Even the newspaper was against us. I felt certain that the junior college idea would sell itself to the city . . .

Finally, by late May 1932, the Bishop's statements quoted in current newspapers indicated that he was considering an

institution that would include the young men of this community. They were making their wants known and were invited to be present when he appeared as the main speaker at the annual picnic of the PTA at the YWCA. His subject was the proposed junior college.

Bishop Barnwell, as head of the college, said that the girls' junior college is an assured fact, but that it will be necessary to raise \$18,000 or \$20,000 by donation to build extra classrooms for the boys, if it is to be made co-educational.

Establishment of this school will have no bearing on school taxes as it is a private institution, privately owned and operated. The school fund is adequate to cover expenses of the school as it has done for the last 40 years. There will be four years of high school and two years of college. It will be a non-sectarian school. It will not be turned over to the state at any future time. Boise parents paid out approximately \$109,000 last year to send their freshman and sophomore children to out-of-town schools.

Dean Kloepper, president of the high school council, and Kenneth Robertson, president of the senior class, were sent as representatives of the high school. They brought out the fact that there are 59 students at the high school who are now taking post-graduate work.¹³

The young men had laid the groundwork well, meeting three times at the Bishop's home, getting out two petitions for a co-educational institution, and making speeches to interested seniors in the high schools around the Valley. It seems from evidence submitted to the author, that by the first of June, 1932, Bishop Barnwell was strongly considering a co-educational institution with or without the support of civic organizations.¹⁴ However, when the author, fresh from two and one half years of graduate work at the University of California, applied early in August for a position teaching history and other social sciences, the Bishop did not positively commit himself but assured the applicant that within ten days he would make his decision and should it be for a co-educational institution, Eugene Chaffee would be selected as the first full-time male instructor.

On August 15, 1932, the Bishop announced, "The high school continues as formerly for girls only, * while the two years of college work will be for both young men and women."¹⁵

Some days later, just two weeks prior to the announced date of opening, September 6, the Bishop, through his dean, Dr. Dorothy F. Atkinson, stated that registration had reached 72 with "slightly larger registration of boys than girls,"¹⁶ and it would be limited to not over 100 because of the lack of adequate space for classes.

As a result of this twin movement, one by public educators and the other by a top official of the oldest protestant church in the Intermountain area, Boise Junior College was opened on September 6, 1932, with more than 70 students attending and with a full-time faculty of eight and an additional part-time faculty of six. Bishop Barnwell was the first president and Dr. Dorothy F. Atkinson the first dean of faculty.

During the summer, the Bishop had been busy not only securing academic requirements in the way of money and faculty, but was also building "a gymnasium with locker facilities for both men and women,"¹⁷ and had also refurbished a large area in Trinity Hall, converting a ground floor space into chemistry laboratories with a classroom above. These were ready to use when the College opened. In fact, it was in that location that the author found the Bishop when he made application for a position. The Bishop was following his Master as a carpenter in addition to the work of his profession.

Bishop Barnwell's whole background had been that of a Southern gentleman but, as in other pressing needs, he was very adaptable. He was born in Louisville, Kentucky on September 9, 1882 to Stephen Elliot and Elizabeth (Cleland) Barnwell. He received his A.B. degree from Center College in Danville, Kentucky and his B.D. and D.D. degrees from Virginia Theological Seminary. In 1909 he became Assistant Rector at Christ Chapel in Baltimore, Maryland and in 1912 he married Margaret Thorne Lighthall. From 1911 to 1913 he was the Rector of St. Andrew's Church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and then spent the next ten years at the Church of the Advent in Birmingham, Alabama. The following year he held

the position of Field Secretary to the Protestant Episcopal Church of the National Council. On December 13, 1925 he was consecrated Bishop of Idaho.¹⁸

A student body of around 75 attended the convocation on Tuesday, September 6, 1932. The assembly opened with the invocation by Dean Frank A. Rhea and an academic procession of the faculty. Mrs. Lucille Forter, voice instructor at the new college, was the soloist. The president, Bishop Barnwell, was the speaker, pointing out the value of education during the present times of economic adversity. He stated that a small group of determined dreamers had gone to work to provide higher education for the students and added, "Today in this plant and faculty and *you* we see our dreams come true." He further stated that all achievements begin in vision but succeed only through hard labor and faith. While this was a small beginning there was to be no compromising of high standards and that the future of the institution lay in the hands of the students.

We are here for work; no compromising, no coasting through. The average student working hard will make his way; the brilliant student idling along will fail. Now let me tell you once and for all time, you must make each day's work count; we expect to carry you at top speed every day and those who lose ground will have very little chance to make it up. We are happy because for you we have opened a door; our only reward is to watch you grow in a new appreciation of life; to see in you a deepening sense of wonder in the world which God has given us to labor. We have an amazing world. It has evolved in a political, educational, social and religious way which all adds up to a thrilling pageant where the ignorant man stands a clod while the man of learning thrills at the power, wonder and mystery of it all.

President Barnwell continued by saying that the first object of an education was not to make money, but rather, to acquaint one with the life and the world of which he was a part; that the ignorant man was merely a spectator at a drama he does not understand, while the educated man becomes a functioning part of it and to a considerable degree understands it.

He concluded his address by saying that the next 50 years would be the most wonderful this wonderful world has ever

known. The old world honored the soldier and let control fall into his hands; in the second stage the industrialist was the most honored individual, but now he is breaking; a new type of leader is demanded, one who sees life not in terms of power or of wealth, but in terms of service, ". . . of helping man along the road that began in the dust and ends in God. Give us such men and life is conquered. These are the ways along which we hope you start today."¹⁹

The convocation program closed with a violin solo by Kathryn Eckhardt and a recessional by the faculty.

President Barnwell took a special interest in this new college. A reception for faculty and students was held at his home on the evening of the opening day. His gracious personality at this social gathering and at subsequent ones did much to make the College succeed during the two-year period he had planned as a trial run. The students and faculty walked to this affair since the only car at this first day's reception was an old stripped-down Ford which required the man power of the students and the lone masculine member of the full-time faculty to get the engine running. The car had no starter and it would not respond to the crank.

Now, what of the secondary school, St. Margaret's, on which the College was founded? It had started in 1892 with new buildings and equipment costing \$20,000 on a block of land which had been purchased in 1870 at a cost of \$37.00 for just such a school as St. Margaret's.²⁰ It was located on Idaho Street between First and Second in what was then a location somewhat removed from the city's center.

The main building itself was one of the best constructed in Boise with hard pressed, wine-red brick walls measuring 18 inches in thickness. Every graduating class for a period of 40 years had placed a stone memorial with a class motto, usually in Latin or English, along the east front sill course. At the southwest corner of the block was the Bishop's residence. In the middle of the opposite side of the block on Bannock was the

newly built gymnasium which the Bishop had constructed while acting on the request of the young men to make the institution co-educational. This was a frame building as were the four classrooms which stretched in a single room's width from the little chapel on the corner of First and Bannock to the northeast corner of St. Margaret's. There was no corridor along this group of classrooms, just a covered porch running the full length of the four rooms and facing the quadrangle to the west. They were officially called "Buchan Hall" honoring an earlier principal of St. Margaret's Hall. The students, however, had a far more descriptive name, "the sheep sheds," due both to their structure and to the gray color they were painted.

The major building referred to above, built of the hard pressed brick, was a three-story building and a basement. The first floor level was accented by a stone sill course some four feet above the ground level. The basement area contained the cafeteria for faculty and dormitory residents. The first floor had an auditorium seating 150 persons, the administration offices, a large reception room for visitors, the dean's spacious apartment, and the library which measured about 25 feet by 20 feet in a room adjacent to the corridor leading from the administration offices to the auditorium.

This building was much like those housing academies around Boston; more suited for dormitory needs than classrooms; in fact, the second floor was used entirely for dormitories the first two years. The west end of the third floor was used as a conservatory of music and the east end, an attic area, was used principally for storage the first year and for classrooms and offices the second year.

Some changes were made the second year, 1933-34, on the twin stairways in the center of the building. At that time, partitions were placed up the center of each stairway thus providing for two entirely closed stairways, one to the second floor and one to the third, the latter connecting to classrooms and faculty offices. These partitions on the twin stairways

remained in place for one year only and were removed at the beginning of the third year of the College.

The remaining building was the chemistry laboratory where the Bishop was constructing the laboratory benches at the time the writer applied for a position. Upstairs above the laboratory was a large classroom. This area was attached to the west end of the little chapel and stretched some 40 feet along Bannock. Immediately west, (running at a right angle), was the newly constructed gymnasium built during the summer and early fall of 1932. It still stands at this time and is used as a storage building for St. Luke's Hospital. All the remaining buildings on the block, except the Bishop's residence on the corner of Second and Idaho Streets, have been torn down or moved. One part of Buchan Hall was moved to Vista Avenue and has become a service station. It is so well camouflaged that no one would ever know that it once functioned as college classrooms.

Here, then, was a college new in concept, but old in architectural type and construction, equal in quality to private academies in New England and Virginia, many of which were making the same shift from academy to junior college during the 1920's and 1930's.

When the students gathered for the first convocation on September 6, 1932, there was indeed a happy group of adults and college students. Just a few months before, the prospect of college for these students was indeed a gloomy one. For the newly gathered faculty, which came from almost every section of the United States, it was also a moment of rejoicing. Available, new teaching positions simply did not exist. Those who became members of this faculty had either just completed graduate study or had come from previous positions. A few, mostly part-time instructors, were residents of Boise. These included the music faculty, Dean Rhea, Mrs. Hershey, Louise Jones, Catherine Crossman, and Miss Elizabeth Buehler who

had graduated from Smith College and was hired as the librarian two months after the fall term began.

The students were hungry for an education and truly concerned by the threat of no college education to the extent that all were eager to secure such a prize. They responded like few students have during the history of this institution. This is indicated by a few of the comments received many years later, in 1967 and 1968, from members of that first class:

I came to Boise Junior College as a young Freshman from Notus . . . with only 9 in our graduating class . . . I came quite thrilled to be going on to college . . . It would have been economically impossible for me to go any other place since I was able to live with my aunt and uncle in Boise . . . My cousin from Parma High School was in the same situation . . . We found Boise Junior College very friendly both from the standpoint of the faculty and the students . . . the instructors were as excited about having a college in Boise as we were . . . I found quickly that I couldn't float through as I did in high school and I had to buckle down to study . . . This was important as a part of our early training; thus my year at Boise Junior College laid a firm foundation for further education and enabled me to go on through and graduate with above average grades . . . I'll never forget the watchful waiting while the Gym was constructed. We thought it was just about the finest ever.²¹

I have often felt that I might not have gone to college at all if Boise Junior College had not been available . . . My family was not able to furnish me much more than board and room . . . I have been very grateful for their help and particularly for Boise Junior College's help with part-time employment and a scholarship while I was in attendance there. Thus, thanks to Bishop Barnwell and other community leaders, I was given the opportunity I might otherwise not have been able to secure for myself . . . I remember the friendly attitudes of both students and faculty and the intellectual stimulation of college life . . . I should certainly do the same thing over again as I did then.²²

I welcome the opportunity to give you the basis of my thoughts and hopes as I entered Boise Junior College in 1932 . . . My primary ambition was always to get into West Point . . . I was concerned first with getting an appointment . . . and then passing the mental examination. I looked to BJC to prepare me mentally . . . I felt the faculty and administration were amazingly capable and were of unusual high quality for the place and the times . . . Without BJC I would not have made it to West Point. I had no means for attending any other university and consequently could not have entered the Army through the ROTC program. BJC was critical to my life's career.²³

All during my high school days, I had planned on going to college, but as each year passed, times got harder and harder, and by graduation year in 1932, our family was so hard pressed that the idea of going on was very much in doubt. So when we found that there was indeed to be a school here, I was overjoyed. But even though it was depression time we were all poor together and nobody seemed to mind. What we didn't have money for, we did without. I don't remember who had cars but there certainly was no parking problem . . . The first year I took just general courses, but when they added some education courses the second year, I was quick to add them to my schedule. Here was something that would lead to a job, and a job was what anybody could use when he finished. Education courses included practice teaching and most of this I did in some of the country schools surrounding Boise. After school was out I made application in several county schools and signed a contract to teach at Sweet—grades four through eight—at the magnificent salary of \$60.00 per month, school term eight months. Oh yes, for the privilege of sweeping our own floors, cleaning the boards, and chopping our own fire wood—many knots included—we got a bonus of \$5.00 per month. Pure gravy! My first years' teaching—\$480.00 plus \$40.00 janitor.²⁴

The students were regarded by most faculty members as an alert, persistent, and active group.

The faculty was characterized by the President through his dean, Dr. Atkinson, in these words:

We have an unusually excellent group of instructors. Dr. Elsie J. McFarland of the University of California is to teach German and mathematics. Miss Ada Yost of the University of Idaho and I will instruct in English; Eugene B. Chaffee, an Idaho man who studied at Occidental College and the University of California, will teach history and have charge of the boys' athletics and Mrs. Camille Power, who studied one whole year in France, will instruct in French and Spanish. The music department of the college is unusually strong. The instructors, all well known in Boise, are James Strachan, organist at St. Michael's; Mrs. Lucille Forter, teacher of voice who studied abroad for a number of years; and Miss Kathryn Eckhardt, violin, who is just home from a year of study in Vienna.²⁵

Not included in this listing of academic and music instructors were Ruth Payne, women's physical education and counseling; Louise C. Jones, chemistry; Catherine Crossman, art; Dean Frank Rhea, religion; Mrs. Mary Hershey, Latin; and Mrs. Katherine E. Cole, Registrar and Secretary. All were Boiseans except Miss Payne.

In selecting Dr. Atkinson as Dean, the Bishop had made an unusually wise choice. Here was a western woman (Spokane was her home) who had attended Whitman College, graduated from Vassar, and received her Master's and Ph.D. degrees at the University of Washington. She had taught in Saratoga Springs, New York, and reported directly to the college in Boise after returning from a summer spent in Europe.

Not only were the students grateful for, and enthusiastic about the establishing of Boise Junior College, but equally appreciative were the new full-time faculty members. Three of the four had just finished graduate work after having had previous teaching experience, but few jobs were available. Ada Yost had just received her Master's Degree in English from the University of Idaho after a number of years teaching in the high schools of Eastern Idaho. Mrs. Louise Jones, who had taught at St. Margaret's since 1922, was a University of Oregon graduate and taught chemistry in 1932-33. Mrs. Camille Power had spent one year in Europe and another at the University of Illinois where she received her Master of Arts in French and Spanish. She had previously taught at St. Margaret's in 1922-23. Dr. Elsie McFarland, the first full-time member of the College faculty with a doctorate, had had a position with a private university that had closed its doors. She, too, was faced with the possibility of no position in spite of the fact that her Ph.D. was in mathematics.

The author remembers that at the University of California, he was the only one in the large graduate group in history who was able to secure a position in a college for the fall of 1932. This was true also of two other members of the new faculty.

It is interesting to note that all members of this early full-time faculty except one have been with the College for most of the years since. Each has been praised many times by the students who attended for the quality of instruction given.

The youthfulness of the College and the severe days of the 1930 Depression welded faculty and students together as a

happy pioneering family. Cooperation and appreciation were of the highest quality. This explains the closeness of students and faculty in later years despite the fact that most of the students attended senior institutions all over the country.

The small group that made up the student body the first year shared many pleasant and enjoyable times together. I think our close friendship was due to having a common interest and desire in making sure that this embryonic school thrived and grew. Those of us in that first class can take pride in its steady growth and fine reputation. Looking back, I'm sure we shared a mutual interest in getting the school off to a good sound start. Certainly this common interest drew us close together and made it easier in student affairs to work together as an entity.²⁶

Everything was new; no tradition had been established. Each faculty decision was wrought out slowly and had to be justified on its merit rather than on the appeal to tradition. This same characterization applied to the students as they organized their first newspaper, their student body constitution, the emblem for their athletic teams. This continued for a period of 10 years until World War II broke up some of the continuity because of this disruption in the lives of practically every family.

As a part of registration, physical examinations were arranged by Miss Ruth Payne, women's physical education instructor and Eugene B. Chaffee who also supervised men's physical activities the first year. The students took these examinations in the office of Dr. T. N. Braxtan.

Classes began the same week. The student body was composed of freshmen except for a sophomore or two who had had problems in their preceding attendance at other Northwest colleges. One subject everyone took was English composition and most students also took courses in either history or contemporary civilization.

Few colleges of this period had the intimate relationship of student to student and students to faculty as did Boise Junior College. This, of course, was natural enough since 96% of the students were from Boise and Idaho; in fact, 80% were from Boise alone. They had known each other in high school and

were merely becoming much better acquainted through the student body.

The faculty group was even more closely welded than were the students, since their meetings had no more than eight or ten people in attendance and differences of opinion were thrashed out to arrive at a meeting of the minds regarding the philosophy governing the College and the method of putting these opinions into effect. There was no tradition either formally or informally; the opinion of each teacher was highly valued and time for academic debate did not need to be limited.

The faculty and students knew each other not only from contact in the classroom but also around the campus and in the corridors. The seven blocks from the campus to the center of the city resulted in many conversations between students and faculty as they walked the short distance to Idaho and Eighth Streets.

New instructors continued to be easy to get. Those with doctorates received about \$1,300 a year—a symbol of the depression and the great spread of unemployment in the United States and in the world at that time. New faculty members, added the second year, were: J. Calvin Emerson, chemistry; Dr. Clement F. Sievers, psychology and education; James O. Pence, Laboratory Assistant; Dr. Herbert E. Childs, English; and Phyllis Wilson, Assistant in French.

In 1933, a new freshman class was added with most of the freshmen of the previous year returning as sophomores. The new class lacked somewhat the enthusiasm and dedication of the first class, due largely to the fact that they had not been faced with the prospect of no college education to the degree that the young people who came in the initial class had. The total College enrollment for that year was 125; 80 percent were from Boise.

During both the first and second years, the major problem of the administrator was gaining academic recognition. Since

the College's existence was guaranteed by President Barnwell and the church for only two experimental years, the question of stability of the organization was an impending one.

The College was accredited in March of 1933 by a visiting team from the University of Idaho. For both faculty and students this was a sensitive time inasmuch as the very life-blood could be cut off should the young institution not be accredited. The president, however, had done a very thorough job of preparing for this visit and no serious problem developed. Accreditation, however, was constantly a threat from the first year in 1932 until the College gained regional recognition in the spring of 1941.

Midway through the second semester of the 1933-34 year, the president again approached the Chamber of Commerce, requesting the appointment of a committee to investigate and recommend ways and means that the work at Boise Junior College could be continued. The *Capital News* published this fact and in an editorial of April 21, 1934 stated:

Two years ago when Boise and the rest of the nation were dragging on the very bottom of the abyss of the depression, when most of the wheels of industry and commerce were at a dead standstill, a new and ambitious project was launched in Boise.

Because all communications and nearly all individuals were all but sunk in the slough of fear, gloom, and inertia, the launching of this project seemed extra daring. Dire prophecies were made concerning its fate.

The project was the Boise Junior College. Conveyed as a very practical idea, equipped with high purpose and courage, the project succeeded, despite an apathetic community attitude that was at times almost antagonistic.

This summer the junior college ends its second year. In those two years, scores of young people of this community have enjoyed its advantages. It has established itself on an enviable high scholastic plane. It has become an increasingly important part of the cultural life of southwest Idaho.

From a strictly practical view point, and leaving out of consideration the many intangible, unmeasurable values involved, the junior college has provided a school home for many young people who, during the times of depression, might not have been able to attend college. It has kept others at home who would have gone to distant colleges for the first two years of higher education. And it has kept

in the community untold thousands of dollars which without question would have gone elsewhere.

These considerations are really secondary, but, in view of the present situation, which involves the possibility of a closing of the junior college, are well worth weighing against the cost of maintaining the school as a public institution.

Bishop M. S. Barnwell, who founded the institution two years ago, announced today that he and his church organization can carry the burden no longer.

Two days later another article appeared in the *Capital News* as a result of questions put to leading citizens of Boise, all of whom responded affirmatively to the question of whether the College should be continued.²⁷

On April 24, 1934, President Edward L. Sproat of the Chamber of Commerce introduced President Barnwell to the group and requested that he outline the situation of the College.²⁸ President Barnwell spoke briefly, saying the church must discontinue the operation and requesting that the Chamber appoint a committee to work out a plan for operating the institution under a separate control. The Chamber of Commerce recognized the value of the College, but was fearful lest this was a bid for a public institution and would commit the taxpayers to an increased tax burden during the harsh depression days.

President Sproat appointed the following committee to report back to the Chamber of Commerce: E. A. Crooks, Chairman; Ben Oppenheim; W. E. Graham; Ralph Breshears; and R. B. King. The committee's recommendation was that:

Boise Junior College be incorporated as a non-profit institution with a board of trustees of seven members selected from representative men and women of this community and vicinity, which would lease the property occupied by the junior college from its owners, the Episcopal Church, at a yearly rental of \$1.00 and carry on the work of the junior college. It is suggested that the operation of this plan be made contingent upon:

- A. An attempted enrollment of 200 students in the junior college.
- B. Discontinuation of the post-graduate courses of Boise High School.
- C. Cooperation on the part of the Board of Trustees of the School District.

1. Assisting in the enrollment of high school graduates for the junior college.
2. Assisting in the administration of the fiscal affairs of the college.
3. Interchange of teaching force and facilities where advisable.
4. Fixing a tuition adequate to make the junior college self-supporting, tentatively suggested in the initial promotion at the same figure heretofore charged in Boise Junior College.²⁹

The committee expressed the opinion that under this plan, with the Board of Trustees of the junior college working in close harmony, "The work of Boise Junior College can be continued without added cost either to the taxpayers of Boise or to the state in general."³⁰ The committee further stated that if the work was approved it would be happy to assist in the selection of the Board of Trustees. This plan was approved by the Board of Directors of the Boise Chamber of Commerce on May 14, 1934.

On June 2, 1934, Boise Junior College was officially recorded as Boise Junior College Incorporated. The first board members were O. O. Haga, Chairman; E. A. Crooks; B. W. Oppenheim; Bishop M. S. Barnwell; J. L. Eberle; Ella H. Budge, and J. J. Chapman.³¹

When this report was released, it affected materially those who had worked for the previous two years. Dr. Dorothy Atkinson, academic dean, resigned. After being selected as secretary and clerk to the Board of Trustees, Mrs. Katherine Cole resigned, as did three members of the faculty, Dr. Elsie McFarland, mathematics and German instructor, Miss Catherine Crossman in art, and Miss Ruth Payne in women's physical education.

Dr. Sievers was made acting director of the College during the summer campaign. He, however, indicated around the first of August that he planned to go into insurance work with a friend who had been with him at Huron College in South Dakota.

The College appeared, indeed, to have become an orphan.

¹Koos, Dr. Leonard V. Special Bulletin, Boise Public Schools. *Report Regarding Establishment of a Junior College in Boise*. Issued by Authority of the Board of Education, September 1930. p.3.

²Ibid.

³Sears, J. B. *The Boise Survey*. Yonkers-on-Hudson, N.Y. World Book Company, 1920. p.241.

⁴Board of Education. *Background of the Junior College Investigation included in the Development Program of the Boise Public Schools*. Boise, Idaho, February 1930. p.11.

⁵Koos, op.cit. pp. 9-10.

⁶Board of Trustee Minutes, Boise Chamber of Commerce, February 15, 1932.

⁷Ibid.

⁸Robertson, Kenneth. Letter to Eugene B. Chaffee, November 14, 1967, p.2, para. 1.

⁹Ibid, p.2. para. 3.

¹⁰Ibid, p.2. para. 3.

¹¹Board of Trustees Minutes—Boise Chamber of Commerce, April 11, 1932.

¹²Ibid, April 13, 1932.

¹³*Idaho Daily Statesman*, May 23, 1932.

¹⁴Robertson, op. cit. p. 2. para. 3.

¹⁵*Idaho Daily Statesman*, August 15, 1932.

¹⁶Ibid, August 17, 1932.

¹⁷*The high school was discontinued after the 1932-33 year.

¹⁸*Idaho Daily Statesman*, August 25, 1932.

¹⁹Biography of Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell. *Who's Who in America*, 1950-51.

²⁰Original notes of Convocation Speech given by Bishop Barnwell on September 6, 1932.

²¹Johnesse, Mary Louise, *The History of St. Margaret's School*. pp. 22-23.

²²Andrews, Oral F. Letter to Eugene B. Chaffee, August 14, 1967.

²³Jorgensen, William E. Letter to Eugene B. Chaffee, August 18, 1967.

²⁴Gilbert, V. G. Letter to Eugene B. Chaffee, August 3, 1967.

²⁵Hill, Pauline (Johnson). Letter to Eugene B. Chaffee, August 27, 1968.

²⁶*Idaho Daily Statesman*, August 25, 1932.

²⁷Robertson, op. cit. p. 1. para. 3.

²⁸*Capital News*, April 23, 1934.

²⁹Board of Trustees Minutes—Boise Chamber of Commerce, April 24, 1934.

³⁰Ibid, May 14, 1934.

³¹Ibid.

³²Ibid, June 2, 1934.

An Orphan

CHAPTER II

The responsibility for Boise Junior College was shifted in June 1934 from the protective arm of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Idaho with Bishop Barnwell as its first president, to a Junior College Committee sponsored by the Boise Chamber of Commerce.

There was a five-year interim of uncertainty and anxiety before a public tax supported organization took over in 1939. The enthusiasm of the first two years was gone as far as the community was concerned, but a group of faithful citizens organized as Boise Junior College Incorporated, furnished the legal base by each paying a \$10.00 a year fee for membership. "By common consent of Board members, the Chairman appointed Bishop M. S. Barnwell as a representative of the Boise Junior College Board to work with interested citizens in carrying out a drive to secure association members."¹

The College was truly an orphan during this period since the church had had to relinquish control because of the cost involved and the other responsibilities that faced the Missionary Diocese of Idaho which, however, continued its support by leasing the new College's plant at \$1.00 per year. As pointed out, the Bishop

had realized that he could not continue the College under church control and expense, for more than two years and had so stated in the summer of 1932 when he planned its opening.

The Corporation had many members, but was particularly fortunate to have as its chairman in these changing years, Mr. O. O. Haga, an outstanding lawyer of the city. He was unanimously elected Chairman at the first meeting, June 7, 1934, when the new Board of Directors met at the Administration Building of the Boise Public Schools.² Those present were: O. O. Haga, Bishop M. S. Barnwell, J. L. Eberle, E. A. Crooks, and B. W. Oppenheim. Members absent were: Mrs. Alfred Budge, Sr., and J. J. Chapman. Also present were J. L. Driscoll; Board Chairman, Superintendent W. D. Vincent; and C. F. Potter, Secretary and Clerk, all of the Boise Public Schools. These people were the lay backbone of the institution during this critical period, with the principal load carried by Haga, Vincent, and Potter.

Tuition charges for students were kept at the same figure of \$120.00 a year and the summer campaign for student enrollments was placed in the hands of Dr. C. H. Sievers who had been at the College one year as head of the education program for teacher education. During the months of June and July he carried on the registration program with an office on the first floor of the Administration Building of the Boise Public Schools. He had previously taught at Huron College in South Dakota, but had had little administrative experience. He was primarily a promoter, promising the prospective student whatever he could to induce him to come to the new institution.

The 1934-35 *Catalog*, some 33 pages of mimeographed material produced during the summer of 1934 by Dr. Sievers, not only had the faculty listing developed by Dr. Atkinson, but also had a list of successors for those who had resigned after the changeover. All the basic philosophy and regulations from the previous year's catalog were either passed over lightly or entirely omitted. The actual course descriptions worked out by

the faculty and administration during the 1932-34 years were reproduced verbatim. However, six courses in business given at a local business college were also included as a part of the College offerings and sixteen pages of the catalog, pages 5-20 inclusive, were taken from the University of Idaho catalog. These pages were various offerings covering many curricula never formally adopted by the faculty of Boise Junior College e.g., architecture, bacteriology, botany, economics, geology, home economics, zoology, agriculture, forestry, pre-nursing, and six curricula in the "Division of Engineering".³

This was definitely used to sell the prospective student on going to Boise Junior College. In other words, there were curricula for almost every possible prospective student request.

Actually, the faculty had approved a course of mathematics for engineering students in the common freshman year prior to the summer, but no second year had been approved except in the catalog organized by Dr. Sievers. The sophomore year of engineering did not exist until the Board of Trustees' meeting of December 17, 1934 approved a proposal by W. D. Vincent that a second year be added because 30 students, all freshmen, had indicated a desire to return to Boise Junior College as sophomores providing a second year course could be offered in engineering.⁴ This proposal was also approved by the faculty at a later meeting.

Dr. Sievers had an attractive personality, but his problem was in the field of finance where it was difficult to confirm the many jobs he had promised prospective students largely through money furnished by the National Youth Administration Program of the Roosevelt Administration. As the summer wore on, he lost interest and decided to go into business rather than continue in education at Boise Junior College.

On August 31, 1934, he made a report to the Board of receipts and disbursements together with unpaid bills covering his operations in conducting summer student registration. "Total receipts—\$1015.00; total deposited with the treasurer—

\$784.56; total disbursements—\$230.44.”⁵ The report contained a complete resume of advanced receipts for tuition as well as the expenses of the summer campaign.

During this same session of the Board, Superintendent W. D. Vincent’s title was changed to “Advisor of the Board” and C. F. Potter was unanimously elected “Secretary.”

In the meantime, the Board had asked Eugene B. Chaffee to meet in an executive session. Mr. Chaffee listened to the proposal that he assume the duties of dean of the College at a salary of \$1,500 plus additional money for the summer. The most important statement made at the meeting, as far as Chaffee was concerned, was one by Ben W. Oppenheim, a trustee, who stated, “You recognize, Mr. Chaffee, that you will be the dean of the College; however, Superintendent W. D. Vincent will be empowered as the final authority in affairs pertaining to the College.” Chaffee replied that he had had little experience in administrative work except as Superintendent-Principal of a small school near Boise, but he felt that where the greater responsibility rested, there should the control be also. He thanked the Board for its consideration, but indicated his desire to continue as a teacher of social science rather than accept the new position of dean as proposed.

In the two years that followed, W. D. Vincent acted in the capacity of president without public awareness of this fact, while Myron S. Clites was the newly elected dean of the College. He had been recommended to Superintendent Vincent by the president of the University of Indiana, where he had recently achieved his doctorate in education. He took up his responsibilities about September 10, 1934.

The new dean was a sensitive, hard working, and sincere person, but lacked the easy, self-reliant attitude of President Barnwell or Dean Atkinson and this was reflected in his work with faculty and students alike. He had spent many hours in working his way through undergraduate and graduate school with little time for the lighter activities on the campus. His sin-

cerity and interest in young people was attested by the many hours he gave them and their problems. He was wise to ask for the advice and judgment of W. D. Vincent and Clyde Potter and of a few faculty members on the campus. These people spent much time in assisting Dean Clites who lacked the experience that was required of an administrator, both in his dealings with the faculty and with the students. These were two of the most crucial years the College encountered.

In the fall of 1935, Camille B. Power resigned as French and Spanish instructor to take further study at the University of Illinois. Her successor lacked the spark and natural ability to teach which Mrs. Power had. Other additions to the faculty were chiefly part-timers; some of them too old in their attitudes to demand the best from students and thus unable to lead them through inspirational teaching.

In the spring of 1936, Mr. Chaffee resigned as head of social sciences to do the research on his doctorate in the National Library in Rio de Janeiro, on Brazilian Boundary Disputes. This resignation was accepted, but never activated since College problems of administration demanded a new administrative approach.

The Board had lost confidence in Dr. Clites as an academic administrator and suggested his resignation which was tendered on May 15, 1936. This had followed conferences between Dr. Clites and representatives of the College Board. The minutes of the Board of Trustees meeting on May 15 show:

The Chairman announced that he was in receipt of Dean Myron S. Clites' resignation effective as of June 6, 1936.

After a thorough discussion of the future welfare of the College, the resignation of Dean Myron S. Clites was accepted upon motion duly made, seconded and unanimously adopted.

On the 20th of May, Superintendent Vincent asked Eugene B. Chaffee to reconsider his resignation and accept the offer of the Board of Trustees to become President of the College. The job was to be a combination of the one held by W. D. Vincent as Advisor and Dr. Myron S. Clites as Academic Dean. Quoting

from the minutes of a meeting held on May 26 at the Boise Hotel:

After canvassing the entire field and after due deliberation, it was moved by Mr. Chapman and seconded by Mr. Crooks that:

1. Professor Eugene B. Chaffee be elected President of the Boise Junior College for the year 1936-37, at a salary of \$1,500.00 per year and an allowance of \$300.00 for the summer campaign for students.

2. That it is understood as a part of this election that should there be funds in excess of the adopted budget for the year 1936-37, or should there be savings made within the budget, that there will be first set aside a definite amount for the summer campaign in 1937-38, and then the remainder of the funds shall be distributed as a bonus to the faculty of Boise Junior College, with a maximum of 12½% to be added to each salary and that for this purpose, Mr. Chaffee's salary shall be considered as \$1,800.00.

Mr. Chaffee assumed his duties as President on June 3, 1936.

A special meeting of Boise Junior College, Inc., was held at 12:00 noon on June 24, 1936, in the Rainbow Room of the Boise Hotel. All board members were present with the exception of Bishop Frederick Bartlett. He had become Bishop of Idaho in 1935 when Bishop Barnwell was chosen as the Episcopal Bishop of Georgia. At this meeting:

Upon the recommendation of President Chaffee, motion was duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried that the following persons be elected as faculty members for the ensuing school term, at salaries as indicated:

<i>Name of Instructor</i>	<i>Position</i>	<i>Salary</i>
Carson, A. B.	Math, Physics, Engineering	\$1,215.00
Eiden, Max	Coach, Physical Education	1,000.00
Emerson, Calvin	Chemistry, Bursar	1,500.00
Faust, E. J.	German	400.00
Farrer, Helen M.	Dramatics	150.00
Gaylord, Charlotte	Librarian, English	600.00
Hatch, Ada Y.	English	1,350.00
Hershey, Mary T.	Registrar	350.00
Power, Camille B.	Dean of Women, French, Spanish	1,350.00



1936-37 Glee Club directed by
Mrs. Lucille Porter (front, center)



Campus clean-up



Coach Max Eiden and 1936 football
team



Classroom building and quadrangle,
St. Margaret's



Kenneth Robertson, first student
body president and football captain

ORIGINAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES



MRS. ALFRED BUDGE
1934-1950



J. J. CHAPMAN
1934-1943



E. A. CROOKS
1934-1937



OLIVER O. HAGA
1934-1943



J. L. DRISCOLL
1934-1939, 1943-1950



B. W. OPPENHEIM
1934-1939



CLYDE F. POTTER
Secretary-Treasurer
1934-1960



Prior to 1938, Boise Airport occupied the present college campus



Board trustee Ed Baird sponsored the 1939 junior college law



Board trustee H. W. Morrison, constant supporter of developing new campus



Groundbreaking at the new campus



Cornerstone laying for the Administration Building—Mr. Haga officiates



A student organization started during the war and one that has continued to the present time is the Lifelines.



Dean Conan E. Mathews was Acting President from 1943 to 1945



The B.J.C. campus in 1946.

Rice, Maud R.	Zoology, Women's Hygiene	600.00
Strachan, James L.	Music	2.50 per student hour

The position in foreign languages, French and Spanish, held by Mrs. Power from 1932-35, was again open in the spring of 1936. President Chaffee of course knew Mrs. Power and also her work and sent a telegram asking her to return that fall. He also indicated that he wanted her to act as Dean of Women. For the latter appointment she was to occupy an apartment located at the western end of St. Margaret's Hall. After receiving his offer, Mrs. Power recently stated, "I couldn't get to the phone fast enough to accept."

During this period, the College was assisted financially by the Boise women's clubs who sponsored the Boise Junior College Jamboree. The first jamboree was held on Friday September 6, 1935, at White City Park. Numerous concession stands, a dance, a card party, and a softball and a baseball game⁶ netted over one thousand dollars and at the completion of the jamboree, a check for \$1,040.15 was presented to the Board of Trustees.⁷ A member of the junior college Board since its inception in 1934, Mrs. Alfred Budge, Sr., initiated and carried the jamboree through to its successful conclusion for two successive years, 1935 and 1936. The second year the College received a check from this source for \$539.53⁸

The jamborees were superseded in the 1937-38 budget by support from the Chamber of Commerce which agreed to raise \$5,000 from membership subscriptions and donations. Actually, it raised \$4,133.86.⁹ The following year the amount raised was \$2,077.50.¹⁰

There has been an earlier reference to membership fees to Boise Junior College Incorporated. As indicated, this gave the legal basis to the institution with each member paying a \$10.00 a year fee. The following are the total fees collected for the years in which such a charge was made: 1934-35, \$1,260.00;¹¹ 1935-36, \$1,076.25;¹² and 1936-37, \$232.50.¹³

With the resignation of Dr. Myron S. Clites, Dean of Boise Junior College, Inc., on May 15, 1936, and the selection of Eugene B. Chaffee as President of the College on May 26, 1936, the institution was to enter its third major change since its creation in the summer of 1932. The actual administration from 1934-36 had been carried on by conferences between Dean Clites and Advisor W. D. Vincent, with Clyde F. Potter acting as Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees. Chaffee's selection as College president resulted in an administration which, for the first time, was entirely under one full-time College employee.

The first president, Bishop Barnwell, had his major duties with the Episcopal Church of Idaho and his duties as president were incidental, but a minor part of his total duties to the church. W. D. Vincent's major duties were as Superintendent of the Boise Independent School District. He received no salary from the College and never formally acted in public as the head of the College. He could check expenditures and advise the dean, Dr. Myron Clites, and the Board of Trustees.

The Board of Trustees continued to grant the new president a freer hand with the administration and by the end of this third year period, 1939, he was probably assuming responsibilities seldom granted other presidents of collegiate institutions in the Northwest. Actually, after the May 26 meeting, W. D. Vincent attended only one more board meeting and that was on June 24, 1936.

The next three years were crucial ones with rumors flying around the city regarding the accreditation and permanence of Boise Junior College. A bill making the creation of public junior college districts possible was passed by the 1937 Legislature, but vetoed by Governor Barzilla Clark. Leaders of the Chamber of Commerce by this time had sensed that the only way to build a permanent college in Boise was by public tax support. It selected for consideration and recommendation, a committee consisting of Oscar Worthwine, O. O. Haga, Reilly Atkinson, Ed D. Baird, J. G. Breckenridge, J. L. Driscoll,

Ben W. Oppenheim, Walter York, Harry Yost, and Frank Winzler. Their chief responsibility was to secure the passage of a junior college law, making it possible for a group of people in any area with a high school enrollment of 800 and an assessed valuation of not less than \$10,000,000 to form an independent district by a favorable vote of its constituents.

The bill to create such a public college was introduced into the Senate by Senator Ed D. Baird of Ada County early in January of 1939. The members of the Committee on Legislation listed above and President Chaffee met, in groups of six to eight, the 44 legislators who made up the Senate. Senators interspersed with college committee members proceeded, through talk and illustrations, to discuss the need for junior colleges in Idaho. This was done while eating steak dinners at the Hotel Boise. Often a senator whose attitude was unknown would deliver a speech in support of the bill to make the creation of public junior colleges possible. After six such banquets, the bill was ready for consideration and was passed by a vote of 34 to 9.

This same procedure was used with members of the House of Representatives. Eight such dinners were required to cover its 59 members in small groups. Following these sessions, the House, by a 46 to 11 vote, also passed the bill. Now it was up to Governor Bottolfsen to affix his signature if the bill was to become a law. In the words of Senator J. R. Field of Adams County, Chairman of the Education Committee, in a letter to Mr. J. L. Driscoll some ten years later, ". . . the proponents of the bill under the leadership of that grand old man, O. O. Haga, did the cleanest, best and fairest job in the promotion of this legislation that, in my knowledge, has ever been done."¹⁴

The bill had been passed by both houses so overwhelmingly that the Governor was suspicious of some sort of a 'deal'. As a result, it stayed on his desk for a number of days to the frustration and worry of its supporters.

During the preceding summer, Ben W. Oppenheim had visited the Governor to persuade him to run again after his first term had ended in defeat by Barzilla Clark in 1936. This support, at a time when "Bott" was disheartened by his defeat, made Oppenheim the right man to secure a signature of approval.¹⁵ This personal visit, plus the fact the Governor learned that the students of the College were securing signatures on a petition urging his signature, resulted in his approval of February 7, 1939, prior to his receipt of the petition.

Seven weeks later, the people making up the area contiguous with the Boise Independent School District, passed by a vote of 2014 to 234, the proposal to form a Boise Junior College District.

This whole story is told well by the three people who had most to do with the passing of the junior college bill other than those from Boise and Ada County, in their letters some ten years after the passing of the bill in February of 1939. The letters were in answer to one written by Mr. J. L. Driscoll, at that time (1949) President of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College, to all members of the Board of Trustees and President Eugene B. Chaffee. His letter of October 7, 1949 is self explanatory.

Some months ago you no doubt will recall that our local publication "Statewide" broke loose with some criticism of the Junior College and of the writer personally. The criticism, as far as the writer is concerned, didn't greatly perturb me one way or the other, but it did cause me to reflect that possibly while some of us who were very active in the enactment of the Junior College Law were still alive, it might be the better part of wisdom to get down in black and white from those who were familiar with the matter, what actually transpired in connection with that measure. There is a tendency as time goes by to greatly distort the facts, and since no written records of the various representations and conversations were made at the time, the writer called upon three different people, wholly apart and independent from the Boise Junior College, to give a statement of just what was said and done on certain points.

The three people called on were Governor Bottolfson, who signed the Boise Junior College Bill as Governor of the State; Earl David, representing the University of Idaho in the Third House during that session; and J. R. Field, Chairman of the Educational Committee of the Senate. I am pleased to enclose herewith for

your files, photostatic copies of the letters received from the several men, the originals of which are in my box here.

This letter of Mr. Driscoll's was written because of the criticism, as indicated in the above letter, by Vardis Fisher, a prominent fiction writer of national importance, who indicated that the College had been shoved down the throats of first the people of Boise and later the legislature. He wrote this article ten years after the State had approved the junior college bill making it possible for local areas to vote themselves a junior college district and to finance such an institution by local taxes, tuition, and fifty percent of the money that the county in which the junior college was located received from the revenues from the State's liquor stores. Fisher further stated that the College was not a bonafide collegiate institution.

Fisher was, at that time, a columnist for the weekly newspaper *Statewide*, (now called the *Observer*). His articles were usually critical of what others were doing in the State of Idaho. He ended up his criticism of Boise Junior College's work, by stating that it should be returned to a cow pasture where quality cheese products could be manufactured since it had little value as an educational institution.

President Chaffee immediately wrote an article answering this criticism, but before publishing it, he asked Mr. Driscoll to read it. Driscoll did so and said that it was excellent, but gave Chaffee the advice to avoid a newspaper controversy whenever possible. Chaffee decided that the advice was good, but his article which was ready for publication at that time, indicated the strong feeling about the unfair criticism of Vardis Fisher.

In this article he indicated that the sons and daughters of many prominent Boiseans had successfully completed their first two years at Boise Junior College while it was a private institution and that the College had grown ". . . for one reason and one alone, it was needed." He said that the growth of junior colleges over the nation had fulfilled a real need, citing the State of California as one of the best examples. He quoted from the

current presidents of the University of California and Stanford University, showing that junior colleges are a very necessary part of the State education and are an ideal method of educating the young people during their first two years of college.

He cited the then recent report of the President's Commission on Higher Education which stated that "The time has come to make education through the fourteenth grade available in the same way that high school education is now available." Chaffee further stated that the University of California at Berkeley at that time received three-fifths of its student body from within 30 miles of Berkeley and depended largely on the junior colleges of that state to provide the first two years of collegiate work.

He cited that Fisher, in one breath says that he has a high regard for the faculty members of Boise Junior College whom he has known, and in the next breath "Its members would be teaching in better schools if they could." Chaffee stated that this was false; that many of the faculty members had had many opportunities to teach in larger colleges and universities, but "they stay because they like this region and this college and the young people who in growing numbers have made this institution grow from an enrollment of less than 100 to over 1000 at the present time."

This is background for the letter cited above by Mr. Driscoll. The answers to this letter indicate that the College was well respected by at least three of the people from outside of the Boise area who should approve a junior college bill if it were to pass some ten years before—February 1939.

The first letter from Mr. Earl David indicates exactly what happened at the preliminary meeting held in Northern Idaho to gain the approval of the University of Idaho. Mr. David reported back to the legislative committee of the University of Idaho from the notes he had taken at the time of the meeting. In his letter of June 28, 1949 to Mr. Driscoll he stated:

As they (the notes) are about the same as yours, but somewhat more extended, I will quote them here for your approval.

At the meeting I opened up the question with the statement that contrary to reports, we were not opposed to a Junior College Bill, providing we could have some assurance from the business men of Boise that they would not ask for a four-year school any time in the foreseeable future. You stated that you could not control the action of the people of Idaho or even of Boise, but that you could promise that as long as you were connected with the Junior College, no such request would be made. I replied that I could sympathize with you because we couldn't control the action of the people of Moscow or Latah County. This was plainly shown in the last two elections. I then said that in view of the fact that all the members of the Board could be changed within two years, we would like a broader statement than that and we would be satisfied if those present and those interested in the movement, whether or not they were then on the Junior College Board, would oppose and would use their influence with the people of Boise to oppose any movement towards asking the legislature in locating a four-year school in Boise until such a time as it was clearly demonstrated that the development had proven beyond a doubt that such a school was needed in the State. After some discussion, this was agreed to by those present.

As far as my notes show, the question of the State furnishing financial support to Junior Colleges was not discussed. However, the proposed Junior College Bill calling for the formation of districts and the Junior Colleges being financed solely by those districts, was discussed and it was the opinion of those present that this was the only form in which the legislature would agree to a Junior College Bill. I believe this was the way the Junior College Bill was finally passed.

I cannot close this letter without saying that to the best of my knowledge, you and the others at the meeting, have not only lived up to the agreement but to the spirit of the agreement. Such understandings can hardly be put into technical language, but the essence of the contract is the unwritten part within ourselves.

This was Earl David's answer to the criticism levied against Boise Junior College by Vardis Fisher. This letter never appeared in public until the present time (1969) in this book.

The second answer came from J. R. Field on June 18, 1949; it also needs no explanation:

You will recall that I was Senator from Adams County and served in the 1939 Legislature and you will probably further recall that I was Chairman of the Educational Institutions Committee and was also a member of the Education Committee. I believe that I have quite a clear recollection of the handling of the Junior College Bill. . .

Naturally in the discussion of these bills, the question arose as to whether the Junior College Law meant that in a couple of years there would be a request made of the legislature to take over the Boise Junior College as a four-year state college or university, and I recall that you were very frank and fair in regard to this proposition, pointing out that you, of course, could not control the actions of the legislature and could not guarantee the future, but that you did assure all of us that such a request would not be made with that college's sanction.

Another natural point of discussion was whether the State, at some future date, might be asked to furnish financial assistance in one form or another for the junior colleges that might become established in Idaho under the Junior College Law. Here again, the proponents of the bill knew and the legislators knew, that no one could make any guarantee on this point and none were offered, but you people did affirm that while you could make no commitments, it certainly wasn't contemplated in the drawing of the bill nor was it contemplated in the minds of you people who were advocating and urging the passage of the Junior College Law. Your committee stated that while no one could give any definite assurance of what might develop over a period of years, the people of the Boise area were willing and wanted to establish the Boise Junior College as an institution supported only by local taxation as distinguished from a state tax supported institution with the thought that the need of a junior college system in the State of Idaho could be tested out, and that if it proved a mistake or was unneeded in the educational program, that the Boise taxpayers would have paid the bill and that it would have cost the State nothing. On the other hand, if such a program proved worthwhile and a needed part of our educational program, then at that time whenever that need was demonstrated, it would be the duty and obligation of those state and other public officials then charged with that responsibility to determine the future program of such a system both financially and otherwise.

I am writing you this letter because, failing to find my records, I thought it might be something you could put in your files as one person's written recollections of the facts surrounding the passage of the Junior College Law, and let me say in closing, that I will always feel that you and the rest of the committee of proponents were extremely frank and fair regarding the whole matter, and as far as I can recall no one made any misrepresentations or any commitments regarding the action of future legislatures.

The third letter, written May 23, 1949, to Governor C. A. Bottolfsen, explains Driscoll's understanding of what happened and contains a closing statement by the former governor which affirms the Driscoll letter:

As you know, the 1939 Session of the Idaho Legislature enacted the Junior College Law of the State of Idaho. You at that time, were governor of the State and signed the bill. In connection with that

approval the undersigned discussed this measure with you, but it did not occur to me then that that discussion might later become of enough importance to justify having it typed. However, in light of various editorials that have appeared of late in some of the newspapers of the state, I think that while some of us who took part in those discussions are still alive, we should reduce to writing what now seems to be important parts thereof and for that reason I am addressing this letter to you.

You will no doubt recall that you asked me whether in my opinion, enactment of the Junior College Law meant that in a couple of years there would be a request made of the Legislature to take over the Boise Junior College as a four-year state college or university. I stated to you that while I could not control the action of the people of Idaho, or even of Boise, that I could give you one definite promise and that was that so long as I was on the Boise Junior College Board, such a request would not be made with the college's sanction. Although I was off the board for a couple of years immediately after the enactment of the State Junior College Law ten years ago, I have been on it ever since and still am and no such request has been made.

No commitment was made on the question of whether some day in the future, request might be made of the State to furnish financial assistance for the Junior Colleges thereafter established in Idaho.

If you find the above and foregoing is in accordance with your understanding, I would appreciate it if you would confirm it on this letter and return it to me for my files. An extra copy is enclosed for your files.

After reading this letter, Governor Bottolfsen returned it to Mr. Driscoll with his signature and the following note: "I have read the above and foregoing and I find that it fairly and accurately sets forth the facts."

The above letters accurately portray for future showing, just what promises were or were not made by responsible citizens of Idaho in the successful attempt to secure a collegiate institution for the young people of this area. The author has the copies of these letters that have been quoted above, but the originals remain in Mr. Driscoll's vault and are to be delivered to the College by Mr. Driscoll at a time he thinks appropriate, or coterminous with his passing.

This is one of the few important legal documents that concerns the general citizens of Idaho and records what took place in the conference room by those most affected by such legis-

lation. Usually there is no such record of what may have happened in the "smoke-filled room" of a conference.

Immediately after the Boise Junior College District was created by the vote of the people in March of 1939, the Board of Trustees met to discuss where its new campus would be located. It had a one-year lease on the St. Margaret's Hall campus, but it was evident that this should be returned to the Episcopal Church since it needed such buildings to carry on its nursing education program.

The College and the Church worked out a program for the year 1939-40 in which the College would make certain repairs on St. Margaret's Hall. These repairs consisted of taking off the back porches, changing in a minor way the design of the roof over the front dormer window, and making some repairs on the interior of the building. These repairs by the Junior College District were to compensate for the rental of the buildings for the 1939-40 year.

Bishop Bartlett indicated to the Board of Trustees that he wanted the buildings beginning the summer of 1940 for the Church's activities in connection with St. Luke's Hospital. As a result, during the summer of 1939, the Board, under the leadership of Board President Haga, asked President Chaffee to make a study of the needs of the College—the amount of land needed for developing a new campus, and a likely place in the city for such an institution then and for the years in which it would expand into a much larger institution.

The following sites were suggested by organizations within the city including the Chamber of Commerce, as well as by the College Board and administration; the old Fort Boise barracks fronting on Fort Street; the Idaho Soldier's Home outside the city limits on State Street; the Ridenbaugh Estate lying just below the bench east of the new Depot; and the Boise Airport established in 1928, almost a mile in length and averaging in width from 600 feet to 1500 feet at its widest point.

At the Board's suggestion as indicated above, Chaffee drew up possibilities of each site and worked out requisites for the location of a college campus. By mid-summer, the Board had worked with the Chamber of Commerce on the idea of selecting a site. That body had asked Mr. Oscar Worthwine to act as Chairman of the Committee on Junior College Site Selection.

By mid-July, Haga and Chaffee had had numerous discussions on the possibilities of a site and Mr. Haga asked the College president to write a letter to the Junior College Site Selection Committee indicating the prime requisites. This Chaffee did in a letter addressed to Mr. Worthwine on August 12, 1939. Both men had in mind the selection of the airport because of its exceptional accessibility to a state highway (Capital Boulevard) at one end, and another vital highway (Broadway Avenue) on the opposite end. It was easily accessible by bus, rail, and air, and was within half a mile of the center of the city, yet did not have the confusion and noise that usually accompanies such a location. This was due, of course, to the fact that on the north side parallel to the airport was Julia Davis Park, which would act as a buffer to prevent objectionable businesses and inferior housing from being located next to the contemplated campus site. Also, the park would partly complement the projected campus since it was used primarily during the months of June, July, and August, and at almost the exact date that the College would open for its fall term, the park would become practically deserted.

The president of a college in Maine, Dr. Franklin W. Johnson, had indicated in *The American School and University* (a magazine largely concerned with matters pertaining to the architecture of schools and colleges), that "The ideal environment for young people during their four years at college was conceived to be a campus in the middle of a park—accessible to the home city by convenient approaches and have a connection with the state highway system."

Chaffee then indicated the size of area needed for academic buildings, landscaping, parking, and beautification of the

campus. This, plus the needs that would materialize over the years, added up to around 100 acres.

The old airport was the only site suggested that ideally met all these conditions and at the same time would add to the beauty of the city by fitting it into a plan of the civic center and park system. An additional advantage of this location was the proximity to areas where College students could work while attending school, such as wholesale centers, filling stations, and grocery and department stores. Of course, the fact that this area was available at almost no cost was the clinching factor. In 1938 the city had decided that it needed an airport of far greater size and flexibility than the narrow one that lay along the south side of the Boise River and had moved to what is now known as Gowen Field.

The Board secured the approval of members of the city council and of Mayor James Straight who indicated that they would seriously consider the donation of this site to the College as a campus contingent on a two-thirds majority bond issue vote for \$260,000 by the taxpayers of Boise for the first buildings to be located on the new site.

Taxpaying citizens of the city did indicate their support in November by voting 3040 to 305 in favor of suggested buildings—an administration building, a heating plant, and an auditorium.

The city council and mayor immediately approved the donation of the site and the architectural firm of Tourtellotte and Hummel followed up their drawings of the previous two months with complete plans. The orphan was no longer an orphan; through striving, it had achieved a gratifying degree of maturity and security.

¹Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College Inc. Minutes, June 7, 1934.

²Ibid.

³*Boise Junior College Catalog*, 1934-35. C. H. Sievers.

⁴Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College, Inc. Minutes, December 17, 1934.

⁵Ibid, August 31, 1934.

⁶*Idaho Daily Statesman*, September, 6, 1935.

⁷Elmer W. Fox, *Audit Report*, Boise Junior College, Inc. June 30, 1936.
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⁸Byron Defenbach & Sons, *Audit Report for Boise Junior College*, 1936-37.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰C. B. McMath, Jr., *Audit Report for Boise Junior College, Inc.*, June 30, 1940.

¹¹Elmer W. Fox, op. cit.

¹²Ibid.

¹³Byron Defenbach & Sons, op. cit.

¹⁴Letter of June 18, 1949 from J. R. Field to J. Lynn Driscoll.

¹⁵From conversation between Ben W. Oppenheim and Eugene B. Chaffee, 1967.

Early Student Activities CHAPTER III

During the College's first year, it was too new to have an organized athletic program; the major, extra-curricular activity was drama. There were many who had been active in dramatics in high school and they had a stimulating and capable faculty director in Miss Gail Hungerford, a drama teacher at St. Margaret's Academy. She coached the three-act play, "the Youngest" by Phillip Barry which was presented at the Boise High School auditorium on April 23, 1933 with Pauline Johnson, Milton Thurber, Ernest Allman, Betty Callaway, Preston Hale, Lois Rankin, Dean Kloepfer, and Margaret Luther in the cast. The ticket sale to finance this production (no student body money existed in the treasury at that time), was handled by David Pinkston. No one could have pursued sales with greater drive and purposefulness. Pinkston buttonholed business and professional men to such an extent that the attendance still remains one of the largest in the history of the College.

The 1933-34 year saw much enthusiasm from the drama students because of the growth and interest in Boise Junior College by the citizens of Boise. Three English plays were produced, "The Twelve Pound Look" by Sir James Barrie; "The Dover Road" by A. A. Milne on December 15, 1933, and

"Outward Bound" by Sutton Vane on May 4th and 5th, 1934. These plays had the advantage of direction by Dr. Herbert E. Childs and his class in dramatics.

Also established during the College's first year was "Romance Language Night." On March 11, 1933 two plays were given; one in French and the other in Spanish. Both were directed by Camille B. Power whose dynamic interest made such plays an annual event. The Spanish play, "El Palacio Triste" had a cast composed of Marian Manson, Doris Kerlin, Owen Sproat, Otto Power, Milton Thurber, Clark Fails, Victor Lemon, Pauline Johnson, Kenneth Robertson, and Preston Hale. A comedy "L'Anglais Tel Quor Je Parle" by Triston Bernard "... delighted French speaking people in the audience. Wallace Pefley, Lois Rankin, Fred Hershey, Betty Callaway, Vernon Gilbert, George Taylor, Arthur Allman, and Howard Kenzie were convincing as Frenchmen."¹

The German classes followed later in the spring with "Ein Abend In Deutschland," with two German plays, "Einer Muss Heiraten" and "Der Gute Diener." The cast for both consisted of Clyde Crooks, William Chatterton, Dorothy Lenfest, and Lellah Foster. Dr. Elsie J. McFarland was the director. The foreign language department decided to make this a tradition and have had plays in these three languages nearly every year since the original one.

One man who has contributed much to not only the French and German plays but to the foreign language department is Dr. Robert deNeufville who joined the faculty in 1940. He had received his degrees in German, Swiss and English universities and came to the College after he had been in the United States two years. During these two years he had been tutoring students at Sun Valley. He enlisted in the Intelligence Service of the United States Army in 1943 and returned to the College in the spring of 1946. On October 13, 1967, he received one of the highest awards presented to civilians by the French government for contributions made to promote better understanding of France in the modern world—the "Palm l'Academiques."



First Student Union Building



(Above) Cornerstone laying for SUB. Student body president Bill Hillman and vice president Steve Collins talk with President Chaffee



(Above, right) Students relax

(Right) Hattie Gesner, Manager (front left) and long-time Student Union personnel.





Night school classes



John Best—Orchestra Director and Music Appreciation

During its early years the College was fortunate in having the use of the Boise Public School Field for physical education. It was located on Warm Springs Avenue—only three blocks from the College—and had an excellent turf field as well as a running track. Students “working out” on the field returned to take their showers in the new gymnasium.

There was no full-time physical education instructor for men this first year and the only supervision they received was from Eugene Chaffee and student assistants. Mr. Chaffee handled these courses in addition to his full-time position of history instructor and consequently, the physical education activities for men were very limited.

Women students began the College’s first semester with a full-time physical education instructor—Miss Ruth Payne. She was the director of women’s athletics from 1932 to 1934 and taught basketball, tennis, swimming, and interpretive dancing in addition to regular physical education activities.

Except for skiing and tennis in recent years, women’s sports have been largely confined to intra-mural competition, but there was much of this. In the 1934-35 year, under the direction of Miss Jeanne Myers, basketball dominated the sports for women. “Three teams, sophomores, freshmen, and beauty squad, competed in a round robin with the sophomores winning with four victories and no defeats. The freshmen had two victories in their favor, while the beauty squad contented themselves with having the beauties on their side.”²

In these early years, students who were exceptionally good at a particular sport were appointed as sports managers and conducted classes under the supervision of the physical education instructor. This was particularly appropriate in the 1935-36 year when Max Eiden became the women’s instructor as well as the men’s instructor and coach.

In the spring of 1937, Miss Lucille Nelson, a former graduate of B.J.C. joined the staff as the women’s physical education

instructor. This year saw the introduction of a new sport on campus—speedball. It was very popular with the girls. Mrs. Kenneth Robertson (Lucille Nelson), taught for two more years.

From 1939 until the close of the war, none of the women's physical education instructors remained with the College longer than two years. They were affected by the war and left education to go into positions where the war seemed more apparent. During these six years, a number of new sports—archery, golf and hockey—were added to the curricula and are still popular courses today.

Football during the College's second year was coached by Mr. "Dusty" Kline, the high school coach. The team's equipment was largely cast-offs from Boise High School and there were very few substitutes to fill in for the eleven players who actively played throughout the fall. The team was composed of:

John Andrews	End
Preston Hale	End
Merle Power	Tackle
Walter Rigney	Tackle
Edwin Woodhead	Guard
Garth Rudd	Guard
Kenneth Robertson	Center
Dean Kloepfer	Quarterback
Owen Sproat	Halfback
Robert Shaw	Halfback
Richard Martin	Fullback

The first student body president, Kenneth Robertson, was the captain of this team which played its first of four games in October of 1933 against St. Joseph's Academy. The final score was St. Joseph's 6—Boise Junior College 0. At the end of the game, President Barnwell congratulated the Broncos on their spirit in spite of defeat and hoped that with the support of the newly organized Pep Band directed by Jun Yamamoto, they would do better in the future.

The beginning of the Pep Band was contemporary with the selection of the first yell leaders. This group was composed of three young men who in the 1934-35 year were Walter Johnson, Elmer Fox and John Moats. They were attired in sweaters in the College colors with a block B and appeared at football and basketball games to spur the players on by leading the students in their organized cheering.

Within a couple of years, one girl and two men made up the trio and from then until recently, when the girls took over in full force, there was either one girl, or two when the yell leaders became a quartet.

Over the years, both the size and uniform of this group has changed. Today, the six girls carry blue and orange pom poms and wear short blue and orange skirts, and sweaters with the Boise State College emblem on them.

The Pep Band, now called the Boise State College Marching Band, has also grown considerably to 100 members and the all-girl Broncette drill team composed of 48 members, plus the drum major and majorettes, make all Bronco performances very lively and colorful.

The name "Bronco" incidentally was decided upon in the first year of the College's existence. The students were desirous of choosing a name that suited this western area and as many wild horses roamed the Owyhee section of Idaho, the name of Bronco was considered appropriate. Every competing athletic team since that time has been referred to as the Broncos.

The basketball team of the 1933-34 year was coached by a young business man in Boise, Mr. Stanton Hale. It had a successful season, beating the College of Idaho three out of four games, Eastern Oregon Normal, and winning the Nazarene College Invitational Tournament. It was, however, badly beaten by the University of Idaho. Because there were very few colleges within a close distance of Boise and because there was very little money for traveling expenses, the basketball team com-

peted against the local high schools as often as possible and in the Boise City Commercial League against such teams as those of the telephone company and Idaho Power. The Broncos won these games more often than not.

Members of the first tennis team included Milton Thurber, George Taylor, Vernon Gilbert and Theron Liddle. Although most members of this team won their letters, money was limited and there were no sweater awards.

Actually, the sport in which the College excelled during its early years was track. The team was made up of Dean Kloepfer, javelin; Kenneth Robertson, hurdles; John Andrews, high jump; Kenneth Kehrer, pole vault; Walt Rigney, weights, discus, and shot-put; J. R. Woodruff and Bill Chatterton, quarter mile; and Preston Hale, 220 yard dash. Other students on this track team were Pat Joyce and David Pinkston. J. R. Woodruff was actually an outstanding quarter miler; probably the best in the state. He had not entered the sport during high school days, but he and Bill Chatterton were two of the best middle distance runners the College has ever had.

When the third year opened, the College adopted a more pretentious and orthodox type of football. The team was coached by a recent graduate of the University of Idaho, Max Eiden. He took over all of the athletics the College engaged in except for track. Until 1936 when he became President, Eugene B. Chaffee coached this sport. He had been a member of the Occidental track team in Los Angeles, California for three years.

According to the 1935 *Les Bois*, Homecoming officially began in the fall of 1933, but the activities surrounding this first year were very limited. There were, of course, no alumni to "come home." Not until the fall of 1934 did Homecoming really begin and from then on a new event was added almost every year.

The 1935 annual mentions that trash was collected from all over Boise for a bonfire which was built on one of the hills

north of town. A serpentine was conducted through the streets and a Homecoming program was broadcast on one of the local radio stations that same evening.

The following year "Elmer" was created. He began as a wooden or paper mache semblance of a horse and after each Homecoming game was cremated. The 1937 annual states, "From his ashes rises the spirit of new conquests and victories."³ Over the years, this tradition of burning Elmer died out, but in 1965 a real horse became the Bronco's mascot. Of course, at that time there was no cremation; instead the mascot was paraded around the campus and football stadium to demonstrate the spirit and prowess of the Bronco team. In 1965 he was an all-white horse named Spyieche. The following two years Montana Prince J. was the mascot. He was an Appaloosa owned and ridden by Bernie Jestrabek, a Boise College co-ed. At the last Homecoming game (1968) the mascot was another Appaloosa—Booger's Hustler—owned by Ila Smith, also a College co-ed.

The 1935-36 year initiated the naming of the Football Queen. Margaret Kroeger was chosen by the football team at their annual dinner-dance from nine competitors for her personality, sportsmanship, dignity, school loyalty, spirit, and popularity. This tradition continued until 1941 when the war forced a stop to most inter-collegiate games and consequently to Homecoming.

In the fall of 1946, Homecoming was resumed. One incident sparked the B.J.C. bonfire when the effigy of the College of Idaho team (that year's competitor), was set off prematurely by mauladers from Caldwell. Undaunted Boiseans hastily gathered more material for a new bonfire which was topped by an effigy of a College of Idaho Coyote sitting inside a wooden outhouse with the slogan "Ha ha Caldwell, caught you with your pants down," tacked to the door. The Broncos did just that; the final score the following afternoon was B.J.C. 20, College of Idaho 6.

The 1946 year appears also to have been the beginning of a tradition which has become very popular with both students

and local citizens. This is the Homecoming Parade which takes place prior to the football game and winds its way through the downtown area. Since its beginning, the number of bands has varied from four to twenty and each year the floats get bigger and better. The latter are built mainly by the various College clubs and organizations and each one depicts the prowess of the Broncos. There is always a set theme. The floats are decorated in any available yard or warehouse and there is constant anxiety that they will not be finished in time for the big day or that the weather will be wet and windy and destroy them before the final judging takes place. This has happened on a few occasions and the soggy crepe paper is anything but beautiful.

The 1947 year saw the resumption of a queen contest; a Homecoming queen in place of the football queens of 1936 to 1941. The annual football game that particular year was against the University of Idaho freshmen. One faithful supporter of the Broncos was Mayor Potter Howard of Boise. The local newspaper stated: "Mayor Potter Howard has been quoted as saying he'd give his shirt to see the Broncos play the Vandal frosh, and so that piece of apparel from his wardrobe will be prominently displayed on the float decorated by the school's dramatic group."⁴ A picture of Mayor Howard handing his shirt over to four B.J.C. co-eds accompanied this statement.

In the 31 years between 1937 and 1968, Homecoming has featured some or all of the following: a pep rally, a king beard contest, an alumni-night banquet and dance, and a pie eating contest. The October 28, 1968 edition of the *Arbiter* contained 16 pages of information pertinent to Homecoming Week. A schedule containing different events to take place every day of that week included all of the above festivities plus a concert to be given by the modern musical group "Spanky and our Gang," a noise parade, and a masquerade dance. This was also the first year that the downtown parade was held on the evening prior to the football game rather than on the same day.

On October 23, 1933, the first copy of the school paper was published. It was intended to be a semi-monthly paper, but

unfortunately this proved not the case; copies were printed only spasmodically until 1937. In the first copy was a small article stating that a prize had been offered to the student who could suggest the best name for the paper prior to its publication and that there was a small response to this but the name finally chosen was sent in by an anonymous person. It was the *Round-up*. Now the source is established—Mrs. Camille B. Power.

The *Roundup's* first staff consisted of Victor Lemon, Editor-in-Chief; George Taylor, Associate Editor; and Virginia Nagel, School Editor. Reporters, business staff, and various department staff members were Boyd Moore, Minnie McCurry, Edna Bell Wood, Theron Liddle, Gray Walker, Louise Kennaly, and Beth Whitehead.

The main story in this first issue was Senator Borah's address to the College student body on the "Recognition of Russia." In this he stated that Russia must be recognized as a nation and that recognition of all governments is the way to solve world-wide problems. He expected Russia would want to import much from the U.S.A. in the years to come. He also congratulated Bishop Barnwell and his associates upon their successful efforts at building a higher educational institution and wished them continued success.

The *Roundup* existed in various stages of dominance over the years depending largely upon the energy and imagination of the men appointed editor and business manager and also on the faculty advisor to the newspaper. If there was a lack of enthusiasm by both the editor and the faculty advisor, the newspaper slumped. If, on the other hand, either of the two emphasized the importance of a newspaper, it became a powerful base for the student body to operate on.

The newspaper has existed for a period of 36 years with nearly every principal story regarding the College included in its publication and under the name *Roundup* until the fall of 1968. At that time, the name was changed to the *Arbiter*, probably with the belief that the College needed a more pretentious

name than *Roundup*. At least, no good explanation has been given for the change that was made since there is little in the College's tradition as it exists today as a state institution to justify such a new designation. Only time can tell whether this name will continue as the College grows.

At the beginning of the third year, the College produced its first annual. It was dedicated to The Right Reverend Middleton S. Barnwell, D.D., who left Idaho in 1935 to become the Bishop of Georgia. The students summed up their regret at his departure by stating "This annual is respectfully dedicated: Because in losing him Idaho loses one of her foremost citizens. Because the Junior College loses not only its founder and first president, but a loving friend. Because the students and faculty wish him all success in his new labors."

The annual was edited by Vida Leneve Pope and Boyd Moore and at the suggestion of the history instructor, was called *Les Bois*. He also wrote the foreword justifying the historical background:

This initial venture of "Les Bois" is conceived in the spirit of those French-Canadians under Captain Bonneville whom tradition accords the honor of naming Boise—the river and valley. They were following new, untried, but interesting paths. Boise Junior College, likewise, has no easy, beaten path to follow, but with pioneer zeal must overcome each obstacle to its advancement with the fortitude and faith of those early French-Canadian voyageurs. May this issue of "Les Bois" and those that follow, serve as monuments to that progress.

This early annual introduces the College and describes each individual instructor and his special teaching field, providing their pictures and those of the students who attended the third year of the College. While most of the students who attended the first two years had gone, the faculty had four full-time and three part-time members of the first year and two additional full-time members who came during the second year of the College's existence. Three new members of the full-time faculty the third year were Dr. Myron Clites, Dean; Max Eiden, coach and men's physical education; and Mr. William

Wildhack, mathematics and physics. With the exception of Mr. Strachan, those members of the faculty who were with the College the first year have all remained until retirement age. Dr. Elsie (McFarland) Buck left in 1934, but returned to the College in 1937 and is the only one who teaches an occasional course since her retirement. During her more than 30 years with Boise College, she headed the Mathematics Department. Many of her students have proclaimed the superior quality of her teaching and of her sense of humor. Her dry and capable presentation of faculty and administration members contained in poems she wrote, have brought many chuckles from students and faculty alike. Her place in this college and its faculty will probably never quite be filled.

The basic theme of the yearbook has changed very little from the first one to the last one. As the student body has grown, the book has also expanded greatly, but whereas 64% of the 1935 annual's contents was written material, today 90% of the annual is composed of photographs.

In the fall of 1934, two service organizations in the College were created. At this time, when the student affairs were lagging, a group of young men and young women and the dean of women, Mrs. Camille B. Power, met at the home of Eugene B. Chaffee. Out of this meeting came the first service clubs for both men and women—the Vigilantes and the Valkyries. The principal purpose of each was service to the College and community.

The Vigilantes limited their membership to 20; each member having the privilege through service to the College to earn a letter. Six members did so the first year. For the first three years, Eugene B. Chaffee was their faculty advisor. In 1941 the Vigilantes became a chapter of the national service organization known as the Intercollegiate Knights. Dr. Ernest Retzlaff, a member of the faculty of Boise College in 1967-68 but a student in 1941, was instrumental in securing the transfer from a local organization to a national one.

The Valkyries had a maximum of 15 members. Dean Power was faculty advisor the first year, 1934-35; Ada (Yost) Hatch served in that capacity for the following eight years. Miss Helen Moore had the longest term as faculty advisor to the Valkyries—from 1949 to 1962.

The 1934-35 school year was, in many ways, the most fruitful year for the creation of various organizations on the campus. The Radio Club was the first one organized. Its purpose was for pleasure and also to handle messages for members who wished to use amateur radio for their communications. All equipment was supplied by the members and communication was made as far west as New Zealand and Australia and to many areas in the United States and Canada. In January of 1935 the club received its official station call number, W7EVV. Dick Frazier was elected President; Leonard Capps, Secretary-Treasurer; and Robert Gavin, Public Relations.

The Associated Women's Club was open to all women at Boise Junior College and had a series of interesting talks for young women and sponsored a number of social events. Dean Power was also the faculty advisor for this club for the 1934-35 year and from 1936 to 1940. Dean Ada (Poirier) Burke continued in this position for the next 16 years.

The B.J.C. Club included students who were awarded letters in the major sports and the yell leaders. One aim of the club was to enforce rules and traditions of Boise Junior College.

A self-organized and self-directed group this year (1934) was the Songsmiths. Under the leadership of Avery Thomas who directed the group and arranged the pieces, they sang for many assemblies at the College, on 22 different occasions in Boise at Christmas, and in 25 different towns between Boise and Twin Falls on both sides of the Snake River during Boise Junior College Week.

The St. Margaret's Players came into being this same year as a direct result of the early plays of 1933-34 inspired by Dr. Herbert Childs and an unusually strong group of members.

One popular activity which began in 1936 was a spring bar-be-que. Bill Jenkins, a local business man, and some of the male students drove up to Barrell Springs one Thursday evening to dig the pit and put the meat on to cook. The rest of the students rode up in hayracks the following day for the fiesta. The second bar-be-que was held at Mile High on May 22, 1937. Sadly enough, that was the last one since the College had grown so much by 1939 that it was impractical to try to take care of so many people in a mountainous area.

¹*Les Bois*, 1935. p.45.

²*Ibid.* p. 30.

³*Ibid.* 1937.

⁴*Idaho Daily Statesman*, October 19, 1947.

Historical View of the New Campus

CHAPTER IV

The Boise College campus has much historic significance. It is located just across the river (the south side) from where the town of Boise was located in pioneer days. Here was the ferry used by those coming into the city to make the crossing to the town from the Old Oregon Trail. Even before this period the fur traders and the emigrants on this trail between 1811 and 1863 usually camped here before trading with the Indians who occupied primitive Boise, or as they called it, Cop-cop-pa-ala—"The Much Cottonwood Meeting Place."

The children of the city's residents used this area by the river as their place to play where fancy could run riot. This, and the life of a child in Boise around the turn of the century, is so well told by Mrs. Alice Lessinger Hanley in her letter of May 31, 1957 to President Chaffee.

"It's a very wonderful thing to know that so many are receiving an education right on the very spot where I got mine. Not in the same way of course, but to me I couldn't have had a finer.

I know more about the strip of land B.J.C. is built on than anyone living today. From the time I was five years old until I was married and long after, it was my Kingdom, or so I called it.

I knew it when it was flooded with water in the early spring, later smelling of fish and rotten bark and refuse of a receding river. Along its willow banks were deep pools where we used to swim and sandy beaches where we dried in the sun, and life was a lovely thing—vacations a year long and I hadn't a worry in the world. Such is youth.

A few weeks ago I came down from Garden Valley to see Boise's "African Violet Show." Words can't describe the change of everything I remember of my Kingdom. I leaned on the car and closed my eyes to visualize this strip of land as I remember it 50 years ago.

I could see the cottonwood grove across from my mother's place. Here I visited the nests of dozens of birds—canary, robin, hawk, finch, woodpecker, peewee, killdeer, owl, and even a humming bird.

As a young Indian I stalked rabbits with my homemade bow and arrow; the arrow was made from a cattail with a nail in the end; caught carp in the sluggish water of the sloughs; and even took a canoe from a boyfriend of my brothers and kept it hidden one long summer and in the tall cattails of the slough we traversed the hidden waterways, completely hidden from anyone but my mother's ducks. Our wigwam was made from willows cut by the crews of men hired by the city to clear a place for a huge septic tank for the sewer system.

Two gun clubs were close to where I leaned on the car; one, the Boise Gun Club, the other the George A. Anderson Club. As I was forever snooping around, they gave me a job of keeping score. If they missed the clay pigeons I was to put down a goose egg(0). My dad worked the lever that sent out the ducky birds for the men to shoot at. The next day we children combed the rocks and sand for birds that weren't broken and sold them back to the Club for a few pennies.

Back of the American Legion Building was one Mike Fitzpatrick's cow pasture. Mike was Irish and a very good

friend of mine as was his youngest daughter. Once he caught me up a tree where his bull was wildly pawing ground to get at me. I had put my dog on him. I almost lost my friend then. He had come for his cows. I remember how ashamed I was when he told me if I ever did that again I was no friend of his.

Near the pasture was the Chinese garden where each Saturday we bought vegetables for mother. Once my brother and I crawled two blocks to steal watermelons only to find they were squash. We excited the Chinese dogs and were fired upon by a shotgun blast. It wasn't aimed at us I am sure now, but fired in the air to frighten us and it certainly did.

In one place on the strip was a very deep pool. Here we swam when we had to break ice to get in. Thin ice, but ice nevertheless. Being constantly in the water made our skin almost scaly. My hair braids were never dry and my mother complained on what she'd do if I didn't stay out. She finally did. She had my hair clipped. I looked terrible but felt fine.

Where B.J.C. conservatory stands was once a small island. On it lived Sage Brush Ann, a poor forgotten soul. Once when it was terribly hot, Sage Bush Ann was cutting sweet clover along the roadside. She looked so tired we asked her in to have lemonade. She did and told us she had been the mother of nine sons; some were good farmers and two quite prominent. What shame caused her to be forsaken and live alone in her tarpaper shack and pick the dump over, we never knew.

Often we children took lunch to our father who worked across the river on the Aveline Brothers cordwood drive. We took a willow-shaded trail that led around the west end of the strip, across the 9th Street bridge, and through the dump which later was Julia Davis Park. The office of the Aveline Brothers camp was where the band shell is now. On way back we combed the dump for treasures of childhood, arriving home with a bucket of colored glass, much to our mother's disgust.

Gypsies came each year to the strip. One band camped near Broadway Bridge and we would stand just out of the light of

the camp fire to watch the gay dancing. If they saw us we were royally welcomed and soon were good friends. Their horses were beautiful and the black eyes of the men softened whenever they saw a good horse or a pretty woman.

South of the American Legion Building was the Gottlieb Bahler dairy—a very fascinating place at milking time. Here, too, the other band of gypsies came in the fall. One little girl with enormous black eyes was named Pansy—I never see pansies unless I think of her. She used to send us cards of far away places each year. Oh, how I wanted to be a gypsy, and how I missed her!

Gradually the dumping started on the strip—later it was partially leveled for Boise Airport. Two neighbor boys took to hanging around the hangar and finally were mechanics. Today and for many years, they are big men in Boeing Aircraft.

Another boy, young Harry Musgrove, took up flying. His ship crashed on a solo flight and he burned to death about where the Health Center Building is.

Here also, Mayor Pope shook hands with Maurice Belfonte and extended the city's greetings while Governor Baldrige congratulated Dieudonne Coste just after they landed from Denver on their Good Will tour of America. My father and mother being French, were very interested in them.

Yes, B.J.C. today means a lot to all young folks. To me it's an education in memories. I have only to close my eyes and I can feel the hot sand on my bare feet, also the stickers that grew, the mosquitos and flies and best of all, the cool smooth feel of water on my hot back.

Yes, the strip is now all education; things change, life moves on. To me in my 63rd year, I dream of walking in the rain, the smell of sagebrush, and to see the gold of buttercups."



EUGENE B. CHAFFEE 1932 to 1970.
President 1936-1967.



STUDENT ACTIVITIES



Scenes from foreign language and student plays





Head Coach Lyle Smith, 1947-1967

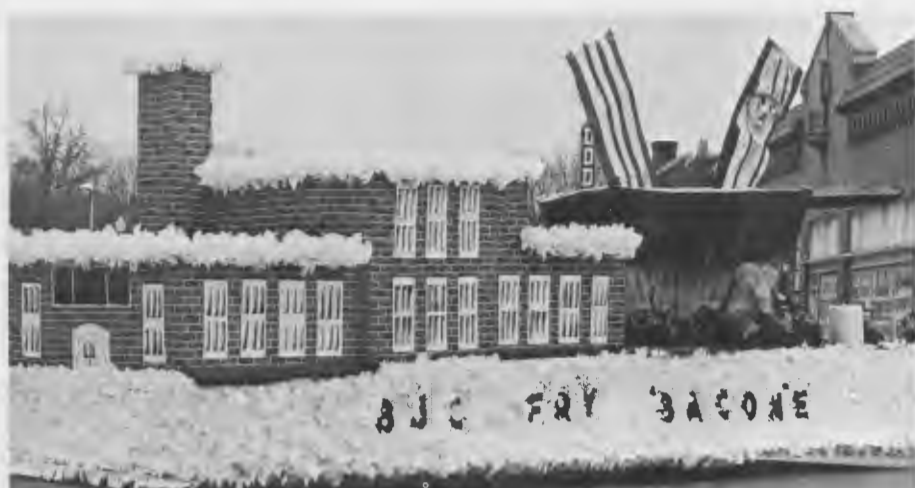


Coach George Blankley, 1948-1962

Governor Robbins
looks on while Carl
Burt presents potato
masher to Oscar
Worthwine, B. J. C.
board member from
1945 to 1957.



1958 N.J.C.A.A. trophy



HOMEcomings ACTIVITIES





Dr. Bruce C. Budge



A polio shot for Miss Boise of 1957



Health Center



Driscoll Hall



College Courts—married student housing



Genevieve Turnipseed—Director of Dormitories and Dean of Women from 1951 to 1958.



Students relax and study in Driscoll Hall.



(Above) Head table at 25th Anniversary of B.J.C. (From left) Board trustee Don F. Daly 1950-1960, Mrs. Laura Moore Cunningham, Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Morrison, Mr. & Mrs. J. L. Driscoll, President and Mrs. Chaffee, Board trustee Harry Yost 1937-1953.



(Left) Dr. Joseph Spulnik, Chairman of Physical Sciences 1947-1968 now Dean of Arts and Sciences, was chairman of the 25 Year Anniversary.

(Right) Long-time faculty members. (from left) Mrs. Lucille Forter, Mrs. Camille B. Power, Eugene B. Chaffee, Dr. Elsie Buck, Mrs. Ada Y. Hatch and Mrs. Mary Hershey.



A New Site

CHAPTER V

Boise Junior College had its most dramatic growth in periods of international stress. It originated, under the church, during the low point of the worldwide depression. It became a public institution in the first year of World War II in September of 1939, and moved onto its new campus one month prior to the opening date of the Selective Service. Since the College was two-thirds male at this time, it was almost immediately affected by worldwide problems. It never had the opportunity as an institution to develop in anything akin to normal national and world conditions.

In spite of World War II, a bond election was passed on November 14, 1939, making a campus site and buildings possible. Thus with war imminent, the problem of building a campus and at the same time assisting the young men who were rapidly being inducted into the service of their country, the College had a mixture of its own problems plus those of the young men who, before Pearl Harbor, were debating how they might best serve the nation should war come.

Immediately after the passing of the bond election, the College had three and a half months to complete the design of its buildings, work out financing with the depression-born Work

Projects Administration, and provide student facilities for physical education, a student union, classrooms, and an auditorium for the newly created college. Also, the initial campus construction must be completed to meet the deadline of returning St. Margaret's Hall to the church in the fall of 1940.

The contract for the Administration Building was let on March 4, 1940 to J. O. Jordan & Son¹ and construction began three days later on March 7.

A group of 500 Boiseans, junior college students, and faculty members attended a ground breaking ceremony Thursday morning for the new Boise Junior College Administration Building.

President Eugene B. Chaffee at the controls of a steam shovel, lifted the first shovel of dirt from the excavation.

J. J. Chapman of the junior college trustees was Master of Ceremonies. Talks on the progress of the college during the last year were made by Chapman, Senator E. D. Baird, and President Chaffee. Plans for the new campus and buildings were outlined by F. K. Hummel, architect in charge of construction.²

There had been a question about the location of the Administration Building. Some wanted it facing the major boulevard—Capitol—which joined the State Capitol at the north end with Platt Garden and the new railroad depot at the south end of what had become known as Capitol Boulevard. It was quickly pointed out by those interested, that a campus facing Capitol Boulevard would restrict the development of the campus since the area between Owyhee Street (College Boulevard) and the river was only some 550 feet in depth. This would mean that the rest of the buildings would be stacked up behind the Administration Building for a length of one mile over to Broadway Avenue. Such planning would mean that the heart of the campus—the Administration Building—would be far away from other sections.

It seemed logical to locate this major building near the center of the campus and face it toward the mountains at direct right angles to a line to the highest peak—Shafer Butte. The line to this peak was at right angles to the tangent of the major curve in the river which would form a major axis. An additional

advantage was that the sewer line was available within one hundred yards of where the Administration Building would be set. This would not have been possible in any other major location. Likewise, connections to central water systems could be placed within five hundred feet of the Administration Building and most of the major buildings which would be built in the center of the campus.

As a result, everyone seemed satisfied with the central selection, since each had had an opportunity to express his desire in the newspapers during the intervening time between the election in March creating the District and the one in the following November authorizing the bonds for the buildings.

An allotment for changing the old airport into a campus through a W.P.A. grant of \$57,700^a made it possible to spread top soil from desert land on the Bench (some four miles from the campus) to the central 20 acres of the campus. Nothing but gravel existed here since it had been formerly a series of eight to ten islands which had been filled with gravel in 1928 to make a runway for the city airport running west-northwest where nothing but sloughs and the islands had existed. This top soil made possible the development of lawns in the central area.

This landscaping was accompanied by a W.P.A. grant providing labor to build sidewalks, roads, and curbs. When the College moved to its new site on September 4, 1940, there were no paved roads as we know them now, merely a dirt road along the south side of the campus and a dike along the north edge adjoining the Boise River. The only paved roads were two four-lane highways on each end—Capitol Boulevard and Broadway Avenue. The road now paralleling the river did not exist; it was just a gravel dike restricting the river within its banks. This was widened to 65 feet so that a sidewalk along the river would be included in building the present Campus Road on top of the widened dike. This can truly be called a rock bottom college since for years the site had been waste land and river channels that were filled with gravel when the airport was constructed.

These first years of the public junior college were years of stabilization and of building solid security while the world was engaged in a world war that threatened many existing institutions. The College truly enjoyed only one semester on the new campus before it was violently affected by the draft which took most of the young male students. The student body that had risen to 619 in 1940-41 from 459 the year before, slumped within two years to about 200 students, principally young women except for 68 men, most of whom were deferred by the selective service because of some physical defect that made them rejects for military service.

There was no water source for the College until an inch and a half pipeline was laid in the area of the Administration Building by the contractors at the time they began this first college structure in March of 1940. Three months before America entered World War II, the College was still operating on this limited water supply, but was able to anticipate a "freezing" on a new six-inch line by a few days—mid-October, 1941. Had this not been accomplished, there would have been little protection against fire during the next five war years; the inch and a half line would have been entirely inadequate for fire protection for campus structures.

The securing of this flow of water was not a simple affair. The dividing line between the county and the city ran right down the corridor of the new Administration Building, extending westward to the intersection of old Owyhee Street (now a part of College Boulevard) and Brady Street. This divided status required an agreement between the city and county with the Boise Water Company. The latter agreed to lay the six-inch line connecting the one of similar size at Bellevue and Lincoln with two four-inch lines, one running from Capitol Boulevard east down Owyhee Street for some two blocks and the other running down the alley at the back of Owyhee Street and merging with the new six-inch line at the point where Owyhee, Brady, and College Avenue met. The president of the College received outstanding cooperation from

the City Council, the County Commissioners, and the Boise Water Company to provide this necessary fire protection.

Students attending this first year on the new campus remember the gravel and mud that existed in the thousand-foot-long parking area paralleling the sidewalk on the south side of the new Administration Building. Cooperation had to be the spirit of the day between faculty and students, since no one was sure that he in his car might not become immobile at the next stroke of the engine.

Building the heating plant was another W.P.A. project. The heating tunnel and plant from the present heating source to the Administration Building, had a race with time for completion prior to ensuing cold weather in late September of 1940. The tunnel was not fully installed and covered by a walk until mid-October, though heat was available by September 21st. The architects' original plans had called for a tunnel paralleled by a sidewalk, but when Architect Frank Hummel indicated to President Chaffee that, because of the water table some three feet below the surface grade, it would be impossible to grow any grass over the top of the tunnel, the depth for the tunnel became a real problem. Chaffee suggested that a five-foot walk on top of the tunnel might be the answer to both problems—it would allow the tunnel to have a higher roof and would eliminate a probable dead grass area caused by heat from the tunnel. This policy was adopted and extended to every building which followed on the central campus, including the walk from the heating plant to the Student Union at the corner of Lincoln and Bellevue in 1967. This solution proved to be extremely practical in all the years that followed as it meant that the walking surface of these sidewalks would always be free of snow and ice during the winter.

The College had money for an Administration-Classroom Building through the \$260,000 voted for it in the previous bond election of November 14, 1939. This, plus (1) a premium on bonds, (2) cash transfers of \$28,000 from the general fund, and

(3) sale of land, resulted in \$294,000 of District funds. A favorable bid and furnishings for the Administration Building took \$185,000, leaving some \$110,000 for all of the other things needed.⁴

Other facilities badly needed on the campus were a gymnasium and auditorium. There was much discussion about whether these should be in a single building or in two separate buildings. Finally, it seemed wiser to settle for two buildings and get assistance from the Federal Government through the W.P.A. In a Board of Trustee's meeting of July 23, 1940, "The Architect was authorized to advertise for bids on the construction of a temporary gymnasium at the estimated cost of \$7,500. The present plans contemplate using the old Webb Hangar as a basis for such construction."⁵

On August 7, the Board "Authorized its President, Mr. O. O. Haga, to act on behalf of the Board in the matter of opening and considering bids for the construction of a temporary gymnasium and for furnishing building materials for the assembly hall. Said bids are to be opened at 8:00 p.m. on August 15, 1940."⁶

On that date the bids were opened and found too high; the lowest by Kloepper and Cahoon was \$8,600. On August 21, the Board "Authorized Architect Frank K. Hummel to prepare plans, estimates, and the necessary documents for the submission of an application to the W.P.A. for the construction of a temporary gymnasium building."⁷

One month later on September 19, "The Board of Trustees approved the action of its officers in having executed an application for Government aid through the Work Projects Administration on the construction of a gymnasium estimated to cost as follows:

W.P.A. share	\$14,386.00
District share	<u>7,229.00</u>
Total estimated cost	\$21,615.00 ⁸

The actual cost of this building as indicated on page 9 of the *Report of Audit from January 15, 1940 to September 22, 1943* by Middleton, McCarty & Company, Accountants and Auditors, was a total cost of \$24,245.00, with the W.P.A. spending the amount anticipated above, but with the District having to pay an additional \$2,600.00.

Compared to modern college building expenses this seems like a pittance, but during wartime in an era emerging from an international depression, while this appeared reasonable enough, it indicated with what care the College board and administration were proceeding in these difficult depression and war days.

The \$24,245.00 was used to enlarge the old Webb Hangar which still stands on the campus near the intersection of Michigan Street and Bellevue Avenue. The roof of this hangar was raised some eight feet and the structure extended to the north to accommodate a regulation playing court for basketball, 100 feet by 60 feet, a dressing room for men, and showers. The seating for spectators was provided by parallel benches. The whole structure was completed in August of 1941 with connecting walks from the Gymnasium to the Administration Building. An independent coal-fired furnace furnished the heat. This served as a gymnasium for over 15 years, that is, until 1957 when it was remodeled again and made into an auto mechanics building. It is still used in that capacity.

Some 53.4% of the Auditorium was financed through W.P.A. This had to be worked out through the State W.P.A., followed by national approval of the State's recommendation. The latter approval was transmitted to the College by a telegram from Senator D. Worth Clark in which he said, "Glad to advise President Roosevelt has approved of W.P.A. project to construct assembly hall for B.J.C. Amount \$35,471." The telegram arrived on March 7, 1940, the same day that construction began on the Administration Building.

The new Auditorium had a stage and practice rooms across the east end and lounges and toilet facilities across the west end.

These two appendages formed the cross section of a Block "I" on each end of the assembly room. The total cost of this building was \$88,675; \$47,969 furnished by the W.P.A. and \$40,706 furnished by the College.⁹ The building had a super structure of reinforced concrete, faced by the dark red Salt Lake brick, the same type as used for the Administration Building. The stone trim to match the pre-cast stone on the Administration Building was constructed by W.P.A. labor on the campus.

Because of the involvement on the part of the United States in World War II, and the improvement of economic conditions, the W.P.A. was approaching its period of termination. The termination occurred prior to the completion of the Auditorium. The ceiling and some of the trim work was placed in the building by members of the faculty and administration during the Christmas vacation of 1941. The stage was completed so short a time before Foreign Language Night that it was necessary to perform the plays without curtains. Curtains and other accessories were added in the spring and summer of 1942.

The Auditorium proved to be one of the most versatile buildings on the campus—the only one large enough to hold the usual audience and the only one that could accommodate the pipe organ when that gift was received a decade later. During the years the College was at St. Margaret's Hall, graduation exercises were held on the lawn in front of that building. When the College left that location the new campus was not quite ready for occupancy and in 1941 the exercises were held in Julia Davis Park in front of the Band Shell. From 1942 to 1955 inclusive, all graduation exercises were held in the new Auditorium.

The College location in the early forties was regarded as somewhat remote. There were no large stores or eating places near the campus. In the latter category there was the old, deserted Airway Inn, which stood on the east end of the campus at the present location of Christ Chapel, almost three quarters of a mile from the classrooms. There were no proper sidewalks and

only mediocre gravel roads connecting the center of the campus with the east end. The president suggested the rental of the Airway Inn to the Board of Trustees and after gaining approval, secured an operator for it. The distance from classroom to food service never made this area a desirable one.

Finally, following the registration period in 1940, a general discussion developed through an earlier proposal by President Chaffee, on the possible financing of a student union building. President Haga of the Board of Trustees designated Chaffee to head a committee of interested citizens. This committee came up with the proposal that private bonds be sold to citizens of the community to provide the money for building the student union. The bonds were to be paid off by profits from the fountain and meal service at the union, plus about \$700 a year to be paid in successive years by the student body from fees for a student center.

Hummel, Hummel, and Jones designed the new building which was composed of a dining room 60 by 30 feet with a soda fountain at the south side; a kitchen 30 by 30 feet adjacent to the fountain and dining room; two lounges with fireplaces, one on either side of the main entrance; and an apartment just above these lounges which provided a residence for the union manager. Bids were awarded on August 22, 1941 at a cost of \$22,937; the low bidder being the L. S. Mallory Construction Company.¹⁰ The building was located on a parcel of land 150 by 175 feet and placed on a cross-campus road some 125 feet north of the Auditorium then also under construction.

In addition to the contract, there were the architect's fees, electrical fees, and the cost of the heating tunnels which all totaled up to \$24,742. Equipment to furnish the building cost \$3,759 and the soda fountain, a used one purchased from another Boise contractor, cost \$2,700, making a combined total of around \$30,000.¹¹ Assets from Boise Junior College Inc., covered the cost of the furniture. This came mainly from

the sale by Boise Junior College Inc., of library books and equipment to the Boise Junior College District.

That winter the corner stone was laid and the Union was opened for regular college use the first of April 1942. At first it was referred to by the students as "The Corral"—a place to roundup broncos. This name was later dropped and the building was simply called the Student Union Building. It proved invaluable during the war years and immediately after as the student center. Here, students and faculty not only ate their meals, but had committee meetings, played cards, and held their social functions. It became the center of spontaneous student meetings and pep-rallies and many square dances were held here in the evenings by the faculty. The bonds to finance the building were retired each year on the due date; the final payment being made October 11, 1956.

In 1950, an addition of two stories was added with the first floor accommodating large banquet groups and the regular dormitory residents, and the second floor, a 70 by 50 foot ballroom.

That same year, Miss Hattie Gesner came to the College as the manager of the Student Union Building and its food service. Prior to joining the College she had managed university food services and many metropolitan department store lunch and tea rooms. She did an outstanding management job at Boise Junior College until her retirement in 1962. Her work at the College, ably assisted by Miss Mildred Cecil, involved more than outstanding food preparation for students; she was tremendously interested in the welfare of the students away from home for the first time. A chat with "Hattie and Shorty" was a must with many returning alumni.

For twenty-five years the Student Union served as the principal area for social functions of both students and faculty. In the fall of 1967, all activity was transferred to the new Student

Union at Lincoln and Bellevue Streets. Today, the building which once served as the student base is used for music classes, practice rooms, and the College health center. The old ballroom on the second floor has become the Sub-al Theatre for College plays and other dramatic performances.

¹Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, March 4 1940.

²*Idaho Daily Statesman*, March 8, 1940.

¹³Middleton, McCarty & Co. *Boise Junior College District Construction Fund, Report of Audit from January 15, 1940 to September 22, 1943*, p. 14.

⁴*Ibid*, August 21, 1940.

⁵Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, July 23, 1940.

⁶*Ibid*, August 7, 1940.

⁷*Ibid*, August 21, 1940.

⁸*Ibid*, September 19, 1940.

⁹Middleton, McCarty & Co., op.cit. p. 14.

¹⁰Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College, Inc. Minutes, August 22, 1941.

¹¹Middleton, McCarty & Co. *Boise Junior College, Inc., Report of Audit as at August 10, 1943*.

College Finances

CHAPTER VI

The Board and the Administration wasted no time in taking advantage of the new junior college law of 1939. Within a month and a half, specifically on March 24, 1939, the people, by a vote of 2014 to 234, created the Boise Junior College District making it possible to place the College on a firm basis.

In the five years between 1934 and 1939, the College operated almost entirely from tuition with the exception of \$6,200 collected by the Junior College Committee of the Boise Chamber of Commerce from business firms during 1937-38 and 1938-39, \$1,500 from the jamborees for the years 1935 and 1936, and about \$2,500 from membership dues at \$10.00 for each member of Boise Junior College Inc., over a period of three years. Each of these sources dwindled as the years passed; two of them covered two years each and the third, membership fees, covered three years. *

Thus, something over \$10,000 was raised in the five years from 1934 to 1939 to cover budgets that averaged close to \$20,000 a year or around \$100,000 for the five-year period. When one remembers that this was during the most strenuous financial depression in United States' history, congratulations should

be extended to the board of trustees, the administration, the faculty, and the leaders of the community, on maintaining the College during this period.

During these same five years, the student body grew from 125 to 215. The faculty remained fairly constant during this period with Mrs. Ada (Yost) Hatch, Mrs. Camille B. Power, Dr. Elsie (McFarland) Buck, James L. Strachan, Mrs. Lucille T. Forter, Calvin Emerson, Mrs. Kathryn Eckhardt Mitchell, Mrs. Mary T. Hershey, and Eugene B. Chaffee remaining all of the years except for 1934-37 when Dr. Buck was teaching in Mississippi and Mrs. Power taught and took further study in Illinois in 1935-36. Calvin Emerson was at the College for all of these years except 1932-33. The quality of this faculty was responsible for the maintaining of an excellent institution which gained the support of the students who attended it. This is well indicated by Dr. A. H. Chatburn's study¹ which shows that 95 percent of the students who transferred from Boise Junior College to other collegiate institutions stated in response to questionnaires that they had had little or no problem transferring to these institutions. His study further shows the excellent support they received from their parents to continue their education in college.

As will be indicated in a later chapter, early accreditation had to be on a year to year basis most of the time from 1932 until 1941 when the College received full accreditation from the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. When one considers the meager financial support on which the College rested and the necessity to establish firm acceptance of its credits, one marvels in retrospect that the College was able to withstand these years of "famine."

While the 1939 District law left much to be desired since there was no direct support from the State, it did give the opportunity for a two mill levy which could raise around \$36,000 a year on an \$18,000,000 district valuation. In addition, there was one-half of the state liquor money apportioned to Ada County.

This allotment to the College amounted to \$23,600 the first year, dropping to around \$16,000 the third and for three years in succession ranging from \$23,000 to \$29,000. At the close of the war, \$62,500 was collected from this source, falling the next year to \$41,000 and then during the next five years ranging from \$60,000 to \$90,000. This latter figure remained roughly the annual amount from this source until 1960-61 with the exception of two years, 1952-53 with \$112,500 and 1955-56 with \$105,000. After 1960-61, the amounts fluctuated from \$131,000 up to \$157,500 and down to \$122,500.²

The State liquor law was passed prior to the junior college law of 1939. Here was a source of money that could be tapped without too much disturbance of the equilibrium of the everyday citizen. This college law provided that in *counties* where a public junior college existed, half of the money coming from the profits of the State liquor law should go to the junior college within that county. (Mr. Haga was responsible for this provision). During the 29 years, this law has provided \$2,454,090 or an average of \$84,623 a year;³ (the 1967-68 figure was \$140,000).⁴ On becoming Boise State College, the institution continues to receive one half of the liquor revenue for Ada County to apply on repayment of the bonded indebtedness of junior college days and for other necessary expenses to satisfy obligations of Boise Junior College and Boise College.⁵ When this indebtedness is satisfied, this revenue will be returned to the county.

While some people spoke of this as "tainted money," the president of North Idaho Junior College at Coeur d'Alene always replied "t'aint enuf." While this is not the ideal source of support for a college, it proved to be about as stable as any except for direct taxes which could be figured very accurately over the 29 years from 1939 to 1968.

Mr. O. O. Haga, Chairman of the Board of Trustees from 1934 until his death in 1943, is credited with the search for additional money other than direct ad valorem. Much has been

said about Mr. Haga's contribution to the College, but nothing has been said about him. In 1892 at the age of 20, Oliver O. Haga became Principal of the city schools, of Mt. Sterling, Wisconsin. He received his degree two years later in 1894 from the University of Northern Indiana and in the fall of this same year came to Idaho as Principal of the schools at Salmon City.⁶

In 1940 Mr. Haga told the author about his coming to Idaho.

I was living in Indiana immediately following the panic of 1893 and decided that the West was the place for me. I had heard about Idaho so I reached for an atlas and wrote to the schools in all the places that had a *City* after the name, such as Silver City, Idaho City, Boise City, and Salmon City.

I heard nothing from any of these schools until some three months later, about the time school began in the fall. A letter from the Salmon City's board of trustees informed me that I was the new principal.

I bought my railway ticket from a scalper in Chicago, the common way to purchase a ticket in that day, to the nearest railroad town—Redrock, Montana—and traveled by stage from Redrock, stopping in route just across the border in Idaho. I told the proprietor of the inn that I had no money for either my food or lodging but would pay him when I came out the next spring. I literally came into the state with nothing; everything I have today I owe to Idaho.

Mr. Haga remained in Salmon City until 1896. The following two years he served as Principal of the schools at Glens Ferry and from 1898 to 1901 as Principal of Boise High School. The same year he came to this city he was admitted to the bar. He resigned from the principalship to form a partnership with Judge J. H. Richards and remained in this position until his death 42 years later.⁷

Mr. Haga took a very prominent part in public affairs of the city and served on its school board for 18 years, all but two of these as President. Thus, with nine years as President of the Junior College Board, he had taken the leadership as a layman in education, serving for a total of 27 years on the Board of Education of the Independent School District and the Boise Junior College Board, all but two of these years as Chairman of

these boards. No other layman has served education in his chosen city with more fidelity and for as long a period as Oliver O. Haga. For 30 out of the 43 years he spent in Boise, he devoted himself to sponsoring education in this city.

The major source of income other than tuition, came from the ad valorem taxes which started on a tax base of \$18,333,000 assessed valuation and ended in the year 1967-68 on an estimated \$83,000,000 assessed valuation.⁸ Three sources contributed to this increase in assessed valuation; (1) inflation in the twenty years from 1945 to 1965, (2) building of many homes and businesses in the junior college district, and (3) the annexation that took place from areas contiguous to the boundaries of the district as originally organized in 1939. These were Holcomb, which came in by a vote of 43-13 on May 24, 1949, and what had been the Pierce Park, Cole, McKinley, and Franklin School District on June 21, 1949 by a vote of 129-120. These two annexations added \$4,000,000 to the assessed valuation at the time they came in. What was more important was that they encompassed the growing area of the unincorporated section of Boise adding many millions of dollars to the assessed valuation of the district and lowering the tuition of students residing in these areas, thus enabling many to go to college. Every one of these additions was necessary in order that greater growths could take place. From an administrative point of view, these annexations were important, as was the passage in the State Legislature of a bill permitting an increase in the tax levies within the District.

The 1965 Legislature arranged for tuition support by the counties, covering the major portion of the student's cost for college education. This cut perceptibly the cost to the individual student from outside Ada County. It meant that instead of paying personally his entire cost of an education—\$385.50 per semester for the fall of 1966-67—the student would be paying \$160.50 since his home county, such as Canyon County, would pay the remaining \$225.00 of the \$385.50.

It is easily seen that the student would thus pay only 41% in 1966 of what he had paid prior to the 1965 legislation. This resulted in a large increase in students from outside Ada County because a student was paying 59% less tuition than he had in previous years. Hence, there was a landslide of students from the high schools of Nampa and Caldwell the next semester after the 1965 County Aid Tuition legislation was passed.

The ad valorem tax ranged from one mill in 1939-40 to seven mills in 1958-59 when it had to be increased because of the great growth in student attendance.⁹ In 1939-40, the first year as a public college, the enrollment figure was 459. This had more than doubled from the previous year's figure of 215, the last year the College was a private institution. The following year it increased again to 619, then decreased during World War II until it rebounded again in 1946-47 when the College was flooded with G.I.'s returning from that war. At that time, enrollment reached 988 for regular daytime students, men at almost a three to one ratio over women.

These enrollments, of course, necessitated additional money to meet the greatly expanded enrollment. As a result, the College ad valorem went up to three and a half mills for the four years from 1948-49 to 1952-53, then from 1953-54 through the last total year the junior college operated as a unit in 1964-65, to seven and three-fourths mills. At the same time, bonded indebtedness required one mill for 15 years and then rose to two mills to take care of the increased student body with its need for added buildings from 1954-55 to 1960-61 inclusive. This fluctuated from one to two and three-fourths when the College went into its final building program of four million dollars in 1965.

The increased revenue from taxes and the State liquor source have already been related. The third major source is tuition and fees. These also increased as indicated below:

	<i>District Resident</i>	<i>Ada County</i>	<i>Non-Resident</i>
Tuition—1942 ¹⁰	\$ 50. per year	\$ 75. per year	\$120. per year
Fees—1942 ¹¹	\$ 16. estimate	\$ 16. estimate	\$ 16. estimate
Tuition—1967 ¹²	\$100. per year	\$637.40 per year	\$708. per year
Fees— 1967 ¹³	\$144. per year	\$144. per year	\$144. per year

The great difference between tuition rates for district residents and others is almost wholly due to the subsidization by the district taxpayers of the tuition for the resident student—\$537 per year.

The difference in tuition from \$708 by the non-resident and \$637.40 by the Ada County resident outside the District is the \$70.60 per capita amount from the State liquor tax. In other words, every student in Ada County has what amounts to a reduction of \$70.60 in tuition from what the College receives from the Ada County Distribution of the State liquor money.

* See Chapter II for details.

¹Chatburn, Dr. A. H., *An Evaluation of the Program of Boise Junior College by its Graduates*. 1956.

²*Boise College Budget 1967-68*. See item entitled "Liquor Monies."

³*Ibid.*

⁴Information received from Boise State College Financial Office.

⁵From conversation between Dr. Chaffee and Fred C. Charlton, Administrator of State Liquor Tax.

⁶Fletcher, J. D., *Syringa Blossoms*. The Caxton Printers, Caldwell, Idaho. pp. 116-117.

⁷*Ibid.*

⁸*Boise Junior College Budget Working Papers, 1964-65*. p. 47.

⁹*Ibid.*

¹⁰*Boise Junior College Catalog, 1942-43*. p. 16.

¹¹*Ibid.* p. 17.

¹²*Boise College Catalog, 1967-68*. p. 26.

¹³*Ibid.*

Accreditation

CHAPTER VII

Accreditation is the lifeblood of a college academically. It is as important to a college or to the students who attend such a college as bank credit is to a business man who tries to carry on his private enterprise in a certain area of the country. In fact, there can be no real business between colleges without some kind of accreditation, either formal or informal.

When a college begins, it has little in the way of accreditation except the faith that other colleges and prominent individuals have in the president and the faculty. After a few years the college establishes itself, as far as accreditation or reputation is concerned, by its first graduates. As has been stated, Boise Junior College was unusually fortunate in the quality of young people who came to its doors in the fall of 1932. These were young folk who were so interested in getting an education that they were willing to do what all people who have become educated in the past have had to do and that is recognize their weaknesses and strengthen themselves by being knowledgeable about the world.

Other collegiate institutions recognize that they will receive students from the new institution within a year or two. These students with a desire for more education, decide to attend

other colleges with more prestige than the new college has when it begins its educational program. Usually, institutions in immediate proximity such as the University of Idaho, a public institution, and the College of Idaho, a private one, are the ones most concerned because they are the most likely to receive the students.

Bishop Barnwell saw this need for accreditation immediately and worked out a satisfactory disposition. He made contact with the administration of the University of Idaho through its president, Dr. M. G. Neale, (1930-1937). As a result, President Neale and the State Board of Education appointed a visiting committee whose job it was to observe the work being done at Boise Junior College. * The members of the committee, which arrived during the first days of March 1933, consisted of Dr. Church, history; Dr. Axtell, classics; Dr. Kostalek, chemistry; and Mr. Pritchard, art.

All the classes of this new college were visited by the committee which reported back to the University for its recommendation to the State Board of Education. The interim between the visit and the action taken by the State Board was one of anticipation mixed with fear as all faculty members waited for word of the results from the University. The Bishop reported some weeks later that all except two courses had been accredited. As a result, the following statement appeared on Page 9 of the 1933-34 Boise Junior College Catalog:

Departments for which the college applied and received accreditation by the University of Idaho and the State Board of Education in 1932-33 are as follows: English, Social Sciences, Mathematics, Classical and Romance Languages, German, Physical Education, Music, Art, Education. Accreditation of other departments and specific courses will be sought in the next academic year.

There was some question regarding the chemistry instruction and as a result, the following year two chemistry instructors who had been recommended by the University of Idaho were employed.

For the next three years until 1936-37, a committee came yearly from the University of Idaho. All subjects were accredited

with the exception of women's physical education in 1933-34; art, girls' dancing and swimming and sophomore girls' sports in 1934-35; and engineering problems and drawing in 1935-36.

The committee for the 1936-37 year had been arranged through correspondence and a visit by President Chaffee to the University of Idaho on his way to the meeting of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools in Spokane. This had been ratified by the acting president, Thomas S. Kerr, in a letter of June 16, 1937 when he stated that the main thing the College needed was to insure greater permanence and more adequate salaries.

Chaffee made a suggestion to Kerr's successor, Harrison C. Dale, that accreditation for 1937-38 be waived since the previous year had been favorably considered and little change had taken place in the College and its faculty. This request was denied, but approval was made very simple by having a committee accredit in toto all the courses of the former year plus the following new courses: Engineering 9, Mathematics 1 and 2, Psychology 4, Sociology 4, and Orchestra.¹

Accreditation for the year 1938-39 was taken care of by letters between President Dale of the University of Idaho and President Chaffee. In a letter of June 11, 1938, Dean Messenger, a member of the accreditation committee, stated:

Dean Kerr and I have passed on the recommendation and I presume it will be acted upon by the board. So far as I know then, we have approved all of the courses which you asked for for the year 1937-38. Presumably you will continue with the same arrangements for the year 1938-39 and I suppose these courses will be accredited again, though I may not be appointed to the committee for next year.

A letter from President Dale on February 27, 1939 stated:

The Board of Education has referred to the University, the accrediting of courses offered in the Boise Junior College during the academic year of 1938-39. I have every reason to believe that the accrediting committee will approve this year's program. Dean Kerr will be in Boise sometime in March and will wish to visit the junior college as a representative of our accrediting committee.

On March 9 President Chaffee sent a complete list of the subjects offered at Boise Junior College during the academic year of 1938-39, with a list of the instructors and semester hours of each course, to the Accrediting Committee of the University of Idaho. As a result, he received the following letter from President Dale on April 17, 1939:

The faculty committee, of which Dean Kerr was chairman, has made its report on accrediting of the work of the Boise Junior College for the year 1938-39. This was unanimously approved by the Academic Council and reported to the Board of Regents for confirmation. The Board has not yet held its spring meeting, but I have every reason to believe that it will accept the committee's report.

This letter came just three weeks after the people of the Boise area had approved a public junior college by a vote of 2219 to 235.

The Junior College still had problems of accreditation regardless of the fact that it was now a public institution rather than a private one. The difference was that the law made accreditation of the College by the University mandatory, which meant that they had a legal duty to appraise the work of the Junior College as to its quality. On November 1, 1939, a list of the courses to be accredited was sent to the University of Idaho Accrediting Committee. The fact that the College was a public institution resulted in the addition of a number of courses; art, botany, business, and forestry, and some additional courses in psychology and music.

The forestry courses were of a vocational nature and resulted in some two months of correspondence exchange between President Dale and Dean Jeffers of the Forestry School, and President Chaffee speaking for the forestry faculty and the administration of Boise Junior College. In his letter of December 11, 1939, President Dale stated that all regular academic courses had been approved by a committee which had visited the College on November 2nd and 3rd. In this same letter, the University president included a direct quotation from the report of the Committee:

The Committee visited the Boise Junior College on November 2 and 3 and received the full cooperation of President Chaffee with respect to data needed for the accreditation of courses. During the current year, five new instructors have been added to the faculty and courses offered have been expanded, particularly in the fields of art, business administration, education, and psychology. The enrollment has now reached 410. The budget that has been set up indicates a sound financial condition.

The Committee feels that junior colleges operating under the new state law should require of its teaching personnel a minimum training of two years above a bachelor's degree. As explained to President Chaffee, this is the general policy of the University of Idaho with respect to lower division courses. Throughout the history of the Boise Junior College, most of the courses have been accredited by the University of Idaho and in more recent years all of the courses have been given full accreditation. The Committee's recommendation this year includes all the courses requested for the accreditation except a few in forestry.

The plans of the Boise Junior College include a new building, new equipment, and an expansion of courses, particularly in vocational lines. The Committee believes that this institution is now on a more stable basis and is in a position to render real service to the community.

All was peace and quiet as far as accreditation for the year 1939-40 was concerned.

In the meantime, the Boise college president had written Dr. Frederick E. Bolton, Chairman of the Higher Commission for Secondary and Higher Schools of the Northwest, informing him and the Commission that four days prior to the writing of this letter, the people of the city of Boise had, through an election, approved Boise Junior College as a public district and that the College now met the requirements given by the Commission in a letter of April 11, 1936 to President Chaffee's predecessor, Dr. Myron Clites, which stated:

On the basis of your present plant, equipment, and staff, I should personally recommend provisional accreditation. Improvements in all these factors are desirable, but I believe the quality of funds necessary for stability and the payment of adequate salaries, however, is very vital. If the people of Boise desire a college they should provide these fundamental resources. No educational institution can exist on a high plane on tuition fees alone.²

In his letter to Dr. Bolton, President Chaffee added:

For the past two years, the University has accredited this institution without sending a committee down here and Dean Kerr

explained in a recent conversation with me the fact that he regarded our work as outstanding. Inasmuch as we have now established the quality of academic work and acquired stability for the institution through public financing, it would appear that Boise Junior College is now in a position to ask for permanent accreditation by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.

I have been with this institution during its existence and have, for the past three years, been its administrative and academic head. I could furnish all the information that you requested at the time Dr. Clites headed the institution and present that at the Spokane Inland Empire meeting. I hope some steps can be taken at this particular meeting, though I recognize the lateness of my application. The only reason for this delay is due to the fact that the Boise Junior College District was only created last Friday, March 24, and factual material on such a district was not at hand until today.³

A letter received two weeks later from Dr. Bolton requested a copy of the new junior college law for establishing districts in Idaho and added:

As I told you at Spokane, no definite action can be taken until the annual meeting a year hence. It seems to be that you have rather ideal conditions for the development of a junior college in Boise and I hope that it will be supported in such a way by the city that it will warrant accreditation by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools.⁴

In Chaffee's reply to this letter he stated, "We are sure of adequate financial support and the general citizenry of this town is strongly behind this institution as illustrated by the recent campaign and election."⁵

Other letters followed between Dr. Bolton and the Boise Junior College president until finally, on November 24, 1939, Dr. Bolton replied to a letter from Boise saying:

I am much interested in your letter of November 16th asking that initial plans be taken up for an evaluation of Boise Junior College, which is desirous of securing accreditation next year by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. In a few days I will send you a copy and suggestions for submitting documentary materials relating to the College.

After the documentary material has been received, then, if it is promising, an inspection would follow by two or three members of the accrediting commission for higher institutions.

President Chaffee's reply on January 19, 1940 contained 14 copies of data giving the background of the College, the

financial statement and budget, and a complete listing of instructors' schedules giving the title, subject, and teaching hours for each.

On February 6, another letter from Dr. Bolton indicated that he was waiting for additional suggestions from the University of Idaho.

You will understand that the Commission would in all probability not go over the head of the State University. Inasmuch as the State University has not given full accreditation up to this time, it looks to me as though it were a little improbable that it would be wise to have the matter come before the Commission at Spokane. However, I will write you just as soon as I can get further word from the University of Idaho.

The Boise president then wrote President Dale of the University of Idaho on February 8 indicating that action for accreditation was being delayed because of the misconceived idea that the University of Idaho was not giving full accreditation to the junior college and was in fact, opposing the accreditation. He added that he would appreciate a statement from the University regarding the status of Boise Junior College at that time.

Two days later a letter was received from President Dale stating:

I am glad to correct any misapprehension regarding the attitude of the University of Idaho toward the admission of Boise Junior College to the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools. I can say emphatically and categorically that the University will not oppose in any way Boise Junior College's application for accreditation when it appears to have met the qualifications and standards set up by the Association.

In our own accrediting activities the University's attitude toward all colleges in Idaho, whether junior or senior, is based solely on an insistence on academic standards comparable to those prevailing in the State University. The reason for this stand is twofold. In the first place, the University is concerned that higher education, like other Idaho products and enterprises, shall be on a quality basis. In the second place, for the University to accredit and consequently to accept courses of inferior grade seriously endangers the national accredited status of the University of Idaho which has been built up over forty years . . .

Whether or not this is the opportune time to seek accreditation by the Northwest Association is, of course, a matter for you to judge.

I am not on the accrediting committee, but I am told that they have consistently followed the policy of accrediting not on the basis of what an institution proposed to do but on what it was actually doing and the faculty and facilities it enjoyed at the time it sought accreditation . . . No doubt a year hence you will have your own building and will have secured adequate laboratory and other equipment and facilities. Under these circumstances, I should think you might prefer waiting until 1941.⁶

One week later a letter came from Dr. Bolton⁷ which enclosed a copy of a letter written February 13 from the University of Idaho.

The University has accredited nearly all the courses now being given at the Boise Junior College, but there are a few which are obviously vocational courses; very useful for students who are looking for a practical job without reference to a college course. These courses are without reference to a college course. These courses are very desirable and the University is glad to support a movement to provide education of this type for students who do not intend to go to college. It does not seem to us that such courses should be given college credit.

There is a technical point about this, concerning which I am not clear. If the Northwest Association accredits a college, does that imply that any course which that college may give will be accepted for college credit? Or can we make a distinction between purely vocational courses and those courses which meet the ordinary requirements for college credits? If so, should not the distinction be indicated by the college as is done in the California colleges? Unless the other members of the commission have a clearer idea about this than I have, I think it would be worthwhile for us to discuss the question at the April meeting.

There is another point connected with the Boise College which seems to me to be important. Their plans are very good and they expect to have new buildings with adequate equipment for a junior college, but they do not have that plant yet and their laboratories are not at present what they should be. However, they have a very good faculty and the University has accredited nearly all of their work for this year. It is fully expected that they will succeed in building and equipping a college worthy of accreditation and it is fully expected that the University will then put the institution on our accredited list. We have given them temporary accrediting by courses merely in order to give them time to do what they have proposed to do. We believe it is better for them to have a standard to work toward than it would be to have on record a statement which seemed to indicate they already had come up to the junior college standards.

In the letter from Dr. Bolton which accompanied the above copy, he recommended,

My advice is to wait another year before asking for accreditation by the Northwest Association. The Association does *not* accredit courses. *All* work or *none* is the practice.

Your students will doubtless be given an opportunity to transfer to any of the Idaho higher educational institutions and by another year when you have your new buildings and equipment, you will be in a much stronger position to seek acceptance by the Northwest Association. I feel confident that the Commission as a whole will be guided by the attitude of the University of Idaho.

However, if you insist on having your application considered by the Association at the coming annual meeting, April 1, and will guarantee the traveling expenses of the three inspectors, I will arrange for the inspection.

After receiving Dr. Bolton's letter with the enclosure from the University of Idaho and Dale's February 10 letter referred to previously, President Chaffee wrote to President Dale stating that in spite of his statements and others from the University of Idaho, the idea still persisted that they were opposed to consideration of the accreditation of Boise Junior College and that the letter just received from Dr. Bolton suggested waiting another year. Chaffee continued:

You probably remember my stating in a conversation in the lobby of the Owyhee Hotel that if credit were withheld for a few vocational courses, this would be used as a basis for the statement that our courses were not accredited. This, you note, is the general impression Dr. Bolton has received. I do not believe he clearly understands that *all* of our courses *except* the vocational were accredited by the University of Idaho and that in the immediate years past, every course has been accredited by your institution. The very fact that we are trying to do a type of vocational work results in a penalty for the rest of our courses, non-vocational in nature.

This uncertainty regarding our accreditation status persists not only with Dr. Bolton and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, but prevails also among certain universities of this area to which our students have transferred this year or plan to transfer to in the immediate future . . .

Never before have our students had any difficulty in transferring and receiving full credit for these courses . . . This year the notion persists on the part of these schools that our accrediting status is not as good as in former years. Yet, from the closing remarks of recommendation for accreditation by your committee of 1939-40, our position is better: "The committee believes that this institution is now on a more stable basis and is in a position to render real service to the community."

In all previous accreditation reports from your committee at the University of Idaho, one item that was singled out as preventing permanent accreditation at that time was the position of financial insecurity in which the Junior College found itself. That condition certainly does not exist today when one considers that we have a permanent source of revenue that cannot be cut off. I cannot understand why our academic credits are questioned when in former years *under less favorable circumstances than exist at Boise Junior College today*, our work was accepted without question by the colleges to which students transferred. There is some source of misinformation that has brought about this questioning of our academic status. Since the University of Idaho is the source of our accreditation, it seems to me that the only way this doubt can be removed from the minds of the institutions to which our students transfer is from a very definite, positive statement from yourself or the Registrar stating our improved condition and our accredited status. On the surface, the fact that we are a public institution appears a detriment to our accreditation rather than an asset.⁷

On the following day, February 21, a letter was written from Boise to Dr. Bolton. "Since the University of Idaho has taken the attitude it has regarding our accreditation under the⁸ Northwest Association, I am dropping this year our application for accreditation by your Association."⁹

The request for accreditation by the Northwest Association was therefore dropped until October 12, 1940, when the president of Boise Junior College wrote a letter to Burton K. Farnsworth, President of the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, enclosing the previous year's letter of application. He asked for suggestions as to the forms for tabulating the status of Boise Junior College. Farnsworth replied that President Chaffee's letter had been sent to Dr. Freeman Daughters, the newly elected chairman of the Commission on Higher Education¹⁰—Dr. Bolton's successor.

Dr. Daughters indicated that the old reports furnished the year before could be brought up to date and used as a base for accreditation.¹¹ This was done on November 27, 1940 with revised reports showing a much more substantial budget and growth including occupation of the new campus and the completed Administration-Classroom Building. The visitation took place on March 17 and 18, 1941. Dean Messenger felt so

knowledgeable concerning the College that he had visited as a member of the committee from the University of Idaho that he composed his report without a visit to Boise.

After the visitation, President Chaffee was asked to furnish additional material which he sent to Dr. Freeman Daughters on March 22. It consisted largely of financial matters and the composition of the College Board of Trustees. This proved satisfactory and as a result, on April 9, President Chaffee sent the following telegram to Mr. O. O. Haga, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, from Spokane where he had presented the case for the College at the annual Northwest Association meeting:

Boise Junior College elected to membership in the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and accredited as a junior college. This association one of the five regional associations covering the U.S. hence this recognition is highest in the accreditation field. This, plus permanent accreditation granted last fall by Idaho State Board of Education, gives Boise the ultimate in scholastic recognition.

As usual, there were certain recommendations made by the Higher Commission, but at the very same April meeting, President Chaffee was elected to the Higher Commission of the Northwest Association as the representative of junior colleges for the State of Idaho. This meant that he could speak for his college as well as other junior colleges at every meeting of the Higher Commission.

The College continued with this recognition until the Northwest Association adopted a policy of re-visiting every college and university in the Northwest Association at a stated period of time. Boise Junior College was re-visited 15 years later in 1956 and granted a ten-year accreditation on a re-evaluation—the maximum granted any college or university in the Northwest. In 1966, on the scheduled re-visitation to the junior college portion of Boise College, the College received its periodic accreditation. At the same time, the newly created

upper division of the four-year Boise College was accredited under Candidacy-for-Membership, giving the College and its work full accreditation until the next visitation which should occur within three years. That visitation took place in September of 1968 and the whole institution was accredited for a maximum period of four years the following December.¹²

* Other colleges and institutions usually accept the evaluation of the state university until the college is ready to request full-scale accreditation from its regional accrediting association.

¹Letter of May 27, 1938 from Dean Messenger to Eugene B. Chaffee.

²Letter of April 11, 1936 from Dr. Frederick E. Bolton to Dr. Myron Clites.

³Letter of March 28, 1939 from Eugene B. Chaffee to Dr. F. Bolton.

⁴Letter of April 14, 1939 from Dr. F. Bolton to Eugene B. Chaffee.

⁵Letter of April 21, 1939 from Eugene B. Chaffee to Dr. F. Bolton.

⁶Letter of February 10, 1940 from President Dale to Eugene B. Chaffee.

⁷Letter of February 17, 1940 from Dr. Bolton to Eugene B. Chaffee.

⁸Letter of February 20, 1940 from Eugene B. Chaffee to President Dale.

⁹Letter of February 21, 1940 from Eugene B. Chaffee to Dr. F. Bolton.

¹⁰Letter of October 16, 1940 from Burton K. Farnsworth to Eugene B. Chaffee.

¹¹Letter of October 29, 1940 from Dr. Daughters to Eugene B. Chaffee.

¹²This was accomplished at the annual meeting in Reno on December 8, 1968.

Summer School

CHAPTER VIII

The need for summer education courses was demonstrated in Boise many years prior to the founding of Boise Junior College in 1932. There were summer schools maintained in the capital city by one or the other of the Lewiston or Albion State normal schools and by the University of Idaho. These summer schools were primarily for the purpose of assisting young people who wanted to become teachers to help prepare themselves for teaching duties. Almost none of the summer students attended for any reason other than to be able to teach in Idaho and to improve their current teaching proficiencies.

In the early 1920's it was possible for a graduate from high school to teach after attending a single summer school sponsored by either of the two State normal schools indicated above. Often a young person would attend one of these summer schools in Boise and at the end of that brief educational period would be certified to teach in the elementary grades of the Idaho public schools. This was true of the author's sister who attended Albion State Normal School in the summer of 1920. In fact, in 1927, after graduating from Occidental College the previous June, the author attended one of these summer sessions himself to conform with the requirement of the late 1920's in Idaho

curriculum and State school law. These classes were always conducted in the local high school for a period of six weeks.

Some 15 years after the author attended such a summer session, Boise Junior College, of which he was president at that time, offered summer education classes about six months after Pearl Harbor. On April 20, 1942, he presented a program to his board of trustees at a meeting held in the Hotel Boise. As a result, "President E. B. Chaffee was authorized to establish a summer school at the College on a cooperative basis by a split of the fee of \$3.00 per credit hour, the District to receive 25% of the summer school fee and the instructor 75%."¹ Five days later, the following item appeared in the *Idaho Daily Statesman*:

Summer school courses in many regular college branches will be offered at Boise Junior College . . . The decision to offer summer school work was prompted by the need now existing for intensive training in lines connected with the war activity.

The summer session which will begin on June 8 will be a full term in length, and because of the intensive training to be given, students will be able to complete a full year's work in some of the courses and at least two terms' work in others.

The following courses will be offered this summer: General¹ Chemistry in which a full year's work will be completed for which 12 college credits will be given; Organic Chemistry in which 9 credits will be given for a full year's work; Beginning and Advanced Shorthand and Typing, in which two terms' work will be completed; Freshman Composition covering two terms' work; Contemporary Civilization, two terms; History of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest, a one term course; College Algebra and Trigonometry, two terms' work; Music Fundamentals, three terms' work; Applied Music, 1 or 2 credits; various courses in Education Curriculum, including Introduction to Education, Idaho School Law—Civics and Manual, and the Use of Visual Aids in Teaching, all covering two terms' work.²

Mr. C. T. Edlefsen, head of the Business Administration Department, was appointed dean of this first summer school and all inquiries regarding it were directed to him.

When the summer session began on June 8, there were 58 students in attendance, and 15 classes were offered. The size of the classes varied from 12 in Chemical Warfare which had a particular appeal as the nation was in its first months of the war, to four in English Composition. Actually, the Chemical Warfare

class which proved to be the greatest drawing card in 1942 was never offered in subsequent years. It was conducted by Dr. Joseph B. Spulnik of the Chemistry Department and was a natural because of the great scare that had occurred during the previous winter because of Pearl Harbor. In the spring of 1942 the whole city of Boise had been blacked out under the direction of a civil defense group, some three months prior to the approval of the college course. This group had been formed in Boise immediately after the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese. The College was equipped with blackout screens and the president himself was designated to oversee the effectiveness of the practice blackout as he stood on the top of the Administration Building's tower on a lonely night in February, surveying his designated section of Boise—south Boise—where the College had been located a year and a half earlier. Thus a war was responsible for bringing the first summer session to Boise Junior College.

This original session had a two-fold purpose: (1) to offer short courses in a period in which the war would naturally cut down the length of time men could attend while waiting for the selective service to take them, and (2) it offered the opportunity to increase the annual salaries of the College teachers who were rapidly being siphoned away from colleges and universities in the United States by various defense industries.

Summer school enrollment remained static during the next few years as none of the men had yet returned from military service. The summer of 1946 brought a big boom, with a total of 195 students—145 men, mostly veterans, and 50 women. This dropped about 30 percent to a total of 133 in the summer of 1947.

An innovation in summer school was offered in 1956 when the College made it possible for those under college age to secure an education in foreign languages, often not available at any other time to people who wanted to speak more than the mother tongue. A course in French was offered in 1956 and Spanish in 1957 under the leadership of Camille B. Power and was limited

to ten youngsters between the ages of 5 and 8 years of age. Their parents were urged to audit the course so that they could assist their children with home study.

This course made it possible for children, during the more formative period of their lives, to study a foreign language at a time when there was less pressure to get into community activities or to specialize in a field that they would later be going into as high school and college graduates. It also offered an opportunity for those who were planning to teach a foreign language in junior high school or high school to do their practice teaching at an available time—the summer period.

Enrollment did not grow rapidly in the years immediately following World War II though in the summer of 1951 there were 237 students. The following summer the total fell to 97. It remained around the 200 mark for the next five years, but in 1960 there were 305 students with a gradual increase to 507 by the summer of 1964. This was the last year which covered only the freshman and sophomore years and the following summer the total increased to 645 when the upper division program was launched on June 1, 1965 for the ensuing years.

The 1967 summer school enrollment reached the 1316 mark, with 100 of these attending the session held at Mountain Home Air Force Base and the following summer 1400 students enrolled. The actual nose-count figures for 1969 are not available, but the total number of summer school students was in excess of 1800.

From 1944 to the present (except for the summers of 1951, 1952 and 1968), Dr. A. H. Chatburn has been the director of the summer sessions. This came about through his position as Chairman of the Education Department and the fact that many of the summer students were people interested in education for State teacher certification. Since 1960 Dr. Chatburn has witnessed a 600 percent increase in summer school enrollment. A gradual increase will probably continue yearly unless a war intervenes and reduces markedly the number of men who can attend.

¹Boise Junior College Board of Trustees meeting, Minutes of April 20, 1942.

²*Idaho Daily Statesman*, April 25, 1942.

Night Lights

CHAPTER IX

A chief feature of junior colleges, particularly public oriented junior colleges, is a school for the adult members of the community as well as day classes for the young people. Boise Junior College did very little in night school until the spring of 1938 when the American Association of University Women of Boise decided to sponsor college courses for the adults of the city.

This group gave two reasons for sponsoring a night school; "First—As a response to numerous requests from people in business and professional circles for college extension courses," and "Second—To acquaint the people of this community with the higher educational advantages of the Boise Junior College."¹

These courses were offered over a period of 15 weeks, one hour per week, at a cost of \$6.00 per individual course for which one credit each was given. The College was open three nights a week—Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and each course began at 7:30 p.m. They were taught by members of the junior college faculty and were open to both men and women.

The table below shows the courses offered and the instructors:

Adolescent Psychology	Norman B. Adkison
History of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest	Eugene B. Chaffee
Elements of Radio Telegraphy	Douglas B. Cruikshank
Elementary Meteorology	Douglas B. Cruikshank
Modern Literature	Mrs. Ada Y. Hatch

There were also a series of lectures this year on the history of the Basque people. These were conducted by Juan Bilbao, a fugitive from one of the Basque provinces during the Spanish Revolution. Mr. Bilbao has spent most of the intervening years in telling the story of the Basque people. Today, he is Coordinator of the Basque Studies Program at the University of Nevada.

Fourteen students were enrolled in modern literature,² ten in history of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest,³ and two in adolescent psychology.⁴ No records can be found regarding the enrollment figures for elements of radio telegraphy and elementary meteorology, and it is presumed that they were not taught this year due to a lack of student interest.

The ten students who took History of Idaho and the Pacific Northwest are a sampling of those who kept the night lights burning in later years. One was the wife of a prominent attorney in Boise and the rest were current and older students who had made grades of "B" or better in regular daytime attendance at Boise Junior College. This gave them the opportunity to take a course that would otherwise not have been offered. The first two months consisted of a general review by the instructor of the Northwest's history and the place of Idaho in that history. At the end of that period, each student wrote a paper on some particular subject that concerned the history of Idaho. For instance, Merle Wells, one of the students, wrote on the Mormon Question which he later expanded as a part of his doctorate thesis at the University of California. Another paper covered the history of Rocky Bar and the remaining papers were on Idaho history of the territorial period from 1860 to 1890.

Night school became an interacting cultural stimulus for those of various areas and background within a given class. Their minds were kept alive by working and developing a particular interest in a class studying similar interests with the resulting confrontations. This was the beginning of a mingling of older and younger generations in classes. The class members reported that it was a stimulating and illuminating experience. Each age group developed a solid respect for the other. They learned that there were other qualities that had a greater influence on their likenesses and differences—that were more significant than merely the difference in age.

Many attended these classes regularly without registering for credit, while others needed credits for upgrading themselves in their occupation. Still a third group who held part-time jobs might take day and night classes to advance themselves with credits for an associate degree. There have been many in this latter category.

Local business establishments commented favorably on their preference for such student employees in menial and the more sophisticated jobs because they seemed more dependable and better organized than most non-students.

Between 1939 and 1941, night school fell by the wayside because the tremendous needs of a new public college took all the available time of an administration loaded with new problems. This began in the fall of 1938. The president, who taught the history course referred to above, spent the fall of 1938 and the early part of 1939 in assisting the Chamber of Commerce with the drive to make Boise Junior College a tax supported institution. The problems that came along with the College's total enrollment growth from 250 in 1938-39 to 459 in 1939-40 and the problems surrounding the College during its first year on the new campus in 1940-41, occupied not only the time of the president, but other people who were almost as busy with the transition that was taking place.

The next night school developed in 1940 when Dorothy Landine taught freshman composition. In the 1941-42 school

year night school was headed by Dr. Francis Haines who had been selected in 1939 to teach history. Most of the courses given were concerned with Civil Air Defense and some 800 students were in attendance this year because of their concern over the international situation which was very tense during the fall and exploded into an attack on Pearl Harbor in the winter of 1941. Also in this year "Conan Mathews started three distinct evening classes in art. Camille Power opened a class in elementary Spanish, and Hazel Roe offered a course in typewriting for beginners."⁵

When war came to the campus in real earnest in the fall of 1942, there were too many other duties that pertained to the winning of the war to do much with the night school. For a period of three years no regular night school took place except for vocational courses that could be given in one of the buildings which had been an airplane hangar when the College campus was entirely an airport.

In 1945 "...sixteen students enrolled for a course in accounting under Merritt Nash."⁶ In the fall of 1946 the G.I.'s began to return and night school was once again expanded. "There were five recorded classes; accounting was continued, Hazel Roe taught shorthand and typing, K. E. Miller had eleven student shop machinists, Catherine Evans Vasquez had 36 in her class of elementary drawing, and Roy Schwartz offered a course in philosophy in which he had an enrollment of between 35 and 40."⁷

In 1947 there were 281 night school students and while this number fell to as low as 104 in 1949-50, the growth upwards started in 1951-52 when there were 555 students. This continued to increase each year so that by 1956-57 it had reached 958 and five years later had mounted to its all time peak of 2677 which included students at Mountain Home Air Force Base. The next highest point was in 1964-65 when there were 2615 students. The lowest figure between 1960-61 and 1967-68 was in 1966-67 when there were 2175.

As indicated above, the night school group has greatly expanded from its small beginning in 1938 and also includes courses given to air force personnel at Mountain Home Air Force Base, some 60 miles from the College campus. These extension courses were inaugurated in 1949 "... so that men in the armed service, stationed at Mountain Home, could receive college training. The subjects offered were literature, speech, history, French, and psychology. Classes were held at the base in Mountain Home and were open to both officers and enlisted men. College credits were given. The instructors were all B.J.C. faculty members."⁸

The night school has a real problem because there is still a feeling among some Boise citizens that night school must pay its entire expenses. For the first years after night school began, the instructor received 75% of the tuition and the institution 25%. Later, the tuition fees also had to pay the pro-rated cost of servicing the buildings and the cost of administration.

Night school has now taken on a new terminology nationally and in our own State where it is labeled Extended Day School. This means that night school is merely regarded as an extension of the day school and differs very little from the daytime period except for the fact that most of the students are business and working men and women. The author remembers a meeting that took place in Seattle, Washington in 1963 when the president of the State university made a speech on the tremendous difference between night and day school. One of the presidents from a junior college located in a rural area of that State answered him with this statement: "The only difference I see between daytime classes and night-time classes is that one group comes before milking time and the other group comes after milking time."

In general, the night school student has to rely on his greater accumulation of knowledge since he has less time than the day student to spend on study. He does, however, have a real opportunity to "catch up" in his field of study through his

work experience in today's world of rapid change. This is proving to be a prime reason for a greater number of adults as year succeeds year.

Many people who have attended the night school at Boise College have used this experience as a base to test their study abilities and then have gone ahead and completed their first two years of college and in the present day, requirements for their bachelor degree. This latter has of course assisted many a teacher who did not have a bachelor degree to add to his or her knowledge or credit total by taking courses in the evening that would otherwise be impossible to take. When that person approaches the number of credits necessary for the degree, he may request a leave of absence from his working position to complete his last semester toward a degree. This same opportunity has existed for many others in other professions.

¹*Evening Extension Courses for Adults*. Boise Junior College Spring Semester, 1938.

²Hatch, Mrs. Ada Y. *Grade Book*, 1938-39. Located in vault at Boise State College.

³Chaffee, Eugene B. *Grade Book*, 1938-39. Located in vault at Boise State College.

⁴Adkison, Norman B. *Grade Book*, 1938-39. Located in vault at Boise State College.

⁵*Boise Junior College Faculty Newsletter*. February 1958, Issue No. 14. p.1. Edited by Dr. Robert W. Gardner.

⁶*Ibid.*

⁷*Ibid.*

⁸*Ibid*, p.2.

Beyond the Call of Duty CHAPTER X

The College in Boise has existed under a variety of names during the past 37 years. All of them have had the two words "Boise" and "College" in their official designation. When the College started in 1932 it was called Boise Junior College. It remained under that title for the following two years as a private college under the Protestant Episcopal Church of Idaho. No administrative records are available, but actually, Bishop Barnwell was not only the president but he was, in every sense, the governing body of the College. His was such an easy, congenial relationship that faculty and citizens of Boise hardly recognized that the College was in reality the Bishop. He selected the dean and other officers and faculty and expected them to develop a fine college. His was the fine hand that skillfully directed without being felt. He modified, rather than roughly changed, events.

As pointed out elsewhere, Bishop Barnwell expected the church to launch the College on its way with another organization taking over at the end of two years.¹ This he indicated when he first appeared before civic bodies and his remarks were quoted through the press. It was again reiterated in the spring of 1934 when he went to the Board of the Chamber of Commerce and

stated that he must relinquish control of the College and sponsorship of the same because of financial conditions that had developed during this low period of the Depression.² At this time he requested the Chamber Board to appoint a committee for reorganization of a succeeding independent college working closely with the administration of the Boise Independent School District.

Superintendent W. D. Vincent and Secretary Clyde F. Potter, of the Boise Independent School District were present at the first meeting of the junior college's new board on June 7, 1934 and played an important part in the College's transition from a church affiliated school to an independent one. It was natural for these school officials to participate in the development of the junior college since the preceding superintendent and board of the School District had brought Dr. Leonard V. Koos to Boise to make a study on this subject in 1930. It was also natural to have in its articles of incorporation, the inclusion of the chairman of the Boise Independent School District as a member of the new junior college board—Mr. J. L. Eberle, succeeded immediately by Mr. J. Lynn Driscoll.

Of the six remaining board members, Mr. O. O. Haga and Mr. Ben W. Oppenheim had held important positions on the Boise Independent School Board, while Mrs. Alfred Budge, Sr., Mr. J. J. Chapman, and Mr. E. A. Crooks were important civic leaders. Since the College was using the grounds and buildings of St. Margaret's Hall, it was only right that the founder, Bishop Barnwell, and his successor Bishop Bartlett, should continue as board members.

This board actually served as a stabilizer in the relationship of the College to the community and the businessmen of Boise. The Bishop had thoroughly established the need for a college during his two years as president.

Bishop Barnwell showed his continuing good faith by allowing the new Boise Junior College Incorporated (its new designation), to rent at a nominal fee of \$1.00 a year, the build-

ings and grounds of the old St. Margaret's School which had existed from 1892 until 1932 as a secondary and elementary organization. During the College's first year, 1932-33, high school students attending St. Margaret's School had been encouraged to finish their education under the administration of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Idaho which now had an additional job of running a junior college. During this year of joint occupancy, the dormitory housed some seven or eight young women from the junior college student body and an additional three or four secondary students.

In the College's second year, the second floor was used as a dormitory for college women alone and the first and third floors for offices and classrooms. The faculty offices were on the third floor and the administration offices on the first floor. President Barnwell used his Bishop's office which fronted on the Second Street side of his residence; while Dr. Atkinson, the dean of faculty, had her office on the Idaho Street side of St. Margaret's Hall. Immediately adjacent was the office of Mrs. Katherine Cole, Business Manager and Registrar.

When Boise Junior College Inc., followed in early June of 1934, the offices for the summer were moved to the public school building at 311 North Tenth Street, some ten blocks away. Finances were likewise handled at that place by Mr. Clyde Potter. The office previously occupied by Dean Atkinson became the office of the Dean of the College, Dr. Myron S. Clites, during the two years he was with the institution, from September 1, 1934 to June 1, 1936. After this date, when the positions of dean of faculty and president were combined in one person, Eugene B. Chaffee occupied this office. At the same time, the major business was transferred again to the College campus with J. Calvin Emerson acting as Business Manager and Clyde Potter continuing as Secretary-Treasurer of the College at the Boise Independent School District office.

As cited in an earlier chapter, Chaffee had felt that there should be but one head of the College and that should be its

president, but for two years there had been two heads, (1) Superintendent Vincent at the office of the Independent School District, ably assisted by Clyde Potter, and (2) Dr. Myron Clites in the office referred to above.

In May of 1936, Eugene B. Chaffee was offered and accepted the joint position of dean of students and president. Mr. Vincent indicated that he would step out of his advisory position and, in fact, attended only one more board meeting. The Board of Trustees by this time had had two years' experience and immediately placed the administration in the hands of the president with confidence gradually established between the board and the new president.

In 1939, when Boise Junior College became a tax-supported institution, the initial board for the Boise Junior College District was appointed by Governor Bottolfsen. Mr. Haga, Mr. Driscoll, Mr. Chapman, and Mrs. Budge, had all been members of the Boise Junior College Incorporated board for a number of years. That, plus the fact that Eugene B. Chaffee became the president of the new organization and remained in that capacity for 28 additional years and that the first faculty became the nucleus for the new faculty, made it a relatively easy change from a privately supported institution to a publicly supported one. Actually, the fact that the College went from an institution supported chiefly (90 percent) from student tuition and fees, to one supported 80 percent from taxes (property and liquor control), meant that teachers could be paid a more adequate income with the assurance that it would not vary because of lack of a stable financial base. For the same reason, more equipment and better facilities could now be acquired. It was no longer necessary to wait for the enrollment count before determining whether adequate finances existed for salaries and maintenance costs.

By this time, 1939, the day by day decisions were those of the president with the board of trustees, as the policy-making body, and the president, as the administrative officer, jointly

planning the long-term and major decisions. This condition remained during the total period of the Boise Junior College District from May 1939 and even after June 1965 when two additional years making it a senior college became effective as a result of House Bill No. 7. The only modification in this long period was during the three and a half years that President Chaffee was serving with the U.S. Navy, from June 27, 1942 until September 15, 1945.

During this war period, Dr. Francis D. Haines served as acting president from June 27, 1942 until December 20, 1942, a period of almost six months. Two months prior to his resignation on the latter date, an advisory board was elected from the faculty. This group^a handled administrative responsibilities until Conan E. Mathews became Executive Dean on January 1, 1943 and continued as administrative head for the remainder of the war until September 15, 1945.

On the change of the administration in June of 1934 from the Protestant Episcopal Church to that of an independent board working closely with the city schools, the president of the board was a man of real experience as viewed from the point of lay administration; a man who for 18 years had been Chairman of the Independent School District—Mr. Oliver O. Haga. As pointed out in his biography, he was the central college board official from the fall of 1934 until his death in March 1943 and provided the balance that was needed during the early months in which the College was placed under an administrative committee with Mr. Mathews as its head immediately upon Dr. Haines' resignation. Within a month after Mr. Haga's death, the College also experienced the loss of the vice president of the board, Mr. J. J. Chapman.

The presence of Mr. Ed Baird, Mr. Harry W. Morrison, Mr. J. Lynn Driscoll who succeeded Mr. Haga, and Mrs. Alfred Budge, Sr., all experienced members of the board, and the fact that the revenue was not a particularly difficult problem during this period since tax revenue continued without any diminution,

prevented any major instability. This, in spite of the great loss created by the deaths of the president and vice president of the College board.

Few colleges have had such an experienced, intelligent and civic-minded board as Boise Junior College and Boise College. These trustees had had many years of experience with public education and particularly with community projects that enhance the cultural phase of the average citizen's life. Most of them had acted as president of the Chamber of Commerce at one time or another.

Mr. Haga for instance, had been a teacher and administrator for a number of years in the public schools of Idaho including Boise and had served on this board of trustees for some 27 years. He gave generously of his legal background and his work as a college trustee was always tempered by his previous experience in this city. When Mr. Haga died in 1943, Mr. Ed Baird became President of the board for six months, with Mr. Lynn Driscoll who succeeded Mr. Haga taking over the heavy load as President after that period. Mr. Driscoll continued as President until February of 1950, at which time Mr. Baird once again took over this position until late 1960.

Ed Baird came to Boise nearly 60 years ago and entered business in this city, first as a partner and later as an individual owner of a cleaning and pressing establishment. He has served this community in many civic affairs; one of which was as a State senator representing Ada County for two terms from 1939 to 1943. Within a week after his active entry into the State Senate, he introduced the junior college bill which passed both houses and became the instrument under which Boise Junior College received tax support from the local area. He was immediately appointed to the Boise Junior College Inc. Board of Trustees and two months later when the College became a public one, he was appointed as a member of that board and served for over 21 years, half of these as President of the Board.

His quiet service to Boise Junior College cannot be overstated. His support and counsel strengthened the College during its first two decades as a public institution.

J. Lynn Driscoll, a graduate from Boise High School in 1909, did much for education in the city of Boise, first as a trustee and President of the Board of Trustees of the Boise Independent School District during which time he supported vigorously the development of a college in Boise. In 1934, as Chairman of the Boise Independent School District, he became a member of the Boise Junior College Inc. Board of Trustees from June 1934 to September 1937. He continued to give invaluable aid to the College in the two years that followed, by actively sponsoring the junior college act and in supporting wholeheartedly the organizing and setting-up of Boise Junior College under the provisions of the act. He was appointed by the governor to the Board of Trustees for the term April 1939 to September 1939. On the death of Mr. Haga he was appointed to the Board of Boise Junior College District in March of 1943 and served as President of the Board from September of 1944 until he retired in February of 1950. He has maintained a keen interest in the College from that date to the present and has counseled the College president and board members on numerous occasions when his support helped to improve the College in its early growth. His constant interest in the institution has meant much over the past 35 years as the College has strengthened itself through its change of position from a private junior college to its present status as an Idaho degree-granting institution.

Mrs. Alfred Budge served on the College Board from the time of her appointment to the first board in June of 1934 until her retirement in September 1950. She is the only woman to ever serve on the College Board prior to the institution becoming Boise State College. Her leadership of the Junior College Jamboree in 1935 and 1936 and the excellent way she organized the women's clubs in town to support this project did much to assist the College financially during these early years.

In addition to assisting in civic and educational activities, Mrs. Budge also raised an outstanding family and took on the many duties that naturally fall to the wife of a justice and chief justice of the Idaho State Supreme Court. She gave generously of herself in every activity she entered.

Mr. Harry W. Morrison became a member of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College immediately after it became a public institution. At this time, his large contracting company had become internationally known through its construction of dams, bridges, military and naval bases, and roads; yet with all of this pressure which took him out of the city for long periods, Mr. Morrison still gave generously of his great talents and also gave financial assistance to the College. His eleven years of service came at a time when the Morrison-Knudsen Company was involved in defense work for the nation and this took him all over the world, yet he never failed to give freely his time and energy during this most productive period of his life.

Mr. Robert S. Overstreet, who assisted the College in 1937 as chairman of the third jamboree, was available to take up responsibilities at any time he was needed. He became a member of the Board of Trustees in 1950 and has served to the present time. From 1961 to 1967 he was Chairman of the Board during a period of service second in length only to those of Mr. Baird, Mr. Haga, and Mr. Driscoll. He was succeeded as Chairman by Mr. John P. Tate on October 24, 1967.

Mr. Tate had been on the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College Inc., from July 1945 to September 1946 through his position as Chairman of the Boise Public Schools. He was selected to the boards of Boise Junior College Inc., and Boise Junior College District in August of 1957 when Oscar W. Worthwine resigned.

During all the years of Boise Junior College and Boise College, the board has consisted of outstanding civic leaders. They have not only been interested in pioneering as a board of a community college, but have also assumed their place as

leaders who brought about an excellent airport for the city and developed it from a small airport where the military dominated, to a large regional airport where the military is a minor operation and the civilian has become the principal segment.

Most of the board members served for a period of at least 10 years and gave freely of their time and talent to make Boise College a permanent and superior institution. Few, other than the president of the College, were cognizant of their hours of devoted service that led to a constantly stronger institution. The unsung heroes of Boise Junior College Inc., Boise Junior College District, Boise College, and finally Boise State College, have been and are the members of these respective boards. (See Appendix A).

From July 1, 1939 to June 16, 1953, there were from two to four members from the Boise Junior College District Board of Trustees on the Boise Junior College Inc. Board. Between 1946 and 1953, only five meetings of the Boise Junior College Inc. Board took place and these were either to elect trustees or to assist the District Board on such projects as financing the dormitories in 1951. It was therefore deemed impractical to continue with two boards. Consequently, after June 16, 1953, the elected District trustees were ipso facto members of the Boise Junior College Inc. Board as had been the case with the Bronco Stadium Board since its incorporation on the 22nd of December 1949.

This was not the case with the Boise Junior College Dormitory Housing Commission whose members served on three-year staggered terms and were appointed by the Governor of Idaho. This was done so that legally the Housing Board would be independent from the College District Board and hence, the latter would not have had any responsibilities for financial arrangements made by the Dormitory Housing Board which no longer exists.

¹See Chapter I, p. 1.

²See Chapter I, p. 1.

³See Chapter XI, p. 111.

War Years

CHAPTER XI

The years 1936 to 1939 were academic building years in which a strong faculty existed; one that was a happy and united family, and years in which the students were an exceptional and capable group, coming largely from the Boise area. Those who attended here and those who taught had necessarily to be a group having faith in an institution whose destiny was not determined, but whose mission as a higher institution was a sure and stable one.

When one looks at the student bodies of the years 1932 to 1939, small in numbers but high in quality, one recognizes the seriousness of this group. One finds among the students such personalities as Sam Forter (1935), gunnery hero of the Cruiser "Boise" against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific, now a research man at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Loren Hicks (1935), first principal of both Campus Grade School and Borah High School; Robert (Bud) Gavin (1936), also a naval officer during World War II who went through the agonies of Pearl Harbor aboard the Battleship "California", is now an optometrist; Colonels Kenneth Robertson (1934), Vernon Gilbert (1934), and Sam Hays (1938), had careers in the army; James D. McClary (1936), Vice-President in charge of Admin-

istration at Morrison-Knudsen and a member of the Board of Trustees of Boise College; John Carver (1937), Commissioner, Federal Power Commission, Department of the Interior; Jerry Hannifin (1937), Hispanic American correspondent for Life Magazine; and Albert Bush (1937), a Professor of Engineering at U.C.L.A. Otto Power (1934), Oral Andrews (1934), Owen Sproat (1934), Bernard Holden (1934), and the three Day brothers—Ernest (1939), Robert (1940) and Don (1944)—are all outstanding business and civic leaders in Idaho.

Others have their doctorates, such as Dr. Willis Hughes (1937), a professor at Wisconsin State University in Superior; Dr. Merle Wells (1939) of the Idaho Historical Society; Dr. Robert Jenkins (1937), anesthesiologist at St. Luke's Hospital; and Dr. John Edlefsen (1936), who is an authority on the Basque people and has traveled widely in his sociological research and study. There are many professional people—engineers, military officers, educators, and scientists—who came out of these early classes.

The young women of these classes have not been tabulated because of the almost impossible job of following up their work, particularly those who have become housewives—an overwhelming majority. Name changes due to marriage make a comprehensive study impractical under the most ideal conditions and well-nigh impossible in a junior college.

The faculty from 1932 to 1939 remained very stable. Out of the 13 who were members of the faculty in 1932, 8 were members in the fall of 1940 and 7 of these remained until retirement or are still with the College. In other words, these people remained for a total of 202 years or an average of 29 years each in spite of the low salaries. The foremost reason for the persistence of this group as employees of Boise Junior College was the real satisfaction in the job they were doing in educating the young people of this area and the belief that here was a college that was "going places."

With the advent of a public institution, it was necessary to add many new instructors in the fall of 1939. Some 12 full-

time and part-time people were secured in that year. Those who persisted for a period of more than 15 years were Mr. Conan E. Mathews, art; Adelaide Anderson, music; and C. T. Edlefsen, secretarial science. Mrs. Anderson is still with the College, but Dr. Edlefsen retired in June of 1969. Mr. Mathews remained until 1956 and except for his first three years, took a very active part in the administration of the institution.

Mrs. Ada (Poirier) Burke joined the faculty during the first year on the new campus in September of 1940. While she had not had experience as a dean of women prior to coming to Boise, her 15 years with the College until 1955 were splendid years for the students of this institution. She gave generously of herself and established traditions during not only the time she was here, but for those who succeeded her. She had a host of friends when she left to take a like position at Ventura College in California.

Except for a close budget, the conditions of the College at this period can be characterized as idyllic. Salaries probably averaged about \$1,300 during this period, 1936 to 1939, but the student-faculty-administration relationship was very satisfying and progressive. It is small wonder that many of these young people have become leaders in their community or in the State or nation.

It was during this period that Boise Junior College had left the status of a private college from which the 1939 graduates emerged in June of that year, to the public one which opened in September 1939, the same month World War II began.

By the summer of 1941 it was evident that most of the world was headed for another one of its catastrophic periods of world war. Hitler had taken over in Germany; Chamberlain, Britain's prime minister at this time, had failed in his attempt to appease Hitler and the latter had marched into Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland and France. The agreement between Hitler and Stalin was broken when the former marched from occupied Poland into Russia on June 22, 1941, three weeks after the 1941 class was graduated.

This institution, its faculty, students and administration, had been tempered in a period of intense financial depression, heavy unemployment, and world war psychology. The Selective Service System, better known as the draft, was established within a month after students appeared on the new campus and has remained during the last 29 years.

This was a much more unstable world situation than the one we decry at the present time. Dictators were far more dictatorial (Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini), and even jobs, except for the escalating military, were in short supply. Pearl Harbor was less than one year away and the United States' loan of warships to Great Britain had begun within a few months after the move to the new college campus.

The war came to Boise Junior College before it was formally recognized as a war by the United States Government. In the school year of 1940 the national government, anticipating the possibility of being dragged into the European war, set up a flight training program where most of the cost was paid by the Federal Government. This was called the Civilian Pilot Training Program. This program was first headed by the instructor in engineering, Mr. Douglas B. Cruickshank, for the 1939-40 year. At the end of that year, wartime conditions leading the United States toward war struck the reserve officers of the nation and on August 7, 1940, "The Board of Trustees granted Mr. D. B. Cruickshank, a member of the junior college faculty, a year's leave of absence for the 1940-41 academic term in order that he might participate in active military duty, being a Reserve Officer of the United States Army."¹ This leave of absence was continued until August of 1945.

It was immediately necessary to get someone else to carry on with the C.P.T. program which had been enlarged the previous June. "The President of the College and the Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Trustees were given authority to execute a Civil Aeronautics Authority Contract with the Federal Government covering the training of 30 student pilots."² With

an enlarged program—from 10 to 30 students—and with the leave of absence for Mr. Cruickshank, another male faculty member was sought who might take this program in addition to his regular duties.

Mr. J. Calvin Emerson, the bursar and head of the Chemistry Department, became interested in this position and at the suggestion of President Chaffee, the Board of Trustees selected him to take on this additional work. Within a month, Mr. Emerson was urged to take a position with the C.A.A. in their regional flight training. He requested and received a leave of absence and Mr. H. A. Reed took over the program and also taught electronics at the College.

During the summer of 1940 the College administration had many problems contingent with the war situation and its change in faculty personnel as indicated above. This of course was mixed with completing the first building program on the new campus where there were no roads or sidewalks, buying furniture for the Administration-Classroom Building, and hiring 20 new faculty members, equal in number to the existing faculty.

The campus construction took in not only academic buildings and a gymnasium, but the planting of lawns and general landscaping. One cannot mention this area of the College without paying tribute to one who was neither an administrator nor a faculty member—Mr. Charles O. Brown. For 31 years (1936-1967) Mr. Brown was responsible for the buildings and grounds. This was particularly true during the war years when he single-handedly maintained these areas due entirely to his pride in both the College and his own workmanship. Regardless of his long tenure of service, whether early in those 30 years or late, he served faculty and students with a constant cheerfulness and efficiency well summed up in the dedication to him in the 1963 *Les Bois*: "During all these years his work has not been measured in eight hour days, but rather in periods of extended, devoted service crowned by a ready smile and a humorous phrase." To the many he met every day he was the College—he served them.

At the same time the construction was taking place, many questions came from the young men anticipating the draft by the Selective Service on October 1, 1940. All this took a toll as far as administration was concerned and in the matter of public relations there was no full-time member other than the president engaged in any of the administration at the College. This included the conditions in the business office, publicity, and in general, all public relations which centered around the president's office during this period of rapid change and growth. At this time the United States was rapidly drifting toward war with Germany and Italy on the one side of the world and Japan on the other. The reason that all this centered in the president's office was because the new junior college, just one-year old as a public institution and not sure of its total revenues or of its students who might be called by war, had to walk with a cautious step in regard to administrative expenses. There was also a matter of pending accreditation and the natural opposition from colleges from the immediate area in having this new and burgeoning institution become accredited as an equal with them. *

When one considers the reserve officers going into the military service in the fall of 1940 and the new faculty members who had to be hired in their places, to say nothing of 15 to 20 additional faculty to take care of the added students, it was easy to understand that the president had a busy time.

The social life of the students in this war period was largely carried on by affairs at the College, in hotel ballrooms, and in public meeting places such as the two country clubs—Hillcrest and Mode. Reminiscent of the war time situation were such organizations as Campus Canteens for service men stationed at Gowen Field, the Red Cross, Minute Maids, and Lifelines.

Boise Junior College students felt the need of doing something to aid the war effort on the campus, thus the Red Cross chapter was established in January. Throughout the year students have been making surgical dressings, aiding in the canteen at the depot, taking first aid classes, taking water safety courses, and helping in the production of needed articles.³

While the Red Cross was furnishing the actual blood from its bloodbanks during the war years, Mrs. Ralph Falk, wife of a Boise physician, realized the necessity of organizing a group to solicit the actual blood donors. She organized a group of some 20 Boise Junior College co-eds and named the group the Lifelines. These young women attended public meetings all over Boise, made solicitations of the attending public, and helped those who were willing to donate blood to fill out cards indicating this willingness. The distinctive costume that the girls wore was designed and incorporated by Mrs. Falk and soon became familiar to the public through newspaper, radio, and television publicity. This uniform assured the public that each girl wearing it was a sincere, bona fide member of the Lifelines and was working in a dedicated way to assist in the blood donations. Aided and abetted by Mrs. Falk and a faculty advisor, the girls gave freely of their time. The faculty advisor was often the wife of a college professor or an actual faculty woman who assisted the Lifelines in addition to her regular instructional duties.

The Campus Canteens were sponsored by the Associated Women's club for officers from Gowen Field and Mountain Home Air Force Base. "The canteens consisted of dancing, games, and refreshments with fifty junior college girls acting as hostesses."⁴

The Paul Revere Chapter of the Minute Maids ". . . sold bonds and stamps at the noon luncheons of several Boise service clubs, appeared at the bond premieres held in conjunction with the war loan drives, and sold war stamps and bonds at the weekly school assemblies . . . They joined other Minute Maid groups on several Saturday nights to go to Mountain Home where they served as hostesses at the air base officers' club."⁵

Every club on campus "did its bit" for the war effort. Some sold stamps and bonds, some rolled bandages, and the Home Economics members used their talents by cooking dinners for B.J.C. men who were called into the service. Students in welding were being placed in shipyards to meet the great need for experienced personnel in this demanding field.

The personnel of the Board of Trustees remained fairly constant with what it had been in 1936-37 except for the change that took place when B. W. Oppenheim resigned in February of 1939 and was succeeded by E. D. Baird, and the deaths of Mr. Haga and Mr. Chapman on March 10 and April 20 of 1943. The whole situation at the College, in fact, can well be summed up as one of relative stability during a period of international instability.

After July 1940, twelve male members of the faculty who were qualified for the military went into the service, some as reserve officers, others as enlisted men. This happened within four short years, from the fall of 1940 to the fall of 1944. The twelve who were in the service were granted leaves of absence for the duration of the war. They were: Robert deNeufville, Clisby Edlefsen, Harry Jacoby, Bruce Budge, J. Roy Schwartz, Norman Adkison, Douglas Cruickshank, C. Barton McMath, Stanley Mittelstaedt, Dale Arvey, Vernon Beckwith, and Eugene B. Chaffee. Five male members remained on duty with the College during this period.

The fall of 1942 was a dismal one for faculty and students alike; this was apparent to all. The student body had dwindled and the pinch-hitting administration with Dr. Francis Haines as president had problems communicating with the faculty as did the faculty with the administration. By October 1 when President Chaffee was on his way west to report to the Naval Air Station at Pasco, Washington, he motored through Boise on his way from Chicago to the Washington city. He was besieged by faculty members and the business manager, Gordon Olsen, (he resigned two weeks later), with statements that the administration did not understand the problems of the College and that the College would close its doors if some changes were not made.

Dr. Francis Haines, the acting-president, who had been recommended by President Chaffee to serve during the war interim, was very gloomy when he wrote and indicated that the

school was probably going to close and it would be chalked up as his failure. Chaffee replied that nothing would close the College; it was on a solid base and that the administration and faculty must bear with wartime gloom and that with the return of peace and a normal student situation, brighter times would prevail.

It was apparent to everyone that the present regime would not last too long, though to forestall such an event, at the request of the Board of Trustees, an advisory committee was elected by the faculty in November to assist Acting President Haines. It was composed of Mrs. Ada Y. Hatch, Dale Arvey, Harold A. Reed, and Conan Mathews as Chairman. By mid-December, conditions had reached such a state that Dr. Haines resigned, the advisory committee became a committee of administration, and within two months, Conan E. Mathews was made Executive Dean and Acting President. He held this position for the two school years of 1943-44 and 1944-45.

When one tries objectively to determine the failure, it was partly due to the personality of Dr. Haines. He was outstanding as a dean of men and history instructor, but was unable to gain the support of the faculty members as acting president. In fact, immediately after he was selected in early June of 1942 to be acting president and prior to Chaffee's departure for service with the navy, old-time faculty members who had served for most of the College's ten years visited President Chaffee and indicated their lack of faith in Dr. Haines as an administrator.

While the shift in the chief administrators during the months of June through December of 1942 was a temporary problem, the basis for the College's continued service was a stable one with little thought of the closure of the institution. Many of the junior colleges throughout the United States did close during the years of American participation in World War II, but Boise's great need for a college made such a closing very remote. This is indicated in a letter of October 28, 1942 from

Mr. O. O. Haga, the chairman of the Boise Junior College Board of Trustees, to Dr. Haines:

The effect of the war on the schools and colleges is becoming more and more serious as time goes on. It presents so many problems that disturb the normal course of procedure that it seems necessary to resort to new means in an endeavor to stabilize, if possible, the attendance of students and get more effective teamwork from students, teachers, and our citizens generally in order to keep Boise Junior college in the foreground of the community's most important institutions.

I am convinced that the citizens generally are as much interested as they ever were in maintaining the enrollment and the scholastic standing of the college and we shall again have to call on various community organizations and community leaders to resume the interest which they manifested in the college prior to the time the district was organized and took over the financing and management thereof.

The war period proved to be one of the most stable financially of any during the years of the College's existence. That is to say, the income during this period more than merely satisfied the current needs for annual expenditures. This was partly due to the rapid escalation of the financial tax sources—the property tax and the liquor tax. For the people who remained on the College faculty during World War II, this probably seemed a grim period, but when judged through the financial situation at the College, it can almost be referred to as "the golden age."

Another way to indicate the financial condition for this year can be expressed in revenue per student in attendance; this stood at \$433 for each student during the 1942-43 year.

During the second full academic year of the war period, 1943-44, conditions were also favorable financially. While revenue declined, expenditures also declined. This was due largely to the fall in student enrollment, dropping from around 300 students of the previous year, 1942-43, to the equivalent of less than 200, the actual being 106 freshmen, 42 sophomores, and 43 part-time students. It is unlikely that there would have been more than 175 students on the campus on any given day. The total tuition collected had decreased to \$7,938. This, with tax

sources included, makes the amount available run around \$650 per student.

The College could have run without any fees or tuition for the entire course of the war since the revenue from direct taxes and State liquor funds exceeded the demand of a limited faculty that had lost half of its members in a period of one to two years. Looking back on this period, faculty salaries should have been raised, but with a caretaking administration in wartime, no acting president could feel empowered to go ahead during the uncertainties of these days. The administration did not have the problems that usually come along with decreased enrollment, namely the termination of contracts with faculty members due to the great decline in revenue from the student tuition and fees. The fact that many faculty members had entered the military service meant that no force needed to be put on any faculty member to resign—the youthfulness of the faculty and the pressure of military service took care of that.

Revenue was about the only bright side for the College during the war years. There was always the threat of a reduced faculty and a drop in student enrollment. Few activities were possible and there were almost no inter-collegiate athletics. Football dwindled to the intra-mural type for the falls of 1943 and 1944. Basketball was a catch-as-catch-can type of activity and there was always the threat that any able-bodied male student that might be present would be picked up by the Selective Service.

While the College had some administrative problems during the latter half of 1942, these were soon straightened out under the excellent leadership of Conan Mathews. As a result, affairs were on an even keel by the end of the war in August 1945.

¹Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, August 7, 1940.

²Ibid, June 19, 1940.

³*Les Bois*, 1944. p.54.

⁴See Chapter VII.

⁵*Les Bois*, 1944. p.53.

⁶Ibid. p.52.



Ada Burke (center), Dean of Women 1940-1955 and A.W.S. Council.



Miss Helen Moore (center) served the College for 21 years, five of these as Dean of Women.



Dr. John Phillips, Dean, chats with a student.

Mrs. Camille B. Power (center row right) founder, and Dr. Robert deNeufville, French and German (right) with members of the French Club.





Boise in the 1860's by Louis Peck, Art Department head



Secretarial studies train students in a variety of business skills.



Dr. Clisby T. Edlefsen, Head of
the Business Department 1946-
1966



Dr. Robert Rose, Head of the
Business Department 1966-1970



Dr. Donald Obee—Chairman, Division of Life Sciences since 1947, and students.



Jeanne Stearns, physics and mathematics instructor 1946-1968.



J. Roy Schwartz, Professor of English since 1940.



Thelma Allison, Home Economics, 1946-



Music Auditorium



Dedication of Cunningham Memorial Organ in May 1953



Mr. C. Griffith Bratt and A Cappella Choir



1955 B.J.C. Symphony Orchestra. Conductor John Best 1947—; Carroll Meyer, piano instructor, at the concert grand 1948—.



(Left) Mrs. Kathryn Eckhardt Mitchell (standing at left), first Symphony conductor and violin.

(Below) Mrs. Lucille Forter, voice instructor, pours at an Associated Women's annual event—the Big Sister Tea.





Miss Florence Miles, Head of the Nursing Department (right)



Student nurses at work



Machine repair



Welding



1954 Processional in front of Administration Building



Several 1937 graduates



Mrs. Violet Obenchain and son Carl—1955 graduates



Faculty—1954 Commencement

The Aftermath

CHAPTER XII

The war ended at an opportune time as far as colleges were concerned—on August 15, 1945—just one month prior to the beginning of the fall term. Lieutenant Commander Chaffee returned from his three and a half years of military service to his duties as president of the College on Monday morning, September 15, 1945. He had been separated from the navy at the Great Lakes Naval Station in Chicago just nine days before. Immediately upon his return to the office of president, he recommended that Dean Mathews continue as head of the Art Department and be selected as Academic Dean and that his salary which had been doubled while he held the position of Executive Dean be used as the base figure for the 1945-46 year.

The two men worked together in an easy and comfortable fashion. Mathews was glad to step down from the administrative position and Chaffee was delighted to drop his military duties and return to his civilian position as college president. He was readily received by the community, the faculty, and the students, since in a sense, he was just another returning G.I. and there were to be hundreds of those returning or coming to the College in the next few years.

Public Law No. 346, better known as the G.I. Bill, was signed into law in June of 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was an incentive to veterans to either return to college or begin college work. It not only paid for their tuition, books, and room, but also gave them basic spending money.

It was due to this bill that the veterans began to pour into the College during the winter and spring terms of the 1945-46 year. There were 401 freshmen (mostly veterans) this particular year, compared to 126 in the previous year—87 of whom were young women. This was to be the beginning of many changes on not only the B.J.C. campus, but on campuses all over the United States.

The makeup of the student body was so unique . . . that we used to claim there were three sexes on campus—men, women, and veterans. Every form we filled out, every line that was formed at registration, every grouping on campus, was listed this way.¹

The G.I. as a student and a citizen naturally had problems adjusting himself to the limitations of a classroom. He had had months of outdoor living among other men with few limitations as to conduct; now he was in a classroom with young ladies and at intervals, might lapse back into conduct more in tune with his past military years. On the other hand,

The girls on campus that fall were the typical 17 and 18 year old freshmen with starry visions of what college would be . . . visions of proms, green beanies, bonfires, boys, etc. . . we found ourselves among MEN, not boys our age or slightly older. Our classes were so overloaded with men (my American Government class had two girls and 100 men in it) and these men were so serious . . . scholastically . . . The percentage of women to men meant nothing . . . so many of them were married that statistics did not reveal the real boy-girl situation . . . On the whole, these were "older" men—at least four or five years older than college freshmen are generally. They were at college with a NO NONSENSE attitude. They were there to learn, to get college finished, and to get out and get a job.²

In the spring of 1947, the president of the College made a random study of the scholastic records of 100 G.I.'s who had been at the College prior to the war and had returned to the College at the end of the war. By pulling their records on a hit-and-miss basis, he found that with very few exceptions,

their grades were two grade points higher than they had been previously. In other words, if their grades were D's before the war, they were B's after the war. These were men with a purpose.

This was also to be the beginning of married men on campus—a whole new phenomenon in American education. Before the war it was very rare for any of the students to have families and those that did were looked upon as “old” men although they might only be in their early 20's. The G.I. returning to civilian life wanted to capture a normal, family life and this of course meant a wife and children in many cases.

By the spring of 1946 the housing need for the returning veteran and his family was of primary concern. The Federal Government was beginning to see this need through the constant pressure from their home states and congressional districts and as a result, set up a division of the Federal Housing Administration to provide housing for the families of the G.I. student. By February of 1946, Dr. Chaffee was meeting with the representative from the F.H.A. from Seattle and had a conference in Pendleton, Oregon to discuss the need of veteran housing on the Boise campus. This led to an application for 48 housing units from surplus war housing used by workers in wartime construction in the State of Washington.

These temporary buildings had been constructed to house the mounting need for facilities to accommodate the young men in military training and defense building work. All over the nation, military installations were built to take care of young men who were being sent to Europe and the Pacific to assist our allies in their battle to stop Hitler in Europe and Japan in the Pacific Ocean area. Millions of young men were taken from civilian pursuits—many in education—and transferred to these camps within the United States so that they might be trained as fighting men against our enemies.

With the close of the war, these military and defense installations became surplus property and would have deteriorated year by year had the American people not met the need of

furnishing higher education to its veterans when the enemy was defeated. Boise Junior College applied for and received 48 housing units so that the returning veterans with their families would have a place to live when they returned to the College.

These units, subsequently named Campus Apartments, were completed and occupied by November 1946. As stated above, they were primarily for veterans, but were rented to other married students and new faculty members when not filled by the veterans. It is interesting to note that during the first year these apartments were occupied, 15 babies were born to the residents.³

Toward the late 1950's, the veterans' need for housing was less demanding and the Campus Apartments, which were non-permanent in nature when originally brought to the campus, were beginning to "fall apart." Between 1958 and 1965 they were gradually disassembled in sections and the four units in the one section that remained after 1960 when the College purchased College Courts, were used for storage purposes only.

From 1946 to 1948, coaches Lyle Smith and Bill Richter were the managers of the veterans housing for one year each. Coach George Blankley took over this position until 1955 when Louis A. Peck, a former graduate of the College, joined the faculty holding the combined positions of manager of the veterans housing and assistant art instructor to Dean Conan E. Mathews. When Dean Mathews accepted a position as head of the Art Department at Brigham Young University in 1956, Mr. Peck became the full-time head of the Art Department at Boise Junior College. He continued to manage Campus Apartments for three more years and when the College discontinued using them and rented College Courts, he managed the latter from 1959 to 1960 during the transition period from a rental property to an ownership property by the Boise Junior College Dormitory Housing Commission. Mr. Peck has served as head of the Art Department for the past 13 years and has built up that department to some 1600 students plus additional students in evening and summer classes.

Of course, in the immediate decade after World War II, the tremendous growth in enrollment of students coming from a military source also necessitated more classrooms. In the case of Boise, there were former hospital units at the nearby Gowen Field which made excellent emergency classrooms. Two of these hospital units, each more than 125 feet in length, were moved from the Gowen Field site and placed on parking areas adjacent to the heating lines—one line north to the Auditorium and the other west to the Administration Building. Each lay some 200 feet away from the heating plant where the boilers were located; the one building north and the other one west. Only a 10-foot connection was required between the main heating lines and the temporary buildings.

These buildings have been used from 1947 to the present with one of them being moved from its original location and converted into more storage area and the other still in its same location and housing the College's Printing and Publicity Departments. They proved a real boon to a college that was growing so rapidly that it had to have facilities to accommodate the burgeoning youth who were coming to this institution. They have served the College well during the past 20 years, helping to meet the increase from 600 students to well over 4,000. Financing such a student increase during this period was very difficult and these two buildings eased the burden.

Other buildings that proved to be of great value to the College and much more permanent in nature than the ones referred to above, are the buildings known as College Courts. They were originally built for the general public and were financed by public loans to private businesses to meet the great housing shortage that was brought about by a combination of curtailed civilian building during the war and the great growth of population due largely to an explosive birthrate. These buildings were located on the south side of College Boulevard, some one thousand feet west of the Administration Building; in fact, they fronted on the alley which parallels College Boulevard some 125 feet to the south.

Sixty-four of these apartments were returned to the federal government via the Federal Housing Administration in the mid-fifties when the private business that had built them failed to meet the payments. The College, assisted by the Idaho delegation in Congress, was able to make a short-time rental of these units from the Housing and Home Finance Agency. In September of 1960, through that same agency, a bond issue for \$390,000 with an interest rate of 3 and 1/8 percent per annum, was arranged, making it possible to purchase and rehabilitate these 64 units and convert 16 garages and storage areas into a like number of apartments, making a total of 80 units available for married students. "The College Courts were purchased for a consideration of \$231,000. This included furniture and equipment in the amount of \$6,428.50."³ The following January, bids were received for the rehabilitation work of the 64 units and conversion of the 16 garages and storage units, the lowest bid being \$109,931 from the Purvis Construction Company. Final construction costs amounted to \$134,000 including additions discovered during construction that had not been included in the original contract. The \$25,000 that remained after the purchase price and rehabilitation and conversion costs had been deducted from the \$390,000 was used for (1) interest on the government bond issue, (2) legal and administrative fees, (3) architectural fees, and (4) government field expenses for an inspection of the completed buildings.⁵

The man who carried this project through in a splendid way was Mr. Dwane R. Kern who had succeeded Mr. Clyde F. Potter as Business Manager in 1960. He did this during the early months of his new position with efficiency and without "ruffling the feathers" of either business men, faculty, or students. He has carried on in this same manner up to and including the present time.

None of the financing for College Courts involved the local taxpayer. The bonding plan set up by the Federal Government was self-liquidating over a period of 40 years so that the

student and faculty occupants are paying the complete principal and interest for that period of years.

These proved to be a real boon to married students and young faculty members coming to Boise at a time when housing was almost impossible to find and the rental rates too high for the financially struggling student and the young faculty member and his family. Today, as a result of the purchase, Boise State College has outstanding housing for its married students within a stone's throw of the center of the campus.

The military experience of both the G.I.'s and the returning faculty who had also been in the service during World War II, proved to be a strong bond. Those of the faculty who had taken a military leave to serve during the war slowly returned one by one to the campus. Vernon Beckwith returned in October of 1945, Clisby Edlefsen in January of 1946, Robert deNeufville in March, Bruce Budge in the summer, and Harry Jacoby and J. Roy Schwartz in September. Norman Adkison, Douglas Cruickshank, C. Barton McMath and Stanley Mittelstaedt did not return to their old positions at the College. Dale Arvey had entered the service late and at the war's end decided to continue graduate study. He did not return to the College. All of these faculty members had served with the army except for Arvey, Edlefsen and Mittelstaedt who had been in the navy.

Of course, with the return of the veterans during the second semester of 1945-46 and the 1946-47 year, many additional faculty members were required. Those who came soon after 1945 and remained with the College contributed much to the development of this institution as they were the counselors of a day-time student body that increased from around 1,000 when the veterans returned, to 2,886 daytime students during the initial year of the four-year school—1965-66.

A. H. Chatburn joined the faculty in January of 1945 to head the Education Department; a position left vacant by an earlier resignation. During the next decade he took graduate work and received his doctorate from Washington State Univer-

sity in 1956. He made his doctoral thesis a study of Boise Junior College in its relation to its students. In that same year, on the resignation of Conan Mathews, Dr. Chatburn was appointed Dean of Faculty and remained in that position until 1968 when he became Director of Educational Services.

Dr. Chatburn is a native of Idaho; his boyhood home was in Albion. He taught and served as principal of elementary schools in Boise and as State Superintendent of Public Instruction before coming to Boise Junior College. He has vitally affected Boise College during the years he has served it.

Another member of the faculty who came during the war years was Harold Wennstrom in the field of dramatics. He remained for 12 years and was then granted a leave of absence to do graduate work at the University of Southern California, but never returned to Idaho.

Boise Junior College's faculty was affected by the same desire to move as were faculty members of other colleges. During the war period they were in short supply and hence in great demand. The average tenure of a faculty member throughout the United States, except for those who spent many previous years at an institution, rarely exceeded a period of three years.

A real loss developed in 1946 when James L. Strachan resigned to accept a position as organist at Trinity Cathedral in Portland, Oregon. His position as head of the Music Department was amply filled by a young man from the East Coast—Mr. C. Griffith Bratt.

In addition to Mr. Bratt, two men who joined the faculty in 1946 and were to make their presence felt were Dr. Donald Obee, later to become head of the Life Science Department, and Mr. Willis L. Gottenberg, Student Advisor and Vice President of Boise Junior College and Boise College.

The following year, Dr. Paul E. Baker came to the College as Dean of Men and Professor of Sociology and Anthropology. He remained for a little over a decade and had much to contri-

bute to his student advisees as a result of his cosmopolitan life and work in the United States and Hawaii. He was succeeded by Edwin E. Wilkinson who excelled as Dean of Men from 1958 to the present.

Miss Helen Moore also came to Boise Junior College in 1947 as an instructor of English. In 1963 she took on the additional responsibilities of Dean of Women and carried out her duties in this position in an effective and sympathetic way. She retired in 1968 and was awarded an Emeritus designation that year.

Others who came to add their contribution in these first years after the war were Vina Bushby and Hazel Mary Roe in secretarial science, outstanding teachers in that discipline; Jeanne G. Stearns who was truly a student's teacher and gave many hours of extra instruction to those students who felt the need of personal assistance in the fields of physics and mathematics; and Thelma Allison who has been the source of progressive ideas in home economics for both day and evening students.

In the immediate post-war years there had been an accumulation of problems which needed attention and action. This was due largely to (1) the changing of personnel caused by the development of a public junior college in 1939 and World War II, (2) accreditation, (3) building the new campus, and (4) the great growth in the student body in the two years immediately preceding the war, followed by a period of declining numbers from 1942 to 1945 inclusive and then the great bulge of students following the war.

The need for systematizing the academic growth was apparent to the administration in 1940-41, but the tremendous changes within the College and without, made this a difficult accomplishment. The selective service and volunteer enlistments which took not only male students but many faculty members, and the planning for new buildings and their later use, created so much change that more change at this time seemed too disruptive.

The need for a more extensive and intensive faculty organization had been discussed in faculty sessions as the College was preparing for its accreditation by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, but because of the chaotic conditions of the world and the receding student body during the fall of 1941, actual accomplishments were in the thinking stage only.

This was brought to the attention of the school in a forceful way by the visiting committee from the Northwest Association and the report made by the chairman of the Higher Commission in his letter of April 17 which arrived one week after the accreditation of Boise Junior College on April 9, 1941. This letter urged:

2a. Adequate provision for supervision of instruction and the organization of the faculty into a limited number of divisions according to curricular offerings with each presided over by a head, these heads to form the Committee on Instruction which will be responsible for the supervision of instruction, the development and approval of course syllabi, the organization and reorganization of curricula, the approval of new course offerings, and similar matters . . .

The president of the College was to report on the progress made in this regard prior to the next annual meeting of the Northwest Association. This he did on November 24, 1941, just two weeks before Pearl Harbor. In his letter of that date to the Higher Commission he stated:

In accord with the recommendation under (2)a., I immediately started out such a program for the current academic year. Last May, I appointed heads of such divisions and as a result, today we have functioning heads of instruction and curriculum organized as follows:

DIVISION OF SOCIAL SCIENCES—Dr. Francis B. Haines
History, political science, sociology, philosophy, psychology, education, physical education.

DIVISION OF ENGLISH AND LANGUAGES — Mrs. Ada Y. Hatch—English, journalism, modern languages.

DIVISION OF MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE — Dr. Elsie J. McFarland—Chemistry, zoology, botany, physics, geology, engineering, mathematics.

DIVISION OF FINE ARTS — Mr. James L. Strachan
Music, art.

DIVISION OF BUSINESS AND HOME ECONOMICS —
Mr. C. T. Edlefsen—Business administration, economics,
home economics.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL SUBJECTS — Mr. Conan E.
Mathews—Vocational forestry, ceramics, woodworking,
radio, pilot training.

These major divisions include every subject taught in Boise Junior College. In a few instances there are border-line cases, as far as subjects are concerned, that do not logically fall into any division. The determining factors in placing such subjects were primarily the proximity of the quarters occupied to those of the head of the division and the load being carried in that division. The most notable instance of this was the placing of home economics with business. This committee of six is now working harmoniously and enthusiastically on the task of organizing each division.

Within the next three months, the College was heavily involved in Civil Defense activities and adapting itself to the demands of the national government in such things as Civil Defense courses, assisting young men who were volunteering and being drafted into the army, navy, and marine corps, and setting up educational defense courses such as radio and welding.

Within this same three-month period, faculty members, including the president, had taken physical examinations for entrance into the military establishment of the nation and within six months after Pearl Harbor, most of these men had reported for duty in one of the military organizations. All of this, of course, had a disquieting effect on those who remained in the faculty and administration. As a result, little reorganization was done in the three years that followed from mid-1942 to mid-1945.

When President Chaffee returned to the College on September 15, 1945, the reorganization began in earnest, impeded greatly by the gradual but irregular return of the faculty members from the service and the final commitment of many who had been in the military to remain in that profession. This took from six to eighteen months as the claims of former faculty members to return to the College had to be satisfied prior to the hiring of additional faculty members.

An example of what happened to the faculty itself is indicated when noses are counted. In the academic year of 1946-47, nineteen faculty members who had been with the College prior to the war continued in its service after the war and thirty-three new instructors were hired from all over the United States, but principally from the Mid-West area. Of course, what made the College's reorganization doubly difficult was the fact that all other colleges and universities were having the same problem—a tremendous increase of students because of the G.I. Bill and a dearth of faculty members since many who had been in the military service for the months preceding and during the war did not return to their former positions.

By February 1947, however, the reorganization as far as division heads was concerned had been modified and existed in the following manner:

Division of Business and Economics—Clisby T. Edlefsen

Division of Humanities—Mrs. Ada Y. Hatch

Division of Life Sciences—Dr. Donald J. Obee

Division of Mathematics and Physical Sciences—Dr. Joseph B. Spulnik

Division of Social Sciences (including history)—Dr. George R. Bartlett

Division of Vocational Education—Vacancy (Robert Hunter was appointed in September 1947)

With the exception of Social Sciences and Vocational Education, the division heads remained entirely stable until the mid-1960's.

In the Division of Business and Economics, Clisby T. Edlefsen was the natural choice. He had had much experience in business and the secretarial field, having taken an active part in the establishing of criteria for state civil service and heading the business department in Boise High School and Link's Business School. He did not stop here, but continued his study of business education in West Coast colleges, receiving his Doctor

of Education from Stanford University in 1955. He headed the professional organizations for colleges within Idaho and the Northwest, implemented testing within Boise College's Business Division, and encouraged such departments to professionalize within the secondary schools of this state and neighboring states. He was Chairman of the Division of Business, Economics and Secretarial Studies from the spring of 1946 to the summer of 1966 when he retired from the chairmanship, but remained as a professor in this division for another three years until his retirement from the College in 1969.

A number of faculty members who joined the Business Division in the 1950's have remained with the College since that time. Mr. G. W. Underkoffler joined the faculty in 1952. He had been graduated from Nebraska Wesleyan University and had had further education at universities in the West. He came directly from a position in the San Francisco Bay area where he had headed the accounting division of a large private company for a number of years.

In 1953 Mrs. Dorothy Lee and Mr. Robert Rose came to the College. Mrs. Lee had received her degrees from the University of Nebraska and the College of Idaho and had additional study in the secretarial science and office administration fields. Mr. Rose had received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from Colorado State University and after a year's sabbatical in 1963 his Ph.D from the State University of Iowa. He became Chairman of the Business Division in 1966 when Dr. Edlefsen retired from this position and when the College became Boise State College, he was made Dean of the School of Business.

Helen R. Johnson joined the secretarial science faculty in 1955 and took on many responsibilities for the faculty association. She gave generously to the students in her classes and in their organizations, particularly in the chapel services that occurred every Wednesday for many years.

The Humanities Division was headed by Mrs. Ada Y. Hatch. She was among the first teachers employed at Boise

Junior College in the fall of 1932 and remained with the College until ill health forced her resignation in 1967. Mrs. Hatch was aggressive in tackling the problems of forceful teaching in humanities and was the first teacher to take advantage of a sabbatical leave, spending it in Oxford, London and on the Continent. Her excellent judgment made her invaluable as Chairman of the President's Advisory Board during some 15 years that she held that position.

The Division of Life Sciences, (now entitled the Division of Science and Health), has had Dr. Donald J. Obee as its chairman since 1947. A graduate of Kansas University and a teacher at Cheyenne Mountain School, he came to Boise Junior College in 1946 with a fine background of interest in life science. His department has grown rapidly with the national emphasis on health education. One of those who has contributed much to that growth is Dr. Harry K. Fritchman, a former graduate of Boise Junior College. Today Dr. Fritchman is not only Chairman of the Department of Biology and Home Economics, but also a professor of zoology in that department. His exacting techniques have been of immeasurable value in sorting out those students with pre-med and pre-dental ambitions.

Dr. Joseph B. Spulnik was Chairman of the Physical Sciences and Mathematics Division from 1947 to 1968. He came to Boise Junior College as a teacher of chemistry in the fall of 1941 direct from his graduate study at Oregon State University. With the division reorganization in the 1967-68 year, Dr. Spulnik became Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

A long-time member of this division is Norman F. Dahm in the field of engineering. He received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Colorado and came to the Northwest where he taught in the high school at Ontario, Oregon. During his 17 years with the College he has taken a very active part in many faculty affairs and has assisted freely in extra-curricular activities with students.

The chairmanship of the Division of Social Sciences was a difficult position to fill and the appointees to this position served from one to three years only. Dr. John L. Phillips, who joined the faculty in 1954, headed the Psychology Department for a number of years and was Dean of Student Services from 1958 to 1960. He was appointed Chairman of the Social Science Division in the latter year and held that position until 1968.

Another outstanding faculty member in this division is Dr. William S. Bronson who joined the faculty in 1954. He has taught psychology and done much counseling and testing. At the present time, he is Director of the Reading and Diagnostic Center. He has been instrumental in initiating education for the mentally retarded in Boise as well as for the exceptionally gifted child who is not doing well in school.

William E. Shankweiler joined the faculty in 1956, heading dramatics in the College until the past 4 years when he successively moved to Acting Chairman of the Humanities Division, Chairman, and in 1967 Chairman, Division of Arts and Letters. He received his Doctorate in 1961 from Denver University. He has taken an active place in Little Theatre, now President, and has directed Music Week.

The task of selecting a chairman for the Vocational Education Division offered a real obstacle in selecting the right man. Robert S. Hunter, with a bachelor's degree from Carnegie Institute of Technology and a master's degree from the University of Pittsburgh, was appointed in the fall of 1947 and remained with the College in that position until 1953. He was succeeded by Vernon J. Beckwith from 1953 to 1957 and by Claude Waln from the latter date until 1966. At the present time, Charles B. Rostron holds the position with the title of Director of the Area Vocational-Technical School.

¹Letter of September 15, 1969 from Mrs. Herbert Everitt to Eugene B. Chaffee.

²Ibid.

³*Idaho Evening Statesman*, May 31, 1947.

⁴Graff Accounting Service. *Audit Report for the Fiscal Year ended June 30, 1961.*

⁵Ibid.

Health Center

CHAPTER XIII

World War II brought new demands on the city of Boise; demands that could not have been met except for the planning of alert citizens. At the same time the College was being made a public one, most of the group who were working on this were also interested in improving the airport.

The plans stretched out into the future many years to make the College a more significant institution and also to give a like position to the Municipal Airport. Both of these institutions made it possible to bid for a military installation in the city. The army saw the possibilities for training service here and by 1940, plans were being made for what later became known as Gowen Field—a military aviation station.

This led to another demand—adequate health facilities—which could only be taken care of by what later turned out to be a county-city health unit. "The unit would take care of all duties of the present city-health office, including milk inspection, water control, sewage and trash disposal, and quarantining."¹ This program would require a full-time physician, six public health nurses, two sanitarians, and possibly other workers. The cost for all of this was to be initially \$5,000 for both the city and the county with the major expenses to be paid almost entirely

by the State and Federal Departments of Public Health. This all required a modern health unit.

In early June of 1941, it appeared that the Boise Public School District would be the cooperating sponsoring organization, but by September nothing had been worked out with the Boise schools. As a result, in that particular month, L. J. Peterson of the Idaho State Department of Health came to the president of Boise Junior College urging that that institution furnish a site so that a regional health center could be developed for Southwest Idaho.

This health center was to be built according to the specifications of the Director of the Federal Services, United States Treasury, and would require facilities for immunizing both civilian and military personnel in connection with the need for such a center to accompany the military installation at what was to become Gowen Field. It would have X-Ray equipment and could be used not only as a health center for the city of Boise, but also for Boise Junior College.

On October 31, 1941, President Chaffee carried this proposal to the Board of Trustees who voted to donate a parcel of land 125 by 117.5 feet, located on Shoshone Street—later to become known as Sherwood Avenue—to the State Health Department.² This location was near the southwest corner of the campus, close enough to be used by the College for its health program, but off to the side so that it would not prevent further development in the heart of the campus where other buildings had been located just a year earlier.

Since the land had been originally donated to the College by the city, a counteraction to give it back to the city was necessary so that it in turn could present this parcel to the Federal Government. The only stipulation that the College required was that the building be constructed in the same style and of the same material—dark red brick and white stone—as the other College buildings and that the architects would be Hummel, Hummel, and Jones who had done all of the College's planning up to that time.

The building was constructed during 1942 and its first medical director was Dr. Paul R. Ensign who was suggested to Mr. Peterson by President Chaffee. Chaffee knew of the excellent work done by his old high school classmate since they had graduated in 1923 and had become better acquainted in Voorhees Hall while both were freshmen at the College of Idaho during that fall. Their paths crossed often though Dr. Ensign graduated from Kansas University with a Bachelor of Science degree at the same time Chaffee graduated from Occidental College in California with a Bachelor of Arts. They both taught the following fall—Ensign at Franklin High School near Boise and Chaffee at Meridian.

Dr. Ensign assumed his position as Director of the Boise-Ada County Health Center in April of 1942, some two months prior to Chaffee's departure for the United States Navy. He became discouraged over the lack of support he received as Medical Director and Health Officer and felt that his efforts would be far more productive in Georgia where he had once been than in the city of Boise. As a result, by late 1943, he was filling a very responsible job in the State Health Department in Atlanta, Georgia.

The position of medical director has, with the exception of Dr. Terrell Carver who served from September 1952 to February 1958, been one of short tenure. Doctors Jacob E. Wyatt and Fritz R. Dixon each served for three years, the longest periods served to date. Both of them were promoted to State public health positions and remain in Boise at the present time. (1969)

The Health Center has proved a real asset, not only to the people of Idaho and the military, but also to the young people who attended the Boise college and to them later as parents. It was particularly important during and immediately after World War II when the College's enrollment skyrocketed from some 200 students toward the end of the war, to 916 in the early years following that conflict. It became valuable to the young married

students as a place for them and their families to get the medical attention they needed while attending Boise Junior College. They received the same assistance that other families in Ada County received through not only the clinic on the campus, but extended services. It meant that the children of the service men and likewise their mothers could get such service without great cost at a time when income was restricted to educational benefits under the G.I. law.

The assistance provided by the College and the health service was a mutually beneficial operation for young people of the area and was done without any friction whatever in their common job of assisting returned veterans and their families.

The College at first paid for half of the nursing charge for a public health nurse and maintained this service until such a time as a full-time nurse was required. When a College physician was needed during the 20 years between 1947 and 1967, Dr. Bruce Budge, who had served as the College lecturer of zoology from 1937 to 1939, became the College physician with office hours restricted to one hour a day during this 20 year period. By 1967 the needs of the College made it necessary to double the amount of time for this five-day period, and Dr. Budge added this to his busy schedule.

Dr. Budge has given of his time and energy in a truly dedicated manner to the young people; never restricting himself to the clock. In fact, many of the students who have health problems arise go directly to his office downtown if it is impossible to see him during the regular scheduled hours.

By 1946 it appeared that the Health Center, the property of the Federal Government, was to be sold to the State of Idaho, but since the State did not have the finances to purchase the building, it was to be sold to any bidder. President Chaffee made the suggestion to Mr. Peterson that since the State did not wish to take its option and as the original site for the building had been donated by the College in 1941, it should be offered to the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College. He

then recommended to his board that the center could be purchased for roughly 50 percent of what the original cost had been. As a result, the College acquired this valuable property in April of 1947 for \$20,000.³

Until 1968, the building housed the City-County Health Unit and was rented by the College to the State Department of Health for over the 20 years, 1947 to 1967, after its transfer to the College. In 1968, President Barnes recommended that it be used as a faculty office building and that is its use today. In the meantime, on September 1, 1967, the College health center was moved into the west end of the old student union building with Dr. Budge continuing as its head and Mrs. Jerine Brown as nurse. It is hoped that in the not too distant future, the health building can be returned to its original use with an infirmary addition on the east end to cover the needs of college students who require hospitalization.

¹*Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 10, 1941.

²Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, October 31, 1941.

³*Ibid*, March 31, 1947.

Student Activities Since World War II

CHAPTER XIV

World War II, together with successive world involvements, affected colleges in a decisive manner as it did other human institutions. Since 1940, young men have had to face the giving of a portion of their lives to the problems of the nation. Since the lives of young men were involved, the plans of young women were likewise changed; marriage was either pushed ahead for some young couples or delayed by others until the period of military service was over. Young men were forced to modify their plans because of the Selective Service and young women reacted to such a modification by changing their own lives to match the period of military service the males had to meet. This caused a searching of each young person's motives by himself and those who associated with him. Thus, the students were, to a great degree, being paced by the attitudes of the veteran during the whole shaky period from 1945 to the present.

This was to modify each student's life. It meant a much more serious attitude toward academic achievement than had been the case with their parents. They knew that their whole future could be vitally changed by their accomplishments in the academic field. The fact that there was a shortage of manpower in most professional fields was emphasized by the visitations on college campuses of prospective employers in the profes-

sional, scientific, and business organizations in search of employees. This brought home daily the worth of a college education. As a result, students wanted organizations on campus that stressed the intellectual, scientific and service attitudes.

When the veterans returned after World War II, it was only natural that a club strictly for veterans should be organized. The purpose of the Vet's Club was "... to help the returned veteran readjust himself to the role of student."¹ The following year the wives of the veterans also organized a club of their own and met once a week to play cards and "... to discuss housekeeping problems, husbands, and babies if any."²

The duration of both of these clubs lasted only two years and it was not until the winter of 1953 and the return of men from the Korean War that a veterans organization began in earnest and has continued to the present day. This group is called the Esquire Club. Its purpose is "... service to the college, scholarship, peace, and fellowship."³ Membership is limited to ex-servicemen with two years of active duty or the equivalent in reserve time. The members sponsor dances, assist at athletic events, and at college blood drawings solicit donations for a Boise youngster who requires three pints of blood plasma each week. In 1968 the members collected money to build a Mall in memory of servicemen and women who lost their lives in the wars. The Mall was built on the south side of the Library and dedicated on October 22, 1968.

Another student activity that had been in the forefront before the war but really caught on after its end in 1945 was the student elections. The candidates dreamed up every vote-getting stunt they could possibly think of, ranging from free candy, coffee, cigars, and taxi service between college buildings, to a promotional parachute jump over the campus. Slogans such as "You can have Taft and the peacetime draft, but we'll take Goebel"⁴ were very apropos of the late 1940's.

The enthusiasm prevalent during today's elections has waned somewhat from these earlier days, but much speech

making still continues and during election week, buildings, poles, and flights of stairs on campus are covered with flyers and posters containing policies and pertinent data on each candidate.

During all the years of the College's existence from 1932 to the present, there has been a student executive board which has governed all student activities other than academic ones. This group is elected yearly by direct vote of every full-time member of the student body.

Every full-time student of Boise State College is officially a member of the "Associated Students of Boise State College" (ASBSC). This membership entitles each student to vote in all student body elections, to participate in a variety of extracurricular activities, attend all home athletic events free, and to receive the student newspaper without charge. The elected student officers of the ASBSC are the Student Body President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and the four class presidents. The Dean of Student Personnel Services is the official advisor to this group.⁵

While the student body officers have been predominantly male except for the war years, an organization which has been in existence since the College's first years and is for women only is the group entitled the Associated Women Students. All co-eds automatically become a member of this group when they enroll as full-time students and the dean of women is always their advisor. Annually they sponsor a spring tea for high school seniors to give them a preview of college life and every February select a King of Hearts from all the men on campus to reign at the Sweetheart Ball. Money for their various projects is raised by selling chrysanthemums for Homecoming and by a social event of a Slave Auction.

The Theta Mu Chapter of Phi Theta Kappa received its chapter in 1947. Nationally, it had been founded in 1918 to emphasize the importance of excellent scholarship in junior colleges. Over a period of many years, a student was not eligible for membership unless he or she maintained an average grade of 3.5 in 12 or more academic hours. This usually meant that the number of members stood at from 15 to 30. After 1965, the Chapter became inactive as a result of four-year emphasis.

Pi Sigma Sigma for men was formed at the close of the 1949 spring semester and began operating in the fall of 1950. With its motto of Pep, Service, and Spirit, the club promotes inter-club athletics and emphasizes more activity by male students in organized college affairs. In 1968, the club became affiliated with Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity and thus became a social fraternity.

Except for a break of a few years during the war, a club that has been in existence since 1940 is the one for members of the Home Economics Department. It began in 1940 as Eta Epsilon, was re-entitled Homettes in 1954, and took back its original name in the 1968-69 school year. Mrs. Thelma Allison, who has been head of the Home Economics Department since coming to the College in 1946, has been the club's advisor for the past 20 years. Due to her enthusiasm and absorbing interest in her subject, members of the club and the department have her same singleness of purpose. Club participation as a result, has been constant and increasing. The girls have weekly displays of current projects, give a basket of both baked and preserved foods to a needy family at Thanksgiving, and make and display clothes for a yearly fashion show.

As the College grew in the years after the war, there was the desire among young ladies in the College to have a second service group (the first being the Valkyries). The Zonta Club in Boise became the sponsoring agent for the Golden Z's, the College equivalent. It was organized in 1957 by Mrs. Dorothy Lee, office administration instructor at the College, Mrs. Genevieve Turnipseed, the dean of women at that time; and Mrs. Maymie E. Pierce, a Boise business woman. Each year, the local Zonta Club offers a \$300 scholarship to the Golden Z member who has achieved the highest grade point average. The national Zonta organization gives scholarships honoring Amelia Earhart to Golden Z members in clubs all over the world who plan to enter the field of space mathematics. The club promotes high scholastic ability and a 3.0 grade point average is required to join.

As noted above, a national business women's group sponsored the Golden Z's as a Campus women's service organization. A similar action took place for men in 1966 when the Kiwanis Clubs of Boise sponsored the Circle K Club. This group emphasizes the high academic achievement coupled with a desire to serve others.

All in all, the number of clubs and organizations on campus has grown yearly from 1945 to the present. Practically every specialized subject and division in the curriculum has its own club. Whether it be religious, fraternal, athletic, governmental, or simply social, there is something for every student's taste.

Since its early years, the College has had a real appeal to students from other sections of the nation and from other countries. This has been partly due to the emphasis on foreign language and the fact that individual students were brought mainly from Spanish speaking countries such as Bolivia, Guatemala, Mexico and Spain to assist the instructors of the Spanish Department. This started immediately after World War II when Carmen Monsanto came to the College in 1946 from Guatemala as a student instructor and also took a few college courses. She later married a Boise Junior College student who had attended one of her classes. She and other foreign students were treated so graciously by the College's student body that this friendly attitude was reflected in their letters back home to friends. Many were thus influenced to come to Boise College.

There has hardly been a year since 1946 that there has not been from three to seven Spanish speaking students at the College. In addition, many students have come from Asia Minor and Iran and a large number from Canada.

One of the greatest medians of developing international friendship on campus has been the constant emphasizing of foreign languages through such organizations as the French, Spanish and German clubs. These three organizations have been in almost continuous operation since the College's early years.

Within the past 20 years, the number of students from Hawaii has gradually increased, principally because of the open welcome they have received at Boise College and partly because of their excellence in athletics, particularly football. This group, in fact, has been so interested in the College and in their home territory and State that they have organized their own club—Hui O Hawaii. They have had special Hawaiian nights for students living in the dormitories and for faculty members who have been particularly friendly to this group. Many of these students have become leaders on the campus and have exemplified the Hawaiian spirit of friendliness.

With the advent of the bachelors programs, new professional fraternal groups have been formed such as Alpha Kappa Psi in business. Social fraternities and sororities, after being banned for many years, have come to the fore in the past year. There are four sororities that have obtained their charters—Alpha Chi Omega, Alpha Omicron Pi, Alpha Xi Delta, and Delta Delta Delta. Gamma Phi Beta is becoming colonized this semester (spring 1969-70).⁶

In December of 1969, Kappa Sigma fraternity received its national charter. Sigma Tau Gamma and Tau Kappa Epsilon have both been petitioned for national chapters and should receive action on these petitions within the next few months.⁷

Of course, group organizations at the College have always been very popular with the majority of the student body, but not everyone has the time or inclination to attend these club meetings which take place either at noon where there might be a conflict of classes, or in the evening when many students have to work.

For these people and also the ones who do belong to clubs, there are numerous social and educational functions taking place on the campus throughout the school year. Films, both in English and foreign languages are shown weekly in the Lecture Hall of the Science Building. Guest speakers, whose topics are many and varied, come from all over the United States

and the world. For example, in 1968 General Maxwell Taylor spoke on his experiences in Viet Nam and answered questions from the floor, as did Senator Barry Goldwater when he discussed politics in general. Artists from the entertainment field have also appeared, such as The Sandpipers, Victor Borge, and Spanky and Our Gang. Idaho Senators Frank Church and Len Jordan are frequent visitors to the campus to talk on both world and national affairs and attend social functions.

One activity that came to the College through state channels is the Miss Idaho Pageant that is sponsored by the Boise Lions Club. Miss Ann McKibben was the first co-ed chosen to represent the College in 1963. The Miss Boise State College contest is sponsored by two of the clubs on campus—the Golden Z's and the Inter-Collegiate Knights.

The live and let live attitude of the Inter-mountain West has affected the attitude of the young people who live in this area. The great expanses of this country requiring long distance travel tends, for that reason, to make them more tolerant to those living in an area where there is little distance of travel.

The students are naturally interested in all aspects of life because the contrast of city and countryside, which is very obvious in the total picture of social and economic conditions, is more easily observed than in a tightly packed urban region. This appears to be the fundamental reason why there has been no rioting or major racial prejudices exhibited to the degree that we see in large cities.

¹*Les Bois*, 1946. p.54.

²*Ibid*, 1947. p.49.

³*Ibid*, 1955.

⁴*Idaho Daily Statesman*, April 12, 1948.

⁵*Boise State College Bulletin, Catalog Issue* 1969-70. p.20.

⁶From conversation between Dr. Chaffee and Dr. Marjorie Jackson, Boise State College Dean of Women. February 1970.

⁷From conversation between Dr. Chaffee and Mr. Edwin E. Wilkinson, Boise State College Dean of Men. February 1970.

Championship Football CHAPTER XV *for two Decades*

Boise Junior College had had excellent football teams prior to the coming of Coach Lyle Smith. From 1934 to 1938 the team was coached by a part-time instructor—Max Eiden. When Coach Eiden decided to resign from his coaching position in football and basketball in the late spring of 1938 and take over the management of his father's plumbing business in Boise, Harry Jacoby, with a bachelor's degree from the University of Idaho, took over the coaching duties from the first of September 1938 until he was called into the army in late October of 1941.

Coach Jacoby made an excellent record with his teams for the four years he was coach. He was superseded, when called into the army, by Coach George "Stub" Allison who remained to finish out the school year. During the next three years until the fall of 1946, athletics had to go along on a catch-as-catch-can war basis, largely intramural, with each of the different coaches performing for less than a year; John D. Glasby in 1942-43, Rex Engelking in 1944-45, and Carl Warner for a full year in 1945-46. In the 1943-44 year there were so few male students that a coach was not hired. Coach Jacoby returned in the fall of 1946 and, assisted by Lyle Smith, developed a small but rugged football

team averaging 169 pounds which scored a total of 78 points to 57 points for the combined opponents.¹

In 1947 Lyle Smith took over as head football coach, when Coach Jacoby resigned, and continued in this position until he retired as coach in November of 1967 and became athletic director. At that time he had served as head coach for 20 out of the 21 years he had been with the College except for the one year when he was re-called into the navy during the Korean Conflict. During that one year George Blankley was head coach. He assisted Lyle Smith from 1948 to 1962 after the latter returned from the navy.

In this same fourteen year period, Blankley had exceptional basketball teams, sending a number of them to the National Junior College Athletic Association meets in Hutchinson, Kansas. From 1965 to 1968, under Coach Murray Satterfield, Boise tied the Intermountain Collegiate Athletic Conference the first year and won the last two years, going to the N.J.C.A.A. to represent the Northwest in both of those years.²

Ray Lewis returned to his Alma Mater in 1956 as head coach of both track and wrestling and assistant football coach. His teams have been universally successful from that time to the present, often competing against such four-year institutions as the College of Idaho and Northwest Nazarene College.

In the 20 years from 1947 to 1967 while Lyle Smith was head football coach, the Boise Junior College football teams dominated the I.C.A.C., (winning the Conference title 16 out of 21 years), and went for a stretch of 30 games without defeat from 1947 thru 1949.³ In the remaining seasons the College teams rarely lost even one game. They played the top junior colleges in the entire Northwest and many from California and the Midwest and often defeated small four-year institutions.

When Coach Smith retired as coach at the end of the last season Boise Junior College competed as a junior college (in the fall of 1967), he had a record of 158 wins, 25 losses, and 6

ties.⁴ This included post-season bowl games when the Broncos played seven opponents in the top junior college games of the nation—five invitations to the Potato Bowl, one to the Little Rose Bowl, and one in their own stadium, Bronco Stadium, under the National Junior College Athletic Association auspices.

In non-bowl games they went as far east as Michigan to play Grand Rapids and as far south as Tyler, Texas to pick up an opponent for the N.J.C.A.A. game in 1958.

They won two of the five games played at the Potato Bowl in Bakersfield, California and the N.J.C.A.A. game with Tyler College at Boise, but lost the Little Rose Bowl game in Pasadena, California in 1950.

Although the Boise Junior College Broncos competed in five Kern County Shrine Potato Bowl games, the first one played in 1949 was the one which received the most recognition. When the Broncos arrived in Bakersfield to meet Taft Junior College, they were sporting a 27-game winning streak. This was all that was known about them, but at the game's finish it was obvious that this comparatively unknown team would be heard from again.

Taft won the toss, but from then on the Broncos virtually took over. At the end of the first half the score was 13-7 and by the games' end it was 25-7. The "hero" of the evening was Bill Moore, otherwise known as "King Spud" and "Wild Bill Moore." The papers of the following morning eulogized this 185 pound halfback from Nampa. Headlines included such comments as "One Man Show by Visitor Thrills," "Bill Moore Rambles for More Yardage than Combined Total of Entire Taft Football Team," and "Moore Sparks Broncos to Win."

Every man on the Bronco team played an excellent game. Fullback Dick Bader scored two touchdowns; Scatback Bob Wilder equalled Taft's entire offense through jaunts of 64 yards, 25 yards, and 10 yards. It was Moore, however, who won the evening's title of "Most talked about player." He not only

engineered the Bronco offense, including runs of 27, 32, 39, and 17 yards, but did some marvelous punting—55 and 56 yards among the longest and topped off his evening with 89 yards of punt returns.

In the middle of the 1950 season, Coach Smith was re-called into the navy during the early part of the Korean Conflict. The last game to be played before his departure was against Ricks College. The final score was 52-13 in favor of the Broncos and was heralded by the Press with "B.J.C. wins game for navy bound Head Coach Smith."⁶ He returned in mid-August of 1952 after missing the 1951 season.

At the end of the 1950 season, the Broncos had received four bids to Bowl games, but accepted the one from the Little Rose Bowl after they had won their 40th game in a row. December 9, 1950 was a blistering 82 degrees in the California sun which followed one of the coldest Novembers in Idaho. The team held up well for the first half threatening another win, but the second half was another story when the Broncos gave way before a crowd of 47,500 in the famed Pasadena Rose Bowl. They were beaten by Long Beach City College to the tune of 33 to 13. Thus, the longest winning streak of any college in the State of Idaho came to an end in this combination of real Long Beach Viking power plus California heat.

This set-back did not dampen the ardor of the College. This was demonstrated the following fall with Boise's second appearance at the Potato Bowl in Bakersfield ending as the first one had, with Boise winning over Bakersfield Junior College by a score of 34 to 14.

Boise had previously won the Inter-Mountain Conference Championship for the fourth straight year and suffered but one defeat that season at the hands of Olympic Junior College of Bremerton, Washington. This 1951 performance at the Potato Bowl had been piloted by Acting Head Coach George Blankley assisted by Ralph "Arky" Rogers.

The Broncos appeared three more times in the Potato Bowl—1954, 1957, and 1966. Each time they had had a very successful season. The 7th Annual Shrine Potato Bowl game of 1954 was against Compton Junior College before 15,000 fans. Compton won by a score of 7 to 6. The other games were against Bakersfield College again in 1957, Bakersfield winning 38 to 13, and the last one in 1966 against Cerritos Junior College. The latter one was dubbed by the local sports writers as "The Potato Soup Bowl." The fog was so thick that the players were only visible for some 15 feet and most of the fans who sat in the fine new stadium at Bakersfield left before the game ended. The players were just as disappointed since it was impossible to follow the individual plays. The final score was 41-13 in Cerritos' favor.

Probably the greatest season that Boise Junior College ever had was the one of 1958. With one exception, all of the games were very lopsided with the Broncos scoring 389 points to the opponents' 67 points for the nine regular games and winning the N.J.C.A.A. Championship game against Tyler College of Texas.* This was played in Bronco Stadium and the final score was 22-0. All the Broncos played an excellent game and at its finish, N.J.C.A.A. directors from Kansas, California and Texas named fullback Jerry Mahoney as the most outstanding player on the field. In defeating this team, Boise Junior College became the number one junior college football team in the nation.

Between 1947 and 1968 the Broncos usually ranged in the first ten junior colleges in the nation. Never has a community been so enthusiastic in its support of a college and never has that college football team deserved greater support. In fact, the success of these teams was directly responsible for the building of Bronco Stadium in 1950 and the support of the *Idaho Daily Statesman* and its manager, James L. Brown, in particular.

Lyle Smith was truly one of the great coaches in collegiate centers during his years at Boise Junior College. His teams were

noted for their desire to win. The boys were not only given encouragement in athletics, but were urged to excel in the academic field also. Coach Smith had that quality of getting each young man to take pride in his work as a member of the team and many a young man was to go ahead and finish his college work and go into a life profession thanks to his coach who had supported him in moments when his college career was anything but a bed of roses.

On Coach Smith's resignation in January of 1968, Coach Tony Knap was selected as the new head football coach for the four-year college. Lyle Smith continued as Director of Athletics.

¹*Les Bois*, 1947, p.22.

²*Ibid*, 1966, 1967, 1968.

³*Ibid*, 1948 to 1968 inclusive.

⁴*Ibid*, 1968, p.89.

⁵*Idaho Daily Statesman*, October 8, 1950.

⁶*Les Bois*, 1959.

A Pasture for the Broncos

CHAPTER XVI

Interest in athletics and other recreational activities has been a part of Boise since its founding. Polo had been developed to a great extent, largely because of the interest of the cavalry unit, the military, and citizens of the city, since the first days of the settlement of this town in July 1863. In fact, polo persisted until around 1953. In the course of its 90 year duration, Bernard Lemp, a popular mayor and the son of one of Boise's earliest territorial business men who was also a mayor, was killed in a polo game in the late 1920's.

Baseball and football have always been major interests in Boise. In a western Idaho league, Walter Johnson, at that time with Weiser, played his first baseball here and later became one of the all-time great pitchers in professional baseball in the United States. He pitched many games at Old Cody Park, Boise's early recreation park, now East Junior High School's field.

About this same time, 1911 to 1913, Boise High School developed a nationally recognized football team under the leadership of a young lawyer who had just come to Boise—Oscar W. Worthwine. His interest in this sport continued until his death in 1962. He was a dynamic force in shaping football policy while

a member of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College during the decade of the 1950's.

Old Cody Park on Warm Springs Avenue, a private recreational venture, was purchased by the Boise Independent School District in 1930 and became Public School Field. As previously indicated, through the generosity of the Independent School Board, it was the athletic field for the College in all of its physical education and sports activities (except basketball), and continued to be so for a period of eight years, until the move to the new campus in September of 1940. In fact, in 1935, the Junior Chamber of Commerce sponsored the lighting of the Public School Field for junior college football games. This equipment was moved to the College field on the 24th of September, 1940 and was assembled by workmen who "... focused the lights on the new Boise Junior College football field and prepared them for the first night practice of the Broncos."¹ This was the first time the Boise Junior College Broncos had played a home game at night on the new campus and Coach Harry Jacoby stated that he would "... put the boys through two nights of practice under the lights before their opening game of the season against Carroll College of Helena."² He also stated, "Turf on the field, though planted only last June, is in excellent condition."³

The College activities were transferred from the Public School Field, only three blocks east of St. Margaret's Hall, to the new College field occupying roughly the space of the present baseball diamond immediately north of the new 1967 Student Union Building at Bellevue and Lincoln. Here, for two years, football was played until interrupted in the fall of 1942 by World War II. Four years later, with the return of Coach Harry Jacoby from the world conflict in the Southwest Pacific, football, which had been virtually abandoned during the war, was resumed on this field.

Immediately after the war it was obvious that a new water source must be found for irrigation purposes. When the football field had been built in 1940, an 18 inch drainage line was tapped

and the water run into a sump for supply purposes. Unfortunately, this was found to be inadequate in the drier months. Some 10 acres of lawns immediately in front of the Administration Building and between the cross-campus roads leading through the center of the campus had also been added and this made it doubly necessary to create a new water source. This was done in May of 1947 by drilling an 18 inch well 200 feet deep. Specialists in the field of irrigation expressed the belief that this would be adequate for all future uses and it proved satisfactory for a period of eight years, but as the lawns were added to the east and north, this too proved inadequate.

Between 1951 and 1961, the College bought 200 shares of the South Boise Water Company's rights to the Boise River. The company had the second oldest water rights on the Boise River. Since that period, the College has been able to irrigate both by direct flooding and portable overhead sprinkling. It is probable that still another source of water supply for irrigation must be secured to take care of the rapid expansion of lawns and landscape area.

By 1949, the Broncos had won 30 consecutive football games and played in the Shrine Potato Bowl in California where they defeated Taft College. This excellent record, plus the constant demand of the alumni of the University of Idaho that it play at least one football game in Boise every year, brought about the building of Bronco Stadium during the summer of 1950. Year after year, alumni groups of the University talked about constructing a stadium in Boise, but took no steps to bring this about.

Through the spring and summer months of 1949, the inadequacies of the 1940-1950 stadium were discussed by the Board of Trustees and aired in the local newspaper. In October 1949, Mr. James L. Brown, manager of the *Idaho Daily Statesman*, approached individual members of the College Board of Trustees indicating his willingness to assist the College in building a stadium that could be financed by the issuance of

non-interest-bearing debenture bonds. The College Board did not feel that it could sponsor such a stadium as a tax supported venture, but under Oscar Worthwine's legal hand, a private satellite of the College was developed so that such financing could take place—Bronco Stadium Inc. Interested sponsors were urged to support this venture.

On December 15, 1949, Articles of Incorporation for Bronco Stadium Inc., were drawn up. The Articles state that it was to be ". . . a non-profit cooperative corporation" formed for ". . . scholastic, social, benevolent, athletic, and patriotic purposes, and especially, but not in limitation of, its general powers." Its purpose was to secure funds with which to build a stadium on the campus of Boise Junior College for holding athletic contests and other public gatherings including community activities such as music festivals; to raise funds for scholarships, fellowships, and scholarship prizes of every kind and character; and to improve the health and physical condition of its members. In fact, its scope was so broad that there was almost nothing in the way of entertainment and amusement that could not be staged in it.

The term of the corporation's life was 50 years which makes it valid up to the year 2,000 A.D. The by-laws drawn up on December 22, 1949, made the Boise Junior College District trustee members the five governing members of Bronco Stadium Inc.

About this same time, the College was offered 500,000 board feet of dimension timber that was surplus at the Hanford Atomic Energy Station. The College was required to move this prime timber from Pasco, Washington to the campus site.

In the early months of 1950, the *Idaho Daily Statesman* contributed \$90,000 and Idaho Power Company \$10,000, to building the stadium through non-interest-bearing debenture bonds. The Federal Government contributed most of the dimensional timber and the College made up the remaining money, \$45,000, which was for the athletic field, dressing rooms,

booths for ticket sales, and concession facilities. The University of Idaho alumni association was asked to contribute, but except for \$50 privately contributed by Kenneth O'Leary, no money was received from the alumni. Other contributions were made by Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Morrison, and the Boise Payette Lumber Company. The Jordan-Wilcomb Contracting Company of Boise donated \$1,732.50 for a score board.

On May 24, 1950, "After due consideration of all bids received, motion was duly made, seconded, and unanimously carried, awarding the contract to J. H. Wise and Son of Boise, Idaho, in the total amount of \$86,100. The Statesman Printing Company, through the treasurer, James L. Brown, presented a written guarantee for the financing of the cost of Bronco Stadium."⁴

By June 1, 1950, construction of the stadium was on its way. It was set at an angle of 45 degrees for the purpose of presenting the two teams on the field with the sun at a right angle to the playing field. Had it faced either directly east and west or north and south, one team would have been blinded by the sun. The angle at which the field was set was determined by the College architects, Hummel, Hummel, and Jones. Calculation was made so that by 3 o'clock in mid-October, the sun would be at a direct 90 degree angle to the field of play. This date was taken as a mid-point in the usual football season that the Bronco teams had traditionally used for years, the season starting in the middle of September and ending in the middle of November.

Formal dedication of Bronco Stadium took place in the evening of September 22, 1950 immediately prior to the football game between Boise Junior College and Modesto Junior College of California. Bands from the Boise Valley and from the universities of Idaho and Utah whose football teams had competed against one another earlier in the day took part in the ceremonies and a color guard, composed of a representative from each branch of the armed forces, conducted the first flag raising ceremony to be held in the new stadium.

In his dedication speech, the Reverend Frank A. Rhea, who had been a part-time instructor at the College from 1932 to 1934, stated:

This stadium is now dedicated to our splendid youth with all of their qualities of mind, body and soul. Here is a field of honor upon which our youth will contend, not in hatred and strife, but in earnest rivalry with strength that will contend with strength, skill with skill, in sportsmanship and mutual respect.

This is a happy occasion when the public spirit of some of our citizens and the athletic prowess of our youth join in this common undertaking. We salute the citizens of Boise whose public spirit has made this arena a reality and we salute the youth who will here display the strength of their bodies, the cunning of their minds, and the greatness of their spirits.⁵

This stadium rapidly became the substitute for an auditorium during good weather for most of the civic events that required large seating capacity. The stadium was constructed to accommodate a capacity crowd of 10,800 plus whatever portable seats could be put at one end or both ends of the playing field. Volcanic cinders were hauled from a deposit in Owyhee County to the campus. These were used as the surface for a major running track.

Both the football field and the track were soon being used by the high schools, both public and private, in the immediate Boise area. With as many as 18 football games being played each season in the high school league, one each by the Optimist Club of Boise to determine midget team champions and the University of Idaho and usually four or five by Boise Junior College, this added up to a total of at least 25 games played there during the two-month season. As Boise developed additional high schools, the B.J.C. field was the only one in this part of the state that could accommodate the crowds that swarmed into the stadium during the Armistice Day (Veteran's Day) football classic. This event required at least 2,000 additional, temporary seats, due largely to the junior high schools' and senior high schools' marching bands and drill teams.

When Bishop Kelly High School (Catholic Parochial) succeeded St. Teresa's Academy, Bronco Stadium became its home

field in reality for four years. The stadium was always crowded when the three public high schools played each other or when the home team played Caldwell or Nampa.

Of course, the game of all games as far as the College was concerned, was the National Junior College Athletic Association championship game played on this field in 1958 with Boise winning over Tyler Junior College of Texas by a score of 22 to 0.

The most impressive event and one which appealed to the general public was not a football game but the Boise Centennial celebrating 100 years since the city's founding in early July 1863. Western scenes involving covered wagons with accompanying horses and riders depicted the historical period from 1811 to 1910. Extensive use was made of the turf as the stage for the moving centennial covering the advent of the white man and the growth of his institutions in Southwest Idaho after the founding of the city.

The one man and institution that furnished the initiative and the necessary money to finance this stadium more than any other person was Mr. James L. Brown and the *Idaho Daily Statesman*. The owner of the newspaper, Mrs. Margaret Cobb Ailshie, had personally approved this project.

The interest of the newspaper did not wane after the initial financing of the stadium and on August 14, 1950, the chairman of the Boise Junior College Board of Trustees reported that "The Statesman Printing Company had offered \$500 for exclusive radio rights at the stadium for the current year and suggested that the Directors should accept the offer, it being understood that KIDO would handle the broadcasting. Whereupon, by motion regularly made, seconded and carried, the Directors accepted the offer of the Statesman Printing Company to pay \$500 for exclusive radio rights on behalf of KIDO for the first year's operation of the stadium."⁶ About this same time, Mr. Brown stated that he would back a worthy use of the stadium if a local organization was too weak or small to carry the load.

Probably no stadium in the country had such a large number of winning games for the home team played on its own turf. Boise Junior College alone played more than 100 winning games here. This stadium became the symbol—the home of the winning Broncos and likewise for the high schools of the city who frequently rated one, two and three as the top high school teams of this area—it was a good luck omen. The last ten years have been the most impressive decade in inter-scholastic high school contests in Boise.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower and many presidential candidates have used this field when appearing in Southwest Idaho to bring their messages to the people of Southwest Idaho. This stadium has truly had a public, universal usage, serving all sections of the state.

The second greatest usage, second only to the athletic events of football and track, has been the annual appearance for almost 20 years of the Shrine Circus. For three or four days each June, the field becomes the stage for the circus with such animals as elephants and horses linked with the acrobatic performers on high trapezes to give the modern version to the tent shows provided in earlier decades by such outstanding circus performers as Barnum and Bailey and the Ringling Brothers.

The foresight of Mr. Brown and the Boise Junior College Board of Trustees in providing this recreational facility cannot be over-emphasized.

The cost of the stadium was originally financed by the individuals and corporations listed on pages 00 and 00 except for the team showers, the playing field and the running track which were financed by the College.

The non-interest-bearing debenture bonds were retired by revenue coming from public performances in the stadium for which the sponsor charged admission; for example, the Shrine Circus and the University of Idaho football game receipts from rentals have averaged \$2,700 annually.⁷

The actual maintenance and repair was the financial responsibility of Boise Junior College. This has run from \$3,000 to \$8,000 per year.⁸ By 1962 the cost of repairs to the stadium had risen while income had slowly declined; Boise Junior College felt morally responsible to bridge this gap by paying \$3,000 for its use of the stadium to help retire the 1950 debenture bonds.⁹ The high school and other public schools of the area paid only 10% of gate receipts for rental of the stadium until July 1, 1963. At that time, an agreement was made with the Boise Public Schools for \$3,000 annual rental for total use of the stadium—football games, track meets, band concerts, and high school graduations.¹⁰ In 1966, because of the increased use of the stadium by all three public high schools instead of two as formerly, the amount was raised to \$4,500.¹¹

The man who made the stadium an institution of service was Vice-President Willis L. Gottenberg. He managed it so well that it became the center of all community activities. He handled arrangements for home and Bowl games and at the same time represented the College as a dominant personality in the Intermountain Collegiate Athletic Conference of which he was the founder and president for many years. This required a quality of personality which readily got the cooperation of businessmen when extra funds might be needed for special trips and required also the ability to work with coaches all over the Northwest while arranging schedules. In some instances, it was also necessary to be able to work with college presidents. Mr. Gottenberg gave tremendously of his time and talent to the point of exhaustion.

Over the past two decades, the stadium has been a self-liquidating enterprise. It proved what Mr. James L. Brown of the *Idaho Statesman* had contended, that it could be built with initial financing from private sources by letting subsequent users pay the capital cost back to the original donors.

It is now time to build another, more comprehensive stadium. Unless it is built off the present campus to give more

space for regular academic buildings, it should be placed in the present identical position. This would save two hundred thousand dollars in capital costs, with the least expenditure of actual campus grounds, and it will place the competitors on the field in the most comfortable and errorless position primarily reducing eye strain and promoting better performance than would a stadium where one team or the other looks into the sun.

Bronco Stadium has done everything its promoters hoped it would do in satisfying the recreational and competitive needs for the Boise area. The new stadium needs only to follow the prototype of Bronco Stadium with certain modifications and an efficient, serviceable facility for all of Boise will result. This could be the second stadium largely contributed to by the general public with a self-liquidating financial base. It is wrong for the students of Boise State College to be forced to pay for a facility that has proved it is used by the general public at least 80% of the time. It is being constructed for the community's use and it should be paid for by that group. College education costs each student; a multi-million dollar stadium should not be added to that cost.

¹*Idaho Daily Statesman*, September 25, 1940.

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid.*

⁴Minutes, Board of Trustees Meeting, Bronco Stadium Inc. May 24, 1950.

⁵*Idaho Daily Statesman*, September 23, 1950.

⁶Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, August 14, 1950.

⁷*Boise Junior College District Audit Reports*, 1951 to 1966.

⁸*Ibid.*

⁹Graff Accounting Service, *Boise Junior College District Audit Report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1962*. Schedule J1.

¹⁰Low, Viehweg, Hill & Grow, Certified Public Accountants. *Boise Junior College Report on Examination of Accounts as at June 30, 1964*. p.27.

¹¹Low, Viehweg, Hill & Grow, Certified Public Accountants. *Boise College and Boise Junior College Report on Examination of Accounts as at June 30, 1967*. Exhibit L.

The Mile Post at Twenty Five

CHAPTER XVII

Fifty years from now, I hope to be sitting on a cloud smiling down upon a great university and saying to those around me, "Just see what I started."¹

These words were part of the speech given by Bishop Barnwell to the 1956 graduates of Boise Junior College. The fact that he was even at these graduation exercises was a miracle in itself.

Following World War II, President Chaffee tried for many years to have Bishop Barnwell, the first president of Boise Junior College, as the commencement speaker. Every year Bishop Barnwell replied that he could not make the trip *this* year from Georgia to Idaho, but that some year he hoped to do so.

In his letter to the Bishop in 1953, after inviting the latter to visit the College he founded, Chaffee stated, "I am going on the theory that water dripping constantly in the same place will eventually make an impression."² Finally, on February 17, 1956, at about the time that the new gymnasium was being completed, the annual request was made once more by President Chaffee and to everyone's surprise and delight the Bishop sent the following reply: "You are making a big mistake, but if you want me I will agree to come, barring acts of God which are beyond my control."³

Of course, the Bishop had many friends in Boise, but he was an independent person and wanted to be free to see many friends rather than to stay with one. It was arranged, therefore, for him to stay in one of the fine motels immediately adjacent to the College campus where he was taken when he arrived on the 9:40 p.m. City of Portland train on June 1, 1956. It had been suggested that he come by air, but he was very positive in this regard, "I will not come by air. I do not like the air."⁴ No one minded his means of transportation, but air was suggested because it took less than a day to cross the continent by air as compared with three days by rail.

The Bishop's health was not what it had been and the three days in Boise were strenuous ones since he spoke at not only the College commencement on Sunday, but at St. Michael's Cathedral and also saw many friends. Everything, however, went smoothly except for an incident which took place Saturday morning. It was carried in the *Idaho Daily Statesman* and speaks for itself:

Everyone knows Dr. Eugene Chaffee, president of Boise Junior College, as a completely poised man and one meticulous about keeping appointments.

Saturday he proved he was not one to cry over spilled ink. He had just called Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell who came all the way from Georgia to address the 23rd graduating class of BJC, and told him that he (Chaffee) would pick him up in a few minutes and take him on a tour of the campus.

Chaffee was signing diplomas for today's commencement. The phone rang and as he swept his arm across the desk to it, the cuff spilled the printer's ink. Four diplomas were ruined. The ink bottle was in a box and as Chaffee picked it up and walked across the floor, the bottom came out of the box. Ink splashed all over his fresh light suit and onto the rug.

The president put in a hurry-up call to Mrs. Chaffee who hurried down with another suit while a custodian worked madly on the rug. An emissary was sent off to pick up Bishop Barnwell and by the time he arrived, Chaffee was in another suit and the rug was spotless.⁵

The commencement the Bishop had conducted when he was president of the College had 30 graduates and was held on the lawn in front of St. Margaret's Hall. His speech in 1956 was heard by 206 graduates and of course by his many friends. It

was the first commencement to be held in the new gymnasium which had been completed four months before. In his address the Bishop emphasized his great satisfaction with the wonderful growth that Boise Junior College had made and envisioned what it would be in 50 years time. He paid tribute to the faculty members still with the College which included more than 50 percent of those from the first year of 1932.

He had never been quite able to separate himself from Boise in spite of the fact that he was born in the South and lived most of his life in that area and remained in Idaho only some 12 years. His love of this country was attested by his request that President Chaffee take him out to the desert where he could dig some sage and take it back to his new home on Long Island. When the president indicated that there were many clumps of sage along the river drive by the campus and suggested that they go there, the Bishop of course was more delighted than ever since he not only had his sage, but this particular plant grew on the land made dear to him by the College he had founded.

Actually, this visit became the spark that created the 25th Year Celebration which was to start the following fall and would be culminated at the end of April of that same year, 1957, with a big banquet in the new gymnasium.

The 25th Year Celebration was headed by a faculty member, Dr. Joseph B. Spulnik, and was well supported by all faculty members so that it became in truth, an institution-wide celebration.

The week allocated to the celebration began with a proclamation from the City of Boise and was delivered by the mayor through all news media:

WHEREAS, Boise Junior College this year will complete its twenty-fifth year of service to the community, and

WHEREAS, the Boise community is especially interested in the growth of this institution, to the extent of helping to make it a true community college

NOW, THEREFORE, I, R. E. Edlefsen, mayor of Boise City do declare the week of May 12-18 BOISE JUNIOR COLLEGE

WEEK, and do urge all residents of the community to assist in celebrating this anniversary by visiting its day and night classes and the functions specially prepared by the college for this week and by attending the banquet for alumni and friends of the college in the gymnasium Saturday, May 18 at 7 p.m.

All classes were open to visitors. A booklet stating where and at what time each subject was in session was published. Visitors were invited to just "walk in." Every member of the faculty and administration had a place in the program. They gave talks to local service clubs all through the week and appeared on television and radio programs, as well as continuing with their routine teaching and administrative work.

The *Idaho Daily Statesman* gave a full ten page section to the institution as it existed in 1957 with articles contributed by faculty members and members of the administration. Every section of the College was represented. The history of the College and an historical chronology were described by W. L. Gottenberg, Vice President. The Academic Growth of each department was written by Dr. Elsie Buck, Mathematics Instructor, and the Future Growth of each department including the library by Ruth McBirney, Head Librarian. The Music Department was traced by Eleanor Snodgrass, piano instructor, and the College's Athletics by Gordon Ross, Assistant Director of Student Affairs. A chronology of the board members was given by Claude Waln, Vocational Instructor.

At the dinner that culminated the celebrations, speeches were made by Boise's mayor, Russell Edlefsen; Otto Power, member of the 1934 graduating class; Harry Morrison and J. Lynn Driscoll, both former board members of the College; and Eugene B. Chaffee, President of the College.

Numerous telegrams and letters were received from college presidents, educational associations, and friends and alumni from all over the United States. Many of them were read at this dinner.

And so the 25th Anniversary passed into history. A full week had been spent in depicting what this history actually

was and many had sent congratulatory messages as indicated above. It was a glorious celebration and as the president said in his speech that capped the final banquet evening:

For me and my faculty, this is truly a time of thanksgiving—thanks to an enlightened and generous community. This type of community is unique and, as a result, it has produced an unusual institution. The element of selfishness has been foreign to all groups and individuals with whom we have worked. There have been no cliques or pressure groups that had to be considered. The faculty and the Board of Trustees have principally concerned themselves with the needs of the college, not with satisfying the expedient.⁶

There was only one event that marred the celebration. The week before, on Sunday May 5, the first president of the College, Bishop Middleton S. Barnwell, passed away at Savannah, Georgia. He had done his job well and had had many tributes paid to him just a year earlier when he delivered the commencement address on June 3, 1956. Again, at his passing, many tributes had been offered by radio and press in the week preceding the final week of the 25th Anniversary Celebration.

His successor, President Eugene B. Chaffee, paid generous tribute to Bishop Barnwell on the night of the final banquet when he indicated that while others had come out in favor of a junior college in Boise, nothing had developed until the Bishop, in the early spring of 1932, had indicated he was going to convert the old St. Margaret's Academy into a junior college.

The Bishop's passing brought to a close an epoch in the history of the College. This particular year of 1957 was to initiate action which would culminate in a four-year institution eight years later. Bishop Barnwell was a personality who was forceful enough to lead a community into a program of higher education and prove its need, feasibility, and value.

¹*Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 4, 1956.

²Letter from Eugene B. Chaffee to Bishop Barnwell, January 6, 1953.

³Letter from Bishop Barnwell to Eugene B. Chaffee, March 7, 1956.

⁴*Ibid.*

⁵*Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 3, 1956.

⁶Speech given by Eugene B. Chaffee at the 25th Anniversary Dinner on May 12, 1957.

Music and the New Voice

CHAPTER XVIII

When Bishop Barnwell decided to open the junior college in 1932 he realized that such a college should have a department of music. It was a natural thing for him to turn to St. Michael's Cathedral since he had an outstanding man, James L. Strachan, as organist and director of the choir of that cathedral.

Strachan had received his Bachelor of Music degree at Oberlin College, an institution that had always excelled in the field of music. He had also had experience as a college instructor at a Friends college in Iowa. Naturally, he was elated when Bishop Barnwell asked him to consider forming a music department and to teach music theory, organ and piano.

In Mrs. Lucille Forter, voice, and Miss Kathryn Eckhardt, violin, the embryo college had strength in areas where Strachan felt it was needed. Each had had a great deal of instruction in her special field and most of it had been acquired recently at the time the College opened its doors.

Mrs. Forter had studied at Brenau College Conservatory in Georgia and in the Chicago Music College. She had been a special student of Herbert Witherspoon and other outstanding

instructors, both in the United States and London. She possessed an ability to work with young people and instill her own enthusiasm in voice development along with an ease in performing before groups. This eventually caught on in even the most timid and stage-frightened student. In addition to this she gave graciously of herself and insisted that her students do likewise.

Mrs. Forter's private students naturally formed the base for early ensembles and small operas. The latter sometimes had as many as 30 participants in them. This was true of the first one—"Faust" by Gounod. It was presented twice; the first time on March 1, 1935 and the second time on the last evening of Music Week, May 24, 1935.¹ These same students were to be the backbone of the glee clubs and A Cappella Choir composed of 31 voices. This latter group had its own distinctive robes and made its first appearance in what was to become an annual tradition—a Christmas Candlelight service. Mrs. Forter continued for many years as director of vocal ensembles which were usually double quartets.

Kathryn Eckhardt had just returned as a pupil of violin under Franz Mairecher in Vienna after having studied at the Institute of Musical Art in New York City when she joined the College faculty in 1932. She was not only a fine violinist herself, but had the qualities that made her an excellent teacher to the many who were to be her students in the years to come. In fact, in the years from 1932 to 1965 she was the chief source of trained violinists for the orchestra not only of Boise Junior College but of the College of Idaho and the high schools in the Boise Valley. Although there were other good teachers in the area, the principal source was Mrs. Mitchell's * studios at Boise Junior College and in her home.

Mrs. Mitchell organized the first orchestra at Boise Junior College which necessitated getting the assistance of the best instrumental performers in the city since there were not enough in a small college of 100 students with a wide enough range of abilities to form an excellent orchestra. She was able, through

her stimulating personality and her enthusiasm for orchestra, to start out with an unusually strong college orchestra when one considers all of the problems that existed in 1937.

The following year there was no orchestra; a string ensemble took its place. With the first year of the public junior college, 1939-40, there were more than twice as many students in attendance and the orchestra was again in existence, this time directed by Mr. Strachan.

With the coming of the war, music was so pushed into the background that the development of instrumental music was materially affected. Orchestra, and to a substantial degree, violin, were seriously thwarted. Mr. Strachan, in fact, found so little demand for his work at the College that for some two years, at the request of the Board of Trustees and acting President Conan Mathews, he sought a position with the Boise Public Schools.

Between 1936 and the years immediately preceding the war, a number of cello instructors were added to the Music Department. An outstanding one in what she did for students and the orchestra was Miss Rosamond Salisbury ** (1937-1940), later the mother of an outstanding organ student, David Runner, a graduate of Boise State College in 1969 and a national organist winner.

A fine contribution was made by Adelaide Anderson when she joined the faculty as a teacher of piano in the fall of 1939. She had headed her own school for a number of years in Pocatello and moved to Boise a few years prior to joining the College faculty. During these years she had been a private piano instructor. She remained with the College until 1949 when she again returned to her status as a private music instructor. For the next 17 years she continued as a private teacher. Her outstanding work and her desire to return to the College resulted in her rejoining the faculty in 1966. Her work with young people in the field of piano has always been outstanding.

No other additions were made to the music department until after the war. At that time, so many returning G.I.'s desired piano instruction that the need for a second person in this particular course was responsible for bringing Eleanor Snodgrass to the College in 1946. Miss Snodgrass had received her Bachelor of Music degree from Bethany College in Kansas and her Master of Music degree from the American Conservatory of Music in Chicago. She was an experienced college teacher and added real strength to the piano department during the 12 years she was in Boise.

Another excellent piano instructor to join the faculty was Mr. Carroll Meyer in 1948. He had received his Bachelor's Degree in Music at the University of Michigan where he was Phi Beta Kappa, and in 1967 received his Master's Degree from the University of Iowa. Mr. Meyer is a fine teacher and an excellent performer and requires the same high performance standards from his students; he drives toward perfection.

As stated previously, the number of students desiring music courses rose immediately after the war. It was necessary to release Mrs. Mitchell from the position of director of the orchestra to enable her to concentrate solely on violin instruction. A man who could fill the position of orchestra director was found in the person of Mr. John H. Best. In addition, Mr. Best directed the College band and taught music theory and cello. In his 22 years with the College, Mr. Best has proved to be an excellent teacher and a fine orchestra director. He has built the Boise College Symphony Orchestra into a strong organization and this, as a result, has provided a vehicle of experience for instrumental students at the College who plan to enter the music profession.

During all the years the Boise college has existed since 1932, the Music Department has always been headed by an outstanding musician in the field of organ, yet during the first 21 years of the College's existence there was no fitting instrument on which such a person could perform and what was even

more important, none on which his students could perform adequately.

In the growth of any institution, success in one field leads to success in another. In the case of the first outstanding pipe organ to be installed in Idaho at Boise Junior College, two things gave direct rise to securing this organ; one was the demanding interest of C. Griffith Bratt—it was his primary field in music—and the other was the building of the first dormitories, Morrison and Driscoll Halls.

In 1946, James L. Strachan accepted the position of organist and choir director at Trinity Church in Portland, Oregon. A successor who could fit into the position that Mr. Strachan had held as organist and music director of St. Michael's Cathedral and as head of the College's Music Department was needed. The man who best fitted that need was C. Griffith Bratt. He was a graduate of Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore where he received the Artist's Diploma and Music Major in Organ. He knew Boise because his wife had lived here before their marriage and he was interested in coming to live in this city.

Mr. Bratt had just finished a stretch with the United States Navy in World War II and indicated his interest in the college position to the president in April of 1946. At the time of the interview, President Chaffee indicated that while no organ existed at the College at the present time, he would get one that would satisfy the needs of the College and the desire of Mr. Bratt for a superior instrument as soon as possible. This was done in a partial way when a Baldwin Electronic organ was secured in 1948. This, however, did not satisfy Mr. Bratt or his students.

Mr. Bratt's zeal to have a quality pipe organ at the College was constant and intense. As a result, the Boise Tuesday Musicales Chorus (subsequently known as the Boise Choristers), set about raising money for such an instrument. Its leaders were aware of the difficulty of raising such a fund, but persisted over

the years sparked by the outstanding efforts of Mrs. Eli (Hazel) Weston who made this a primary goal.

For many years, Mrs. Weston has been interested in the welfare of the College and of music in Boise and she made it her particular responsibility to see that the young organist who had just come to this city should have an instrument worthy of his mettle. Her efforts resulted in raising \$4,000. However, the actual gift came from another source.

A Boisean whose parents had occupied a foremost position in building the city became interested in the College and its growth—Mrs. Laura Moore Cunningham. The College president knew of Mrs. Cunningham's interest in the College through conversations he had had with her at different social functions that they were attending. A citizen of the city, Walter L. Peterson, Vice President of the bank Mrs. Cunningham's father had founded, also spoke to the president of her interest in Boise Junior College.

When the two dormitories, Morrison and Driscoll Halls, were opened for inspection in 1951, Mrs. Cunningham had not been able to attend. President Chaffee, aware of her interest, asked her if she would like to have a conducted tour of these two buildings and she indicated she would. While they sat in the lounge on the second floor of Driscoll Hall looking westward down the river into Julia Davis Park, Mrs. Cunningham expressed her enthusiasm for the new buildings and also the cultural contribution that the College was making to the city in which she was born. She queried, "Are there other things you need in this growing College?" The president replied, "We have an outstanding organist in this institution who is discouraged because he lacks an instrument on which he can perform to the credit of his education and professional position. He has been with us now for five years, but there are no organs in this section of the country that satisfy his desire to create the beautiful music of which he is capable." "How much would such an instrument cost?" asked Mrs. Cunningham. "Between

\$35,000 and \$40,000," replied the president. "That is a lot of money," stated Mrs. Cunningham, to which the president agreed as the conversation ended. It was apparent that her interest was aroused.

At that moment, Mrs. Cunningham indicated her desire to visit her nephew, Mr. Laurence Bettis, who was recuperating in St. Luke's Hospital. She was taken to that location and after a conversation with Mr. Bettis, called President Chaffee and said, "Can you come over and see me?" He replied, "Yes, any time," to which she replied, "Come over immediately!"

Mrs. Cunningham was never one to dawdle with anything she had an interest in and said, "I discussed this with my nephew and also with my business advisor Dick Cornell, and they approved of my wish to give the College an organ. You and Mr. Bratt go ahead with the selection; I am arranging to have it financed over a period of the next three years."

Griff Bratt was overjoyed by the sudden realization that a fine instrument was to become a reality. Immediately, contacts were made with the leading organ manufacturers in the United States—some four or five in fact. Each company had a prize installation that it wanted to show. There were two such instruments in Portland, one in Seattle, and three in the San Francisco, Oakland, and Berkeley area. The others were located in the eastern part of the United States—one in Yale University and one in the Cleveland Museum. The latter was highly praised by critics because it was the first modern organ to possess a Positiv.

The news that Boise Junior College was in the market for a pipe organ spread like wild-fire to every major organ manufacturer in the nation. Letters came from their western representatives, most of whom visited the campus and conferred with Mr. Bratt and President Chaffee. Within a month after it was announced that a pipe organ would be presented to the College, telegrams such as the following were received: "Leaving for Boise, will phone for appointment on arrival." This came from a representative of a company in Hagerstown, Maryland. An-

other came from the president of a company in Ohio: "Reservations cleared to Salt Lake for arrival early morning of the 17th with hopeful assurance of clearing to Boise. You shall hear from me again soon."

By the last week of October 1951, Bratt and Chaffee had seen organs regarded as exceptional in the eastern part of the country and had visited factories in Maryland, Connecticut, and Ohio.

It was soon apparent that the Austin Organ Company in Hartford, Connecticut, had the instrument that would satisfy the College and the community. By the first of November, that company's representative, Mr. J. B. Jamison, was on his way to Boise to wind up the search for an instrument. By the third of November, a contract was signed by the business manager of the College, Clyde Potter, for \$35,500, which stated that by February 3, 1953, the new organ would be finished. Since good organs must be custom built, this meant that it would take at least another 15 months to have the instrument installed.

During this period, President Chaffee was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee of Accreditation and had to make numerous trips to represent the Northwest in national accrediting. These meetings were held in New York City and were accompanied by side trips to Hartford to round out any problems that Mr. Bratt felt existed in building the Austin Organ.

Praise for the instrument was lavish as witnessed by a letter to Mr. Bratt from Mr. Jamison. "You have no doubt seen the layout sent to President Chaffee and we would welcome your comments on it. You will be only a few feet from the open Great and the open Positiv. A regular tonal bath."²

By the end of January 1952, Mr. Bratt was adding a pipe here and a pipe there as he assessed the future needs and uses of the organ. At the time the original designs were drawn up, preparation was made to install additional pipes at a later date if they were required. The actual woodwork of the console was

of course constructed in Hartford, but the surrounding woodwork in the area immediately adjacent to the console was constructed of matching oak by the woodworking class of Boise Junior College under the direction of their instructor, Vernon Beckwith. The surface finishing of the console and the surrounding woodwork was done by Mr. Beckwith. The auditorium itself was "... re-decorated and refurnished, with pews replacing folding chairs, to suit the atmosphere of the music chapel."³ The Board of Trustees approved the purchase and installation of these pews from \$10,000 of surplus funds.⁴

The organ was finally completed and placed in the auditorium in the Music Building at Boise Junior College in late April of 1953 and its dedication took place on May 7. The auditorium was packed by the many well-wishers of Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Bratt. In his dedicatory speech President Chaffee said:

It is particularly fitting that a citizen of our city should want to emphasize our tradition of the beautiful and make possible not only to the College, but to the people of our chosen valley, a beauty that only music can give and express.

Today, then, we gather to dedicate this great organ. It is a symbol of the spiritual; an example of man's finer impulses; an instrument the equal of any in the nation in its ability to express the yearnings and emotions of mankind.

We must, therefore, express our deep gratitude to our benefactor for this gift of beauty; a gift of fine music to be heard and created. May I pay tribute to a friend and patron of our college for the gift that provides for this and future generations, music that can only ennoble and beautify.

For the dedicatory concert, Mr. Bratt chose a number of selections which showed the powerful tonal resources the organ possessed. He finished with impromptu compositions, while at the keyboard, from themes tossed his way from the audience.

The organ was given in honor of the late Mr. J. W. Cunningham, husband of Laura Moore Cunningham. The donor at first remained anonymous at Mrs. Cunningham's request. When it became obvious that such a gift could not remain anonymous for long in a city the size of Boise, a plaque indicat-

ing the donor and the one honored was placed on the oak cabinet that encased the organ and its many pipes.

This was one of the more important gifts given to the city. It was to be the prelude to many fine gifts and organs to other colleges and universities in the state as well as to churches in the city of Boise. It did, in fact, set the standard for all of those which followed and was truly the first classic design instrument in the Northwest.

In addition to giving the J. W. Cunningham Memorial Organ, in the latter years of her life Mrs. Cunningham gave liberally to scholarship funds for the College. After her passing a few years ago, her nephew increased the scholarship giving through the Laura Moore Cunningham Scholarship Foundation providing "... \$500 scholarships to outstanding worthy students of Boise. The awards are made to three members of each freshman class and may be continued after first issuance, depending upon scholastic achievement."⁶ This results in a total of 12 scholarships—three students from each of the four classes.

The organ of course meant more than merely the satisfaction of a desire of the Music Department. It meant that outstanding young people would come to Boise Junior College and become excellent organists and thus spread this cultural gift over the nation. It meant that the people of the Boise region could hear excellent music from principal organists and composers of this state and could bring in such notables as E. Power Biggs, Marie Claire Alain, Carl Weinrich, and Germani—the Vatican organist—over the years. Particularly, it meant that for a period of five to six years immediately after installation, music from this fine instrument could be broadcast by radio to every home that wished to hear fine organ music. These concerts were played by Mr. Bratt. Mr. J. Roy Schwartz of the College's English Department acted as commentator, explaining the nature of each composition and interesting facts concerning the various composers.

This was one of Mr. Schwartz' many services to the College during his thirty years in Boise. In addition, he readily assumed duties in radio and speech, but always returned to his chief discipline of English whenever freed from the other studies. In 1965 he was appointed Chairman of the English Department, but resigned that position some three years later for health reasons. He has given generously of himself to the students in their extra curricular activities. This has been particularly true in dramatics, broadcasting of Bronco football games, and the general professional interests of an active faculty member.

After the organ had been completed and in use for some eight months, Mrs. Cunningham asked President Chaffee if all was well with it. He replied that it was a wonderful organ, but Mr. Bratt desired a few additions to it. Mrs. Cunningham asked the president to get some estimates on these additions and she would see what could be arranged.

On December 8, 1953, President Chaffee wrote to the Austin Organ representative:

I have just received word from the donor of our organ that she wishes to consider completing the organ by presenting the pipes for which we made preparation at the time the organ was installed. The missing pipes are the Koppel Flute and 8' on the Positiv. I would like to find out what the cost would be on a Zimbelstern since it is possible that she might present us with the Koppel Flute and a Zimbelstern.

On February 4, 1954, price estimates of \$825.00 for the Koppel Flute and \$100.00 for the Zimbelstern were received. After conferring with Mrs. Cunningham, President Chaffee authorized the purchase of these items a few days later and they were completed and installed in December of that year.

What of the fund that was started by Mrs. Eli Weston and the Boise Choristers? This was generously added to by leading businessmen of the city, prodded occasionally by Mrs. Weston, and has been the source of many scholarships given to aspiring young organists. There have been many recipients of these

scholarships including Charles Naylor, a regional student winner in the National Federation of Music Clubs, Student Competition; Tom Robin Harris, a national and regional winner of the N.F.M.C. Competition; Norma Jean Stevlingson who was a regional winner in the American Guild of Organists Competition, a recipient of a French government travel scholarship to study in Paris, and in July of 1969 placed second in organ in an outstanding recital in England; James Anderson and Larry Bennett who have attained their M.A. degrees and entered the church music profession, receiving their theological ordination also. Other recipients of the organ scholarships have been Dennis Law, William Dresser, Tom Holter, and Pamela Tilghman.

In the 1968-69 school year, David Runner, a senior at Boise State College was awarded this scholarship and placed second among organists from all over the nation in the Fort Wayne, Indiana National Contest for the year 1968. He won the Northwest Regional Student Competition of the American Guild of Organists and the National Federation of Music Clubs Organists' Competition in the Regional Competitions in 1967. On February 25, 1969, after competing against other finalists in the National Organ Playing Competition at Worcester, Massachusetts, he won the coveted award—first in the nation. This was followed by a trip to England where he competed with some of the best students in Europe.

¹*Les Bois*, 1935. p.48.

*Miss Eckhardt was married to Yale Mitchell in 1935.

*Mrs. Herbert W. Runner

²Letter of December 19, 1951 from Mr. J. B. Jamison to Mr. C. Griffith Bratt.

³*Idaho Daily Statesman*, May 8, 1953.

⁴Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, November 13, 1952.

⁵*Boise State College Catalog*, 1968-69.

Nursing

CHAPTER XIX

At the close of World War II there was much interest in broadening the source for nursing education in the United States. The war had proved that we did not have the necessary supply of nurses to serve the needs of this country. This was just as true in time of peace. One of the solutions suggested by the many nursing associations was a junior college professional course. This was also a source suggested by the the United States Navy for solution of its needs; Lt. Cmdr. Howard O. Johnson pushed this program in the early 1950's.

At this time, President Chaffee was entering the national field as a junior college educator and in 1950 was elected President of the American Association of Junior Colleges. By 1951 he had been selected to represent junior colleges in the north-west on the National Commission of Accrediting. This commission had asked him to act as the chairman of an ad hoc committee to study the inclusion of junior colleges in the total nursing program of the nation. He met with officers of the national nursing and accrediting groups, urging these professional organizations to enter an all inclusive college accrediting commission.

Probably the greatest incentive to developing nursing education came from Columbia University in New York City, working with the National League of Nursing. The University, under the leadership of Dr. Ruth Montag, had worked out a two-year nursing education program for junior colleges. About the same time that it established this program, Mr. J. F. Marvin Buechel, President of Everett Junior College in Washington, left that institution for Columbia to get his doctorate. He was encouraged to make his study a continuation of what Dr. Montag had done; in fact, by the time he finished his graduate study from Columbia, he was asked to head the program for junior colleges in that institution and to be the consultant for the National League for Nursing.

Buechel had been a personal friend of President Chaffee for almost a decade when he left Everett to go to Columbia and the two had worked closely together in both the Northwest and American Associations to upgrade junior colleges.

Another important factor in the nursing program at Boise Junior College was that a member of the College Board of Trustees, Don Daly, was also a prominent member of St. Luke's Hospital Board in Boise. That organization had a special study made by James A. Hamilton Associates, hospital consultants from Minnesota. Mr. Daly told the College Board of Trustees of the findings regarding the hospital's nursing program. In their study the consultants had stated, ". . . if the present rate of deficit is continued at St. Luke's, the deficit for 1954 in nursing education alone will exceed \$35,000,"¹ and they recommended ". . . that the school be transferred to Boise Junior College and that the College assume the burden of expense. The hospital would then become affiliated with the College and would provide the clinical experience. Hospitals that are so affiliated have found that this reduces the loss but does not completely eliminate it . . ."²

The report also indicated that nursing training was gradually going from private hospital sponsorship to public tax sup-

port. All of these factors finally led to the consideration of this by the College Board of Trustees. It adopted a resolution on August 24, 1954 that a study be made regarding the possibilities of the College initiating a new program in lieu of the one now being closed at St. Luke's.

The trend all over the country was the closing of a great majority of private nursing education institutions connected with hospitals. In Idaho at that time, four of the seven training institutions had closed and there was a question of where the state would get the nurses to staff its hospital units.

On December 14, 1954, the Board of Trustees directed President Chaffee and Dean Conan E. Mathews to prepare a report containing a proposed course of study and cost for same, of a three-year training school for nurses. On February 18, 1955, Don Daly and Dean Mathews were appointed to bring definite recommendations to the board concerning the nurses' training program. This they did on March 13, 1955, reporting to the Board and President Chaffee on that date.

In the meantime, Chaffee had met with nursing associations and the Ada County and Boise City Medical Association and had been urged to go ahead with the nursing program due to the critical state of nursing education in Idaho. As a result of these activities, the College Board approved a three-year program on March 21, 1955 and on June 30, hired Miss Florence Miles as Supervisor of the Nursing Education Program at Boise Junior College.

The College was indeed fortunate in its selection of Miss Miles since she not only had an R.N. certificate from St. Luke's Hospital, but had also received her Bachelor of Science degree in nursing education and her master's degree in the same subject from the University of Washington. She acquired an excellent reputation in nursing education and her services were requested in many areas of the West where new departments of nursing were being established. She knew how to work with students and what was even more important, to understand the attitudes

of other nurses who had the same basic nursing education that she had, but lacked the special degrees in this field.

During this period of time, Emma Bowen, who had her Bachelor's degree in nursing, was teaching in the Life Science Department of the College and was asked to evaluate this proposed program. Just prior to the selection of Miss Miles, Mrs. Bowen had been selected as Executive Secretary of the State Board of Nurses Registration and Nursing Education. At the present time she is Director of Nursing at St. Luke's and has given her complete support to the College program in nursing. This was absolutely necessary since the hospital was the only available laboratory for the College's nurses training.

The recommendations from the study made by Columbia University on nursing education were that the program should be limited to two years rather than the three-year type hospital program that St. Luke's had had and that if the various non-educational duties required of nursing cadets were eliminated, more actual instruction could be given in the two-year period than was usually given in the three-year hospital courses in many sections of the United States.

The program was slow in maturing because of opposition from some nurses and doctors to any change in the method of educating nurses and both tact and patience were required to establish the new two-year program in most sections of the United States. In most of the three-year programs in the Northwest in the first half of this century, nursing education was merged with the use of the student nurses to furnish a labor supply for the hospitals. As a result, many young women would drop out of the program because they resented the drudgery and the domination they had to accept. Miss Florence Miles understood this background and adjusted the program at Boise Junior College accordingly. She had the patience and sympathy necessary to bring about the complete program.

There has never been a standardized educational process for the nursing profession. There are, for instance, one-year,

two-year, and three-year programs in nursing and of course, degree programs such as are given at universities. Within each of these classifications there have been widely different methods and much individualism in the nursing education process. This has shown up too in the organizations over the nation. Just a few years ago, there were seven different national nursing associations; each one trying to speak for the nursing profession. Fortunately, these have been narrowed down to one.

This variation has been less pronounced at Boise College due to the fact that it has had one director of nursing education during its 15 years of existence. There has always been the problem of securing adequate instructors; this is true not only at Boise, but all over the nation. Two of the instructors besides the director, have each been with the College for over ten years.

The College has been fortunate in the evaluations that have taken place here, not only through the National League of Nursing and the Sealantic Projects, but also through visits by outstanding critics of nursing education usually from the nursing profession.

Clinical facilities for the nursing program have increased a great deal in the last few years. Until 1965, St. Luke's Hospital furnished most of the clinical space, assisted in the summer by State Hospital South. In recent years, this has been expanded to include St. Alphonsus' Hospital, the Veteran's Administration Center, the Elk's Rehabilitation Center, and State Hospital South, as well as some nursing homes in Boise and the City-County Health Unit.

The number of freshmen students admitted to the nursing program has varied over the 15 years from 17 to 74. The greatest single increase came in 1965 when it increased some 40 percent and it has increased since that time at a gradual rate. More than 120 young people are currently enrolled in this program, 90 of these are freshmen, some ten of whom are young men.

¹Report on St. Luke's Hospital nursing program by James A. Hamilton Associates. August, 1954.

²Ibid.

Vocational and Technical Studies

CHAPTER XX

Prior to becoming a public institution in the spring of 1939, Boise Junior College had had no courses in vocational or technical education unless one includes a few courses in business.

On March 24, 1939, the people of the proposed junior college district held an election to determine whether a public junior college district should be established. They voted by a nine to one ratio to establish such a district.

Within three days, Chairman Haga of the Boise Junior College Inc. Board, followed an earlier decision of February 11 by the Board to have a committee of at least nine men appointed to study the vocational needs for the new public junior college curricula. As a result, Chairman Haga appointed the following committee to represent the vocational needs of the Boise community in the new public college:

Eugene B. Chaffee	Education—President Boise Junior College
Joseph W. Crowe	Electrical
Herschel R. Davidson	Agriculture
Samuel Diamond	Merchandising
J. L. Driscoll	Banking
W. W. Gartin	National Youth Administration
John I. Hillman	State Educational Association

J. Cecil Jordan	Building Construction and Architecture
William Kerr	State Director of Vocational Education
Guy B. Mains	Forestry
Roy H. Shoemaker	General Construction and Engineering
W. D. Vincent	Education—Superintendent Boise Schools
Walter R. York	Printing and Aviation ¹

It was interesting to note that at the meeting of this group, all but one of the 13 civic leaders stated that they were in professions or vocations other than those they planned to enter when students.

There was much enthusiasm on the part of the business men who met on this day to suggest needed vocational courses. The new public college was to become a real stimulant to economic Boise.

The committee favored the addition of vocational courses in forestry and secretarial studies. Mr. Guy B. Mains, Regional Director for the United States Forestry Service in the Boise area, indicated the great need for young men trained as vocational foresters. He stated that the Forestry Service was planning to make the period of employment at least eight months out of each year. For a country just emerging from the worldwide depression, work of even eight months duration seemed highly valuable. Nearly all of the group expressed the need for capable secretarial help. As a result of their recommendations, the College faculty and Board of Trustees decided to add these two curricula to the current offerings of Boise Junior College which were general in scope.

The curriculum in vocational forestry was headed by Robert E. Latimore and the one in secretarial studies by Clisby T. Edlefsen, with C. Barton McMath, Jr., acting as the chairman of the total Business Department. These additional curricula were added the first year of the public junior college, 1939-40.

Also approved by the Board of Trustees at this time was radio and woodworking, both of which were developed under the National Youth Administration. Radio consisted of two years of vocational instruction; the first year in elementary

radio and the second in advanced radio. Mr. William O. Bradford instructed the radio courses and his was the first curriculum to take place on the new campus—the old Boise city airport. Equipment was set up in the eastern-most airplane hangar where the east half was divided off into smaller areas with fiber board walls making up the divisions and all in all, resulting in a fine vocational building for that particular stage of vocational education in Idaho.

The woodworking classes, taught by Mr. Vernon Beckwith, actually started out as a project to build furniture for the new Administration Building in August of 1940 when typing desks for some 30 students were needed for the stenographic classes. These were followed by other projects covering building needs for the fall classes in the new Administration Building.

With the threat of American participation in World War II, the National Youth Administration was gradually moving its educational program into defense projects. This was evident by the following record in the minutes of a Board of Trustees meeting of December 21, 1940; "President Chaffee reported that N.Y.A. had given its approval to a defense project which includes the construction of a concrete building 120' by 50' on the campus with 100 percent federal funds. The new building will be used as a machine and metal shop for training mechanics in connection with the defense program." It stood during the war as a concrete structure that could later be faced with the same type of Salt Lake brick that the other College buildings had.

The vocational courses were getting underway in the very month that war was declared in Europe, September 1939. One year later the Selective Service came into existence and a little over two years later in December of 1941, Pearl Harbor was bombed and America entered World War II. Mr. Beckwith entered the Sea-Bees and Clisby Edlefsen went into the navy. As a result, only the courses in forestry and radio continued and they likewise fell victims of the war and passed out of the picture in 1944. The demand for military personnel and man power in

every phase of our economy caused the curtailment or death of the vocational program until after the close of World War II.

The eastern half of the campus was returned to the status of an airport when the Civilian Pilot Training Program was ousted from the new bench airport in 1943 so that military flight training might occupy a much enlarged Gowen Field. At the close of World War II, returning veterans were given flight training at the College through the G.I. training, a part of which permitted such an aviation flight program.

Some business men felt that a small civilian airport could be maintained here and persisted in such a request until Bronco Stadium was constructed in 1950 across the eastern-most section. Only then was it realized by a die-hard faction of local residents that the College would need *all* of the old airport and that this was the area where technical instruction should be located along with physical education facilities.

During the war, Acting President Conan E. Mathews tried to get vocational educational projects started as indicated in the following quotation: "Acting President Conan E. Mathews introduced Messrs. William Kerr, Harry Ashford, and A. L. Littlebridge of the State Vocational Education Department and a discussion ensued regarding the establishment of classes in extensive vocational industrial training at the college. The acting president and the representatives of the State Department of Vocational Education were asked to submit a written report of their findings as to the feasibility of establishing such courses at the college, together with an estimated cost of the necessary building facilities."²

Due partially to the lack of buildings and space by the military flight training, it was not until the close of the war that the College actually returned to a vocational program. Mr. Beckwith returned on October 15, 1945 and immediately began to refurbish the old Scott Anderson hangar and rebuild the entire ceiling and side walls, repair the roof, and in general, improve the whole structure which was about ready to fall apart.

One problem was that the old buildings which had been shops in the early part of 1940 had been changed into hangars again in April of 1943. The Bradley Air Service was carrying on private flying instruction on the campus when the war ended and at that time, these buildings had to be vacated as rapidly as possible so that the vocational courses could be moved into them. When this was accomplished, two additional problems existed—(1) the financing of the necessary power tools on which to train the students and (2) the lack of an adequate source for teachers of vocational and technical courses. The individual instruction required in these courses made such education very costly due to the small number of students each teacher could efficiently teach. This idea was basic to courses sponsored by federal vocational funds and was a prime factor in receiving such support from vocational education sources.

Arrangements were made in September of 1947 to employ a college supervisor for vocational education—Mr. Robert S. Hunter. His salary was guaranteed through the State Vocational Education Department at 100% remuneration to the College. The financial support for each instructor started at 30% through State Vocational funds and was increased to 100% for instructors' salaries by 1953.

With financial support now available from the State Vocational Education Department, it was possible to begin body and fender classes under the direction of Vern Edwards. New machinery was purchased for the machine shop which had been started in 1944 with \$60,000 worth of equipment from both the National Youth Administration and the State Vocational Education Department to train students for war work. This became one of the best machine tool training courses in the West when John Hager became the instructor in 1954. His superior graduates had excellent positions offered them, principally in the San Francisco area. Mr. Hager retired in the summer of 1969.

By 1950 there was a real need in the Boise area for capable sheet metal workers and as a result of a study made by Robert

Hunter, Mr. Claude Waln was added to the staff in that year as the instructor of sheet metal. In spite of fine instruction and the necessary machines to train sheet metal workers, it proved difficult to get many students interested in this field and 1960 was the last year it was taught.

By 1958, Idaho and the Boise area in particular, needed draftsmen and a vocational course was set up in this field that fall and has continued to the present. At this same time, registered nurses were in short supply. Practical nurses became a partial solution to this problem and classes were added to help satisfy the demand for nurses in Idaho. The course covered a calendar year and consisted of 500 hours of classroom work and 12 hours of clinical experience. This course was followed a few years later by a dental assistant course which started in 1960 and some two years later was changed from a special status course to one offered within the vocational department.

In 1959, the Mountain Home Air Force Base indicated that many welding technicians were needed due to changes and expansion and that its contractors could not find enough well trained welding technicians. The College added a welding laboratory to its shops with the courses instructed by James Buchanan. Welding instruction has tapered off in the last few years as the demand for skilled workers in this field has lessened. It is, however, used as a base for many other trades and serves this function.

In the last few years, as more and more companies began to use computer programming and more advanced office machinery, it proved necessary to have more technicians who could keep machinery of this kind in good working order. Thus, in 1966, office machine repair and data processing were offered at the College.

The vocational department's most recent offering is a course in horticulture. The classroom study is supported by practical experience through working with the landscaping of Boise State College.

As interest in vocational-technical education grew over the years, the vocational-technical students wanted an organization on campus that was strictly for students of this division. In 1955 the first club of this nature began—Technical Trades with Lyle Trapp as its advisor. The following year, the club became the Gamma chapter of the national fraternity Tau Alpha Pi. Each year since then, the club's main project has been a Hobo March in Downtown Boise. Students dress themselves as hobos and solicit money from Boiseans. This money is then divided into as many \$50 scholarships as possible. A record of 14 scholarships were given to members of the vocational-technical division in 1966.

As indicated in other sections of this story, the need for vocational classrooms was satisfied through the following building programs:

In the summer of 1959 an addition to the existing machine shop was added for welding classes. This cost approximately \$32,000 and was finished in time for the fall term of 1959-60.

The next building was a two-story section constructed at the time the Library was built in 1962. Within three years, another addition was necessary and in the bond election of 1965, the Vocational Building was increased more than 100% in area and length, taking care of the College's vocational needs until the present. A fine new building is now being constructed and should be ready for occupancy by the fall term of 1970.

In the past 10 years, this department has changed greatly, outgrowing the original airplane hangars that the College acquired at the time the airport was changed into a campus. These have been superseded by a modern vocational plant which satisfies the present needs and anticipates early additions in vocational education.

¹Minutes, Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College Inc. March 27, 1939.

²Minutes, Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. September 18, 1944.

Buildings and Bonds

CHAPTER XXI

Boise Junior College, during all the years since it was founded in 1932, has not lived in a vacuum. It has been a very important part of the State and nation and has been greatly influenced by international affairs. Its birth occurred during the travail of the worldwide depression which affected young people in Boise, Idaho, in a comparable way to those living in London, England. No jobs were available and people had only time to spend—no money.

Then followed World War II, the Korean War, the confrontation with Russia, and finally the Viet Nam War. In an institution made up of 70 percent male students, each of these world catastrophes vitally affected the lives of the young men who wished to establish their life work and their homes, but were pulled out of their normal living by wars and rumors of wars as well as depressions. An example of this took place during the Korean War from 1950 to its close in 1953. In the former year, South Korea was invaded when America had just a handful of troops in that area. The decision early made by President Truman committed this nation to assisting the South Koreans in their attempt to maintain an independent country. Right here in Boise, Idaho as a result of that commitment, the number

of young men from the College district in the freshman class shriveled from 315 in 1950 to 210 in 1951 and to 105 in 1952. In other words, this "Korean Incident" reduced the number of men in attendance from Boise to one-third of the number who had attended just two years earlier.

The experience with the World War II G.I.'s who flooded into the College from 1946 to 1950 had provided a meter to measure what would happen in the years following. Birth rates had gone up markedly from 1941 into the 1950's indicating the great growth of student enrollment lying ahead for the colleges when these babies grew up. The post war migration of people into Idaho and particularly into the Boise Valley added another element of population growth to the increased birth rate. It took no great imagination to realize that if elementary and high school enrollments were tripling, this would follow in the colleges located in the same areas.

The College president, when he was serving in the Navy, had written to the chairman of the College Board, Mr. Haga, stating that with the world conditions as unstable as they were, Boise Junior College should stabilize its own future by having dormitories so that during international catastrophes such as a world war when young men were mustered into the service of their country, the College would have something to contribute to the national winning of the war. Dormitories would make it possible to house young men for military training during war time.

As a result of this letter, the Board had moved along to the point where they had discussed and had rough sketches made of dormitories to house men. When President Chaffee returned to the campus at the close of the war, further plans developed. For the next five years the idea persisted that construction prices might drop as they had after World War I and it was not until early 1950 that the College decided to present the need for such dormitories to the taxpayers. On April 11, a bond election for \$500,000 took place and was passed by a vote of 1619 to 235,

or some 87.3 percent favored building dormitories which would house not only young men, but also young women, most of whom would come from areas outside the city of Boise. This election proved without a doubt that the constituents of the College were thinking in broad terms which would not confine the College to the limits of Boise City proper.

The total cost of the dormitories when completed in September 1951 was \$448,495. This included construction, plumbing and heating, electrical work and furniture and furnishings. A pamphlet containing a description and fees of the dormitories was sent to each prospective student in the summer prior to their opening:

The 48 single and 15 double rooms in each dormitory are pleasantly furnished. The suite parlors contain comfortable lounging furniture for the students' periods of relaxation. Within each room an individual color scheme of floor tiling and wall decoration adds to the student's feeling of being at home. Commodious wardrobes and two large storage drawers beneath each bed provide ample space to arrange personal effects. All study tables and bookshelves are built-in. The unique arrangement by suites for each 8 students with their own common parlor and lavatory facilities adds a modern touch to group living. Living costs have been kept to a minimum.¹

The two buildings had been named by the Board of Trustees at a meeting on June 27, 1951. The women's dormitory was named for Ann Daly Morrison, "In honor of a benefactor of the college and the wife of a former member of the Board of Trustees, "; and the men's dormitory after John Lynn Driscoll, Jr., "In honor of a Boise Boy who lost his life in World War II and the son of a longtime member and former president of the Board of Trustees."³

At this same meeting, the Board decided that with the increased building on the campus, the two initial buildings—Administration and Music—should also be named; they are Oliver O. Haga Hall and Mrs. Alfred Budge Hall respectively, after two former board members.

The College was extremely fortunate in having Mrs. Genevieve Turnipseed, affectionately known as Mrs. "T", as

Director of Dormitories from 1951 to 1958. She had held a like position for 20 years at the University of Oregon until forced to retire by Oregon law and was looking forward to initiating her own program in an entirely new setting at Boise Junior College. The pamphlet for prospective students also described a small part of her duties: "A director of dormitories, working with students, carries out intelligent and understanding supervision of group living, assuring parents of guidance away from home."⁴

When the complete costs of the dormitories were deducted from the \$500,000 bond fund, \$51,505 remained for other uses. Approximately \$26,500 was used for walks, heating tunnels, and miscellaneous landscaping around the dormitories.

The remaining \$25,000 was part of the money used to build an addition to the Student Union Building which would take care of the expected increase of students who would be living on campus. This addition cost \$93,605 and the finances were supplied from several sources: General Fund surplus, Campus Apartments surplus, a gift of \$1,000 from H. W. Morrison, 200 shares of Morrison-Knudsen stock (a previous gift of Mr. Morrison) and the accumulated dividends from this stock, and the \$25,000 mentioned above.

By the end of the 1952-53 year, the number of freshmen from the Boise Junior College District had risen again to the figures of two years before—just prior to the Korean War. Those from the remainder of Idaho had doubled from 92 to 181 and the out-of-state figures had risen from 30 to 74. The two new dormitories had boosted the enrollment from the rest of Idaho and out-of-state, along with the surging birth rate which had begun prior to World War II. In fact, had the dormitories not been completed by 1951, Boise Junior College would have had a serious shortage of students during the Korean Incident. With the drop in enrollment referred to above in Boise proper, the only saving grace was the doubling of the students from Idaho and out-of-state whose wants were satisfied by the new dormitories.

The men's dormitory had filled up the first year in September of 1951. The women's dormitory was only about one-fourth full, but the surplus of young men occupied enough rooms to make it more than half full that first year of operation. The next year the dormitories reached capacity and from then on, housing was never quite adequate.

One of the fine gifts of this period was Falk House. It came at a time when more housing was needed for young women and was given to the College on December 6, 1956 by Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Falk. During the years 1957 through 1961, they occupied it as a summer residence, paying all annual maintenance and service costs. A transfer of ownership to the College was consummated through four separate installments.

After Dr. Falk's passing on November 4, 1960, Mrs. Falk came to the family residence in Boise from her home in Chicago for a final summer. In the fall of that year she turned over the complete management to Boise Junior College terminating the lease agreement that had accompanied the gift deed. The following fall in 1962, the College used this beautiful home and grounds as the residence for 25 young women. This use continued for six years. With the coming of fraternities to the campus in the fall of 1968, it was rented to Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity and is occupied by that group today on a token rental basis to the College.

The growth that came immediately after the Korean Incident caused much building in later years. In 1954, the tax payers of the Boise Junior College District approved a \$990,000 bond by a vote of 1854 to 617, or slightly over 75 percent favorable. This money was used to take care of two badly needed buildings—a science hall and a gymnasium. The prediction was made by many Boise residents that the people of this area would not build a gymnasium in a period of such uncertainty as the one that existed on May 11, 1954; as indicated above, they were totally wrong in this belief.

This broad-gauge attitude persisted in all seven elections, ranging from the one creating the District in March 1939 to the final one under the District on April 27, 1965. In all seven elections there was only one setback and that was on October 17, 1961 when an election was held to build a library and vocational-education building.

The October 17, 1961 bond election was preceded by a five-month newspaper battle in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the *Idaho Daily Statesman*. It began with a letter to the editor from Mr. Arthur K. Tetrick dated May 25, 1961:

Very matter-of-factly and with apology toward none, the Boise Junior College trustees calmly announced approval of a \$988,811 operating budget for the 1961-62 fiscal year, an increase of \$109,211 over the current fiscal year, according to the Statesman of Wednesday, May 24

I found that approximately 350 students of the some 1350 regular students attending the Junior College, do not live in the district which is about 25 percent of the student enrollment. Further inquiry resulted in the discovery that these out-of-district students only pay about \$100 * a year extra tuition, while the cost of operation, debt reduction, teaching, etc., amounts to over \$800 ** per year per student.

Make no mistake about it, I am all for Boise Junior College and when, as, and if the need arises for a four-year school; but as long as it is to be district supported, enrollment should be restricted to district students or the full cost for out-of-district students should be paid by the out-of-district tax payers or students benefiting therefrom. This would leave the way clear for other communities or areas to contract with BJC to provide education to students from their area should that be their desire

It is both possible and conceivable that there are good and valid reasons for the BJC district taxpayers to subsidize the education of out-of-district students. If so, I am most happy to do my part, but like the Missourian—I want to be shown.

Some ten days later, Mr. Dwane R. Kern, Secretary-Treasurer of Boise Junior College wrote a letter, which had been well reviewed by President Chaffee, to the *Idaho Daily Statesman*:

. . . Boise Junior College has been averaging an increase of more than 10 percent in student enrollment per year during the past eight years. The increase, percentage-wise, has been the greatest of any Idaho institution of higher education which is natural when it is considered that BJC is the only public college in the area where the greater number of high school graduates reside.

In Boise high schools alone, 50 percent of their graduates attend BJC and 16 percent go to other colleges and universities in the nation; the remaining 34 percent do not attend any college. Graphs presented to the board of trustees by the secretary-treasurer show that the increase in revenue and expense is less than the rapidly rising enrollment trend. When one sees the big rise of enrollments in our junior and senior high schools each year, it is obvious why there is such an increase at the junior college level.

There will be over 1600 day students attending Boise Junior College in 1961-62 and 2400 adult students. The adults, if equated at one-fifth the day students, would be 480, bringing the total enrollment to 2080. If this be divided into next year's budget of \$988,811, the average cost per student for operations is \$475.39 and if the cost be included for buildings, \$48.32 is added. The cost then is \$523.71; not "over \$800 per year per student." The non-resident student pays \$225 in tuition for 1961-62 plus \$60 for regular fees and \$168 per year for room, a total of \$453, which are included costs in the budget cited above. One can see that the taxpayer's assistance to the outside student instead of being \$700 per student is \$523.71 minus \$453 or \$70.71. Last week's letter showed an estimate that was \$629.29 too high.

In a study made six years ago, it was found that the average student, including resident and non-resident, spends \$1,400 per year in Boise. When one considers clothes, recreation, car expense (gasoline, oil, repair and the like for 600 cars) to name a few items, the figure is sizeable.

There are some additional 250 students renting rooms and apartments in Boise in addition to those residing in dormitories. If we use the number of non-resident students suggested in last week's letter, namely 350, and the low figure of \$1,400 per student, we find that they contribute directly \$490,000. Any objective study will show that the Boise community profits from these non-residents.

The budget for the College Courts, which is housing for married students enrolled at Boise Junior College, is not a part of the junior college budget. It is administered by a separate body, the Boise Junior College Dormitory Housing Commission. It is a distinct legal entity as indicated on the face of the revenue bond in the following statement: "The bond is not and shall not be a debt or liability, direct or indirect, of the Boise Junior College district, the State of Idaho, or any political subdivision thereof and neither said district, the state, nor any political subdivision thereof shall be liable on this bond nor in any event shall this bond be payable out of any funds other than those of the Boise Junior College Dormitory Housing Commission or funds due said commission."

This clarifies the fact that the taxpayer of our district has absolutely no financial responsibility, as this debt is paid solely by rental income.

A question has arisen as to the need for dormitories. This need was well established in 1950 when the resident taxpayers by a vote

of 1619 to 235, an affirmative vote of 87.3 percent, authorized the building of these dormitories⁵

In this same issue of the *Statesman*, Mr. Tetrick had another letter which stated:

. . . The law further provides that the tuition for students who do not reside either in the district or county in which the junior college is located shall be fixed annually by the board of trustees, not later than the first day of August each year, and shall be as near as practicable, the annual cost to the Junior College District of the courses taken but not less than \$100 per annum.

Of course, I realize that the true annual cost of courses is subject to some interpretation on the part of the board of trustees. There is, however, no doubt in my mind but what all costs pertaining to the provision of the junior college, including both bond interest and depreciation, as well as operating, instruction and overhead costs, should all be included in determining costs to these students, if the best interests of the district taxpayers are to be served⁶

For the greater parts of the months of June, July, and August, there were no further letters to the editor. On October 1, 1961, the letters from Mr. Tetrick began again.

. . . Why then do we have the dormitories and College Court apartments? The only obvious answer is to take care of students who come here from out-of-district. The next question we must ask ourselves, is; Can we the taxpayers in the District, provide and pay for buildings and education for an unlimited number of students who do not live in the district? The answer to that question is an emphatic NO! I firmly believe as taxpayers, we have our job cut out for us to take care of the education of our own students and that we cannot afford more

I know the claim will be made that these out-of-district students help the economy of Boise and this I dispute. My own daughter is attending an out-of-town college and I can assure everyone that the community will have little to gain economically from her presence there. College students are not the big spenders they are reported to be, at least those I know are not. Certainly their token contribution cannot justify the expense to the taxpayers of a new library plus the attendant maintenance costs for the new building.

When BJC can officially state that the tuition for students whose parents or legal guardians do not reside in the District is, as near as practicable, the actual cost to the District of the courses taken, including a fair allocation of administrative and bond interest and amortization costs which is the spirit and intent of the law creating BJC, I shall be happy to endorse any bond issue for expansion

An article in the *Idaho Daily Statesman* on October 5 continued Mr. Tetrick's assault on Boise Junior College. It began:

Plans for organization of a citizens' committee to inform Boise area residents of reasons why a proposed \$800,000 bond issue for library and vocational buildings at Boise Junior College should be defeated were announced Wednesday by Boise Businessman Arthur K. Tetrick.

"All of us are proud of our junior college, its quality of instruction and the educational opportunities it offers to young people of the Boise Junior College district," said Tetrick. "But a sober analysis of the facts of operation of BJC indicates that a bond issue for further expansion of the college is neither sensible nor necessary . . ."

"The tuition rate of \$225 a year for an out-of-district student does not begin to cover his cost of instruction or his share of the cost of operating the junior college plant," Tetrick said. "The taxpayer of the Boise Junior College district are subsidizing the education of such out-of-district students at a rate of probably \$500 per student each year. And for dormitory students the taxpayers are paying part of their living costs in addition to paying for their education . . ."

"At BJC the out-of-district students who are now in the majority at the college, are each contributing only \$225 in tuition and \$60 in additional fees toward the cost of their education. The taxpayers of the small Boise Junior College district apparently are paying nearly two-thirds of the cost of attendance by such nonresidents. . ."

On October 8, an article appeared in the *Statesman* quoting Robert S. Overstreet, President of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College. In this article he stated:

. . . Boise Junior College is an education institution which affects and has affected the lives of many thousands of Boiseans and their Boise Valley neighbors.

In the 1960-61 school year, BJC was attended by 4,368 students—day, night and summer school—and of this number only 451 were from outside the district. In the school year now in progress we expect a total attendance of more than 5,000 persons. In addition, during the past year, 63 off-campus community groups used the facilities of the college one or more times. The expanding use of these facilities for the education of both our young people and adults makes it necessary for the college to keep pace with such expansion.

In the same article, Ray Strawn, chairman of the citizens' group supporting the bond issue stated that ". . . fundamentally, the issues in the election are whether we are willing to approve a

tax levy which will cost the owner of a residence valued at \$10,000 approximately \$1 a year, or whether the businesses paying a larger tax and drawing their support from the community are willing to accept their share of this cost."

Also in this October 8 issue, Mr. Arthur R. Dodson of Nampa, Idaho, stated:

I would like to know if he (Mr. Tetrick) has ever been in the BJC Library during the break or during the noon hour. If he had visited it, he would know that it is overcrowded—sometimes with only standing room left.

Mr. Tetrick also says, "At California junior colleges, the school charges \$750 per year in tuition and use fees, for an out-of-district student." It may surprise Mr. Tetrick to know that many California junior colleges do not charge out-of-district students tuition except when they live in another junior college district. For example, no tuition is charged at Oakland Junior College, Oakland, California, for Idaho students or those students from other states provided that the student does not live in a junior college district. Let's keep the facts straight

Still another article appeared in this same issue by a local Boise businessman, C. Leo Holt. He said:

As a taxpayer and a businessman I must take exception to a recent statement by Arthur K. Tetrick, whose vicious attack on the proposed \$800,000 bond issue to provide two desperately needed buildings at Boise Junior College is totally without merit. His statement is misleading and has no basis in fact.

I have discussed the matter of the bond issue with a number of citizens and have learned they all agree that the trustees and officers of the board as well as the administrative officers, are dedicated people who fulfill their duties with the highest degree of intelligence. If these people say they must have additional space, then this conclusion has been reached only after calm analysis of the facts. It is extremely regrettable that one of our citizens would publicly raise the issue and announce his intentions to organize against the bond issue when his information on the matter is so grossly inaccurate

I am sure the taxpayers of this community will never place the same dollar and cents value on the education of our future citizens and leaders as does Mr. Tetrick and his yet unnamed organization for no progress at BJC. The Boise area is growing and if predicted future population growth figures are correct we haven't seen anything yet. Certainly it is obvious that our education facilities must grow in direct proportion to our economic and civic growth

The fact is that since the last bond issue in 1954, the daytime enrollment has increased 84 percent and the night school 167 per-

cent. This contradicts Mr. Tetrick's statement as to expansion need. Mr. Tetrick states that BJC has become an institution for out-of-district students. This is incorrect as the amount is exactly 10.3 percent of the total enrollment and furthermore, we should remember that these out-of-district students are largely from 21 nearby communities whose purchasing power has a tremendous effect on our local economy. Mr. Tetrick further incorrectly states that we are subsidizing out-of-district students at a rate of \$500 per year

For the next few days numerous articles, pro and con, were published. Most of them were a re-hash of already included statements. Former board members Harry W. Morrison, J. Lynn Driscoll, Don Daly, Ed D. Baird, and Mrs. Alfred Budge Sr., issued statements in defense of the institution in the \$800,000 bond issue. Mr. Daly, in his portion of this statement, said:

. . . Growth for Boise Junior College, as in the past, means increased taxes, which of course out-of-state property owners have an allergy to. The citizens of this area should, right or wrong, make their own decisions without the advice of out-of-state rent benefactors who probably don't know whether Boise is located in Idaho or in Siberia.⁷

In the same article Mr. Harry W. Morrison said:

. . . After ten years of functioning as a trustee of the college, I can attest that the property has been well and wisely managed. The trustees and the management of the college are to be congratulated on the exceptional job which has been done year after year and particularly for the frugal manner in which the college has been operated.⁸

Mr. Ed Baird stated:

. . . The pressing need for a new library building and a better vocational building has been apparent for the past few years. I remember when Mr. Worthwine was alive and on the board, he several times mentioned the need of better library facilities and the need for a new building. A good library and plenty of study facilities are a must in any good institution⁹

Mr. J. Lynn Driscoll, the fourth member to react, stated:

. . . I personally have every confidence in their (the Board of Trustees and the administrative officers of BJC) ability and integrity as evidenced by the fact that I have already cast an absentee ballot in favor of the bond issue to be voted on on Tuesday next.

In my opinion the Boise Junior College is one of the finest assets we have in this community, attracting prospective residents and business to it day in and day out¹⁰

The College had received exceptional support during its bond election; support from prominent people of the city and from the average citizen. The brunt of the attack against the College was carried almost single-handedly by Arthur K. Tetrick. The greatest visible support came on Sunday October 15, just two days prior to the election, when the *Idaho Daily Statesman* came out strongly for the College in an editorial of that date in which it stated:

... The Statesman feels that the real issue next Tuesday when the bonds are voted is not so much the \$800,000 expenditure as the challenge to Boise Junior College's future. And we believe that the supporter of the college, who either has benefited from it through the education of members of the family, or those other supporters of the college who depend on it to provide higher institutional educational facilities for the younger generation now working up through the Boise school system, should speak firmly and in substantial proportions.

The Statesman doesn't think Boise Junior College lacks support, or that the bond issue Tuesday will be defeated. We know there are some residents of the community who have voiced such an opinion but we are depending on the great mass of district voters who, regardless of controversy over the bond issue, have always known what they wanted at BJC. Their answer, we are sure, will be "yes."

The above editorial of the *Statesman* was both right and wrong. The College lacked 182 votes or 3.38 percent of having the two-thirds favorable vote to issue bonds for the library and the technical-education building. On the other hand, its 63.28 percent was in reality a vote of confidence, but was disappointing to supporters of Boise Junior College because it was not the two-thirds necessary for constructing the buildings.

The Board of Trustees decided that in order to answer Mr. Tetrick's figures regarding the cost per student and his further contention that the students from the outside were being subsidized by the tax payer within the district, an objective study must be made by a certified public accountant finding out just what that cost might be. The study made by the accounting firm of Low, Viehweg, Hill and Grow in the summer of 1962, showed the annual cost per student to be \$386.81.

The College had indicated through Mr. Kern and Dr. Chaffee's study of June 4, 1961, that the cost per student was \$523.71. This included tuition, special fees, and room. When the latter figure of \$168.00 is removed, the resulting \$355.71 is the cost for tuition and special fees. Comparing this figure of \$355.71 with the one returned by the certified public accountants of \$386.81, it clearly indicates that there was actually a difference of only \$31.10 per student between the two reports. This substantially confirms the report of June 1961 by the College's chief officers, Chaffee and Kern.

As a result of this study, the College repeated its election of the previous year with little opposition; the vote at this time was 4928 yes and 1112 no, or an 81.6 percent majority.

Enrollment continued to soar and two years later the president proposed a building program of \$3,500,000 to the College board, with \$1,000,000 of this to be raised by a bond election and the other \$2,500,000 to come from a combination of matching Federal funds and self liquidating bonds.

Funds for a liberal arts building and an addition to the Science Building came from grants from the Federal Housing Administration and from the College's bond election (which passed by 5858 votes to 1193 votes on April 27, 1965); the former contributing 40 percent and the latter 60 percent. The addition to the Technical-Education Building was to be financed by a matching of funds by the College (also from its bond election) and the Federal Government. The cost of a student union and a 300-man dormitory was to come entirely from Federal sources to be financed through self-liquidating bonds.

The Federal Government approved this arrangement on the student union building and the 300-man dormitory, but by early March 1965 indicated that the money was no longer available and that the College would have to receive it elsewhere. Three hundred thousand dollars of this money was ultimately borrowed from the First National Bank of Idaho; the Federal Government, after an intercession by Eugene B.

Chaffee before the F.H.A. in Washington D.C., supplied the remainder.

The dormitory was opened in August of 1967 and in ceremonies held on October 5, 1967, was dedicated as Chaffee Hall in honor of President Eugene B. Chaffee. Dr. Donald Obee gave the dedicatory address and at this same time, an oil painting of Dr. Chaffee was unveiled. It had been commissioned by and presented to the dormitory by the student body.

Upon completion of Chaffee Hall, Driscoll Hall which had been occupied by men prior to 1967, became a women's residence hall.

These elections of the 1960's, along with the earlier ones of 1939, 1950, and 1954, show what outstanding support the College received from its constituents. When one considers that these elections took place during the uncertain days stretching from a few months before World War II, through the Russian threat in Europe, particularly Berlin, the Korean War, and the Viet Nam War, one can only be grateful for the support that the taxpayers gave every effort that required additional taxes. There were five elections altogether and the only one that failed was far more than a majority—a favorable 63.3 percent.

During the elections that took place in the 1950's and 1960's, the policy of the College was to build only those buildings that were absolutely necessary for the future. The philosophy behind this policy was that the townspeople of the Boise area would support any election where the need was obvious at that time. Certain ultimate goals might best be reached if the buildings to be constructed accommodated more than one purpose. For example, when the Library was built in 1963 the whole second story, with the exception of the materials center, was occupied by classrooms whose partitions could easily be removed or changed. The purpose was to take care of the immediate need for classrooms for the English and Education Departments. This left room in the Administration Building for further administrative needs and for growth in the Social Science and

Business Division. The fall of 1967 saw classrooms and offices in the new Library gradually being removed from the second floor and the library expanding into the entire area.

This latter of course was made possible by the construction of the new Liberal Arts Building and by wings added respectively to the Science and Technical-Education Buildings. The growth of the College from 1963 to the present required many new buildings and additions to earlier ones. After the construction of the new Student Union Building in 1967, the old Student Union was remodeled to furnish additional classrooms for the Music and Speech Departments and faculty offices.

It is anticipated that the Student Union, the Library, and the Physical Education plant, are merely the first of additions to come. When the Library was built it was anticipated that by the early 1970's, at least one addition as large as the present library would have to be made and another addition would ultimately complete a building some 500 feet in length with additional stories other than the present two. If this plan is followed, it will stretch the Library over to Campus Road and will ultimately face Driscoll Hall on the east and the Music Hall on the south.

Likewise, two additional units making up the Student Union Building will be added within the next few years. The building will then extend to the half circle drive that leads to the Gymnasium from Bellevue. The new additions will be multiple story, possibly three or more.

From the time the original Administration Building was constructed in 1940, all of the College buildings have been planned to allow for variations that are bound to come with growth. This kind of planning, based on a careful shepherding of the community's financial limitations, is responsible for the fine response noted above in every one of the bond elections.

In the 28 years since the College has moved to its new campus, the Board has stayed with one architectural firm so that there would be unity in the architectural design of the

entire campus and so that it could feel free to plan new buildings at any time without thinking of the cost involved in changing architectural design.

The planning of every building has included consideration of the needs of a given department or division. This has been true ever since the Administration Building was constructed. The Board of Trustees and the president of the College have outlined the needs to be satisfied in each building and the general arrangement to be considered from the academic point of view. The outward design has been left largely to Hummel, Hummel and Jones.

Over the last few years, Mr. Chester L. Shawver has become a member of the firm. The only original member left is Mr. Frederick Hummel. He and his brother Frank were dominant figures in the organization until recent years and have taken the same personal interest in the development of the College buildings that the president and the Board of Trustees have taken. Frank Hummel, until his death in 1961, was the member of Hummel, Hummel and Jones with whom the College did its planning. He dominated such planning and in a sense, was *the* architect for all of the College buildings. No two men could have been more dedicated to a job than the Hummel brothers have been. Each had ideals that represented their professional interest, but at the same time, each one wanted the building to represent a fulfillment of the needs of this higher educational institution. The new members of the firm, Jedd Jones, Charles Hummel, and Chester Shawver, have shown the same desire to design a building of utility as well as beauty.

When one scans the results of the seven elections from March 1939 to April 1965, he notes that even including the October 1961 election when the College lost its bond election, *eighty one and two-tenths percent* of the people who voted in all these elections *favored* the building programs which were made necessary by the growths of Boise Junior College.

During five of these elections, Mr. W. L. Gottenberg, teacher and vice-president, headed the College campaigns to

build the necessary buildings. He worked as the right-hand member with President Chaffee and the College Board of Trustees and while he did not appear in the forefront, he assisted the citizen chairmen in the five elections from 1950 to 1965. Walter R. York, Ray Strawn, and Mrs. C. J. Schooler, all very strong in their support of the College, were the citizen chairmen, with Mr. Gottenberg providing the ammunition to lay the background of the College's needs before the voters of the District.

A recapitulation of the other elections show the splendid support given the College in all of its requests for buildings. The total vote in March of 1939 was 2248. That had swelled to a total of 7051 in the 1965 election when the College was furnished one million dollars to build separate additions to both the Science Building and the Technical-Education Building and for three new buildings—a liberal arts, a student union, and a 300-man dormitory.

The continued support of Boise Junior College and Boise College by the people of this area cannot be overstated. With not only Federal taxes, but State taxes mounting yearly, the repeated successful elections cited above were nothing short of phenomenal. The people of this area wanted a top collegiate institution and were willing to pay for it until such time as the State as a whole could recognize that this particular section, where the greatest population existed, had been badly neglected as far as higher education was concerned. This area, however, proved that its young people were not to be passed over in the need for a public supported institution and as a result, Boise State College has come to fruition.

In the battle covering some 37 years, the State of Idaho and particularly the Boise section are to be congratulated for their persistence in demanding that the young people of one section not be neglected in an equal opportunity for higher education.

¹Blurb of Residence Hall Application. School year 1951-52.

²Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, June 27, 1951.

³Ibid.

⁴Blurb of Residence Hall Application. School year 1951-52.

^{*}Actual: Tuition - \$225 per year, Special Fees - \$81 per year, as stated by the 1961-62 Boise Junior College Catalog.

^{**}Actual: \$386.81 per year as stated by Low, Viehwig, Hill and Grow, Public Accountants.

⁶"Letters to the Editor," *Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 4, 1961.

⁶Ibid.

⁷*Idaho Daily Statesman*, October 13, 1961.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.



Board member Don Day; Walter York, Civic Chairman for creation of District and bond elections; and President Chaffee.



Vice President W. L. Gottenberg directed campus activities for bond elections after 1947.



Top row:
Liberal Arts, 1967; Science, 1955, 1966

Center row:
Technical Education, 1962, 1966; Student Union, 1967

Bottom row:
Chaffee Hall, 1967; Gymnasium, 1956



Library facilities in St. Margaret's Hall, 1935-36.



Library built in 1962



Mrs. Mary Bedford (right), Head Librarian 1937-1953.



Miss Ruth McBirney, Head Librarian 1953 to the present



Campus School



Loren Hicks, first principal of Campus School



Dr. A. H. Chatburn, Head of Education Department and Dean of Faculty for many years.



Student teachers



CHRIST CHAPEL





Secretary-Treasurer Dwane R. Kern 1960-

District board members at 1965 bid opening: (clockwise from left) Trustees John P. Tate 1957-, Robert S. Overstreet 1950-, Marcel Learned 1960-1965, Donald Day 1965-. Architects Jedd Jones and F. C. Hummel. President Eugene B. Chaffee. (right rear) Trustee Arthur Caine 1950-1965.



Trustee Ralph Comstock, Jr., 1965-



Trustee James McClary 1960-



Governor Smylie signs four-year bill



(Above) The Chaffees and Gottenbergs with Charles Brown at Dr. Chaffee's retirement party from the position of president.



(Left) The old guard—(from left) Mrs. Camille B. Power, Mrs. Ada Hatch, Dr. Elsie Buck.



Inauguration of Dr. John B. Barnes, third president 1967-

The Library

CHAPTER XXII

The library of any college is the focal point of such an institution. It usually has to start from scratch with its growth depending to a great degree on the initiative of the head librarian and the president. A college library cannot be built over night and requires the constant building by members of the faculty; they know their areas and the greatest needs of those areas.

Boise Junior College was fortunate in this regard since it started with some three thousand volumes that had been collected over a period of 40 years by its predecessor, St. Margaret's Academy. The books were good, but only partially satisfied the needs of a beginning college. "The original library collection included many text editions of literary works. Number one in the accession book was a thin little selection of Browning's poetry."¹

The college library has been very fortunate in the quality of its librarians. The library itself is principally wrapped up in two individuals from 1932 to the present; except for the first five years, the College has known only Mrs. Mary D. Bedford or Miss Ruth McBirney as head librarian.

When the College started out in the fall of 1932, there was no regular librarian for the first two months. Bishop Barnwell had engaged the services of students to act as librarians until he secured Miss Elizabeth Buehler who served from November 1932 to the summer of 1934. She had little in the way of finances to buy books; actually the major purchases were multiple copies used for assigned reading, principally in the social sciences.

Mrs. Mary T. Hershey, who served the College as Latin instructor from 1932 to 1934, was also the librarian for the first two years after the College had been separated from the church. The library still had a very limited amount of money, but Mrs. Hershey did an outstanding job of serving students and of supervising the student assistants who did the clerical duties. She worked well with the faculty in their desire to build larger college offerings. In 1936 she relinquished her library duties when the president requested that she become the registrar alone.

For the 22 years she was with the College, Mrs. Hershey adapted herself readily to any task and gave unstintingly of herself to both faculty and students alike. When she retired in 1953 as Registrar Emeritus, the following words appeared in the front of the 1953 *Les Bois* under her picture: "To Mary T. Hershey for her many years of selfless devotion to this college and for her zeal in helping students plan their college careers, this edition of *Les Bois* is dedicated."

Mrs. Charlotte Gould Gaylord served for a little over a year as librarian. She had had her preliminary training in this field at the University of California and had come to Boise to serve the Boise Public Library, but left that job when she married. She resigned as College librarian in late October of 1937 and was succeeded by Mrs. Mary (Dresser) Bedford.

Mrs. Bedford was one of those delightful personalities who worked well with everyone and while she had had little library experience when she came, she spent the next few summers

in library schools in the universities of the Northwest securing more background. She was to serve in an active capacity until 1953 when her health made it necessary to retire. The 1956 *Les Bois* was dedicated to Mrs. Bedford "For her many years of active service devoted not only to the college library but to the general growth of this institution and for her continued interest in Boise Junior College now as Librarian Emeritus. . . ."

It was during Mrs. Bedford's years as librarian that a number of large collections were given to the library and her early way of working with the faculty members in their book selections was largely responsible for the fact that no cleavage developed between librarian and faculty members. As a result of this there was no library committee for many years. The department heads and individual members worked with the librarian in a most cooperative way. When she retired in 1953, the total accessions had reached 15,000.

The present librarian, Ruth McBirney, attended Boise College in the mid thirties, graduated from Whitman College, and took specialized study at the University of Washington where she received her Bachelor of Librarianship. She served as assistant librarian from 1940 to 1942 and then returned to Boise in the early winter of 1953 to become head librarian after she had been many years with the American Library in Paris, France. She has done an excellent job working with the faculty in building a library and has been with the College during every phase of its growth. She is very adaptable to the needs of a growing college, visualizing changes and modifications that must be made to fit the temper of a changing college in a changing world.

The College was fortunate in both of its locations since unusual facilities were at its doorstep, e.g. State libraries and the Boise Public Library. The latter, financed by Andrew Carnegie in 1905 and known as the Carnegie Library, had 42,000 volumes in 1939 and the State Library had a greater number of non-

fiction (a total selection of 40,000 by 1939) and was located for many years in a basement area of the State House. In this same building were facilities of the Idaho Historical Museum with some 2,000 books and journals covering Idaho's history; fortunately, this was just across the corridor from the State or Free Traveling Library. The State also had the Law Library of Idaho located in a central area on the first floor of the State House, to serve primarily the State Supreme Court and the lawyers of Idaho. It was a depository² of the Library of Congress and Federal Library sources and likewise, had many books that the ordinary college library would not have, such as a complete record and journals of the Continental Congress and the Revolutionary Period from 1774 through the adoption of the Declaration of Independence until the surrender of General Cornwallis in 1781.

In early years, the college library was good mainly for quick reference in the dictionary or encyclopedias, browsing, and assigned reading from the multiple copies of books on reserve. The public library took over for the college library when students had any research to do, such as term papers, supplementary reading, etc. Even though the college library had the *READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE* beginning with 1915, it had very few back files of the periodicals indexed, and students had to depend on the resources of the public library.

In September 1940, in view of the heavy use of the public library by college students, the college and public library administrations agreed to hire cooperatively, an additional professional librarian who would work as cataloguer³ at the college in the mornings and evenings when student use was heavier there. This arrangement was discontinued at the end of two years when the college enrollment dwindled because of World War II.

In about 1948, again recognizing the renewed burden of demands for service by college students, the college administration agreed to pay for a student page who worked at the public library during the six-week period devoted to freshman research papers. In 1954 this was expanded to cover the entire school year, with the college paying for ten to twelve hours per week of student assistant time. In spite of the fact that the college library was growing, it could not satisfy all of the student's needs for research materials. Even in 1968 this cooperative arrangement is still in effect and the college students continue to use the public library facilities heavily.⁴

During the period from 1932 until the District was created in 1939, the largest single addition to the library were the vol-

umes secured from the defunct Gooding College which closed its doors in 1937. The president of Boise Junior College visited the Gooding Library and with the assistance of the librarian, Mrs. Mary Bedford, and representatives of the faculty from each department, 800 volumes from this 4,000 volume library were selected and purchased by Boise Junior College.

In succeeding years until 1960, the College received various collections of private libraries, ranging in numbers from 50 to 1,500. The largest single collection was the Rockwell Memorial Library when 1,504 books were given to the College in 1944 by Senator Ervin E. Rockwell in memory of his wife, Lallah Rookh Rockwell. It included some 40 volumes on the life of Abraham Lincoln and had a wealth of books by English and American authors including Washington Irving, Rudyard Kipling, Longfellow, Shakespeare, Tennyson, Nathaniel Hawthorne, and Sir Walter Raleigh. There was also a number of small collections such as one by Victor Hugo.

Along with these books was a beautiful grandfather clock and a pair of Schroder paintings which were a part of Senator Rockwell's own library in Bellevue. These are now in a suitable place in the College library. They did not come with the original collection, but were sent to the College when the Senator's estate was probated on May 10, 1957.

Other gift collections included the historical books and files of J. Neilson Barry, given to the College in 1957; books received from Mrs. Carey Nixon in 1956; and a selection of books from the library of Mrs. Margaret Cobb Ailshie in 1960.

The Barry Collection is an unusual one since it has marginal notations on such journals as those of Lewis and Clark and is further outstanding for its illustrated maps in the margins made by Mr. Barry—one of the real authorities on the geographical conditions of the Oregon country.

By 1945 the library had over 10,000 volumes and it was increased to 13,300 by 1950. Some seven years later it had in-

creased to 20,000 and by 1965 there were 40,000 volumes. Over the eight year period from 1957 to 1965, there was an average of 2,500 new books added each year. In 1967-68, 11,000 volumes were added.

In 1966 the library received its first grant from the Federal Government for \$5,000. This was followed in successive years by \$23,496, \$21,242, and \$15,043. A \$100,000 grant was received from the State in 1970, making a grand total of \$164,781 over the five-year period from both the State and Federal Government.

Between 1944 and 1965 there had also been an increase of students; from 200 to 2,800. This of course called for a new library building. When the College started in 1932 the library had been in a small room some 20 feet by 30 feet, but had grown so that it occupied two lounges in St. Margaret's Hall by 1934. Finally in 1939, it was moved to the east wing, the former assembly hall. With a student body of 459 at that time, it was necessary to increase the size of the previous year's library collection as well as the staff.

When the College moved from the campus at St. Margaret's Hall to its new campus along the Boise River in the fall of 1940, the library tripled its area and occupied the east end of the new Administration Building. This area included a large general reading room, a reference room and stacks. This could easily accommodate 125 students or one-fourth of the student body that attended the first year on the new campus. At the end of the first year there were 6,500 volumes in the library. The students were enthusiastic about their new library, in a new building, on a new campus. It was truly a far cry from the limited facilities of previous locations.

In the school year of 1945-46, hundreds of G.I.'s returned to their classes at Boise Junior College. There were 649 students in the regular curricula, 63 in summer school, and 119 in the Vocational Department, bringing the total to 831 students. With this growth, the library found it necessary to encroach on

adjoining classrooms in the immediate succeeding years. In 1955 it was expanded to the second floor of the Administration Building where the major portion of the stacks were located, occupying what had been the Chemistry Department, laboratories, and classrooms, with a stairway connecting the first floor to the stacks on the second.

The need for far larger facilities for the coming years was apparent by 1960. The College proposed to meet this need by a bond issue and met its first set-back in 1961 when its request to the Boise public was defeated, although it received over 62 percent of the total votes cast. A year later the bond issue was approved by the residents of Boise by over 81 percent. Plans were developed by faculty, librarians, and administrative personnel for a building that would accommodate some 300 students on the main floor and take care of 80 thousand volumes when completely occupied.

In the fall of 1964 the library was moved to the ground floor of its new, two-story building which had some 41,000 total square feet. By this time it had grown to a book collection of 35,000 volumes and was receiving 380 magazines annually, plus 14 daily or weekly newspapers. It also had a collection of nearly 750 phonorecords and 200 tapes which were used in English, humanities, and language classes. The student body had 1,800 day students and about the same number at night and the library had increased its open hours to 68 a week. Part of this new service included an Instructional Materials Center housed on the second floor which was managed by the College, but cooperatively owned by it and the school districts in Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon. The College also owned a wide variety of projectors and audio equipment which made it possible to present subject material in almost every field taught in the College to both day and night students.

At the present time, fall 1969, the College has over 75,000 volumes including nearly 5,000 reference volumes and of course, the use of the two libraries previously referred to—the State

Library which now has 75,000 volumes and the Boise Public Library which has approximately 72,000 volumes.

One of the latest additions to the Boise State College library is the Vardis Fisher Memorial, donated to the College on March 13, 1969. It includes rare books, a file of Fisher's own photos, letters, speeches, microfilm, tapes, newspaper columns, manuscripts, and the basis for his 35 books written during his lifetime.

The College is fortunate to have this memorial from Mrs. Fisher, the wife of Idaho's recent author and ". . . one of the most remarkable of American authors . . ."¹

During the past two years, more than 50 percent of the second floor of the library building has been occupied for library purposes alone, replacing the classrooms which had been built in a modular construction made possible by removable partitions on the second floor. At this time, the College is preparing to add to its present library building by a new construction program hopefully scheduled for 1970.

¹Letter of November 26, 1968 from Miss Ruth McBirney to Dr. Chaffee.

²The Boise Public Library was also a partial depository for government documents whose selections complimented those received at the Law Library.

³The librarian-cataloguer hired at this time was Miss McBirney.

⁴Letter of November 26, 1968 from Miss Ruth McBirney to Dr. Chaffee.

⁵From comment of Clark Kinnaird, King Features writer.

Campus Grade School CHAPTER XXIII

The Boise Independent School District has always been very cordial toward Boise College. This of course naturally followed since the District itself had the first study made regarding a junior college in Boise by Dr. Leonard V. Koos in 1930.

While the School District did not follow up on the Koos' study during the two-year interval between these two events, it supported the college initiated by Bishop Barnwell under the Episcopal Church's leadership. The administration at the College always felt it had a true friend in every individual who became the superintendent of the Boise Public Schools.

When the College left the control of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Idaho with Bishop Barnwell as its president, it was a natural thing for it to work closely with the Boise Independent School District. In fact, this came about so naturally, it was difficult to tell who fostered the idea except to say that at the first meeting of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College Inc., at which time Mr. Haga was elected Chairman of the Board, W. D. Vincent had been invited in as Superintendent of the Boise Public Schools to assist the new organization as it took its first steps independently. At this first meetings, as has been pointed out in another chapter, Superintendent

Vincent officially became the advisor or coordinator and in reality, served for the next two years as president.

Around the first of June 1934, Mrs. Cole, the secretary and registrar under the church-operated college, indicated that she no longer cared to serve. Mr. Vincent and the board turned naturally to Mr. Clyde F. Potter, the man who managed the financial affairs of the District as its clerk. He became secretary-treasurer for the College for the following 13 years until July 1, 1947 when President Chaffee recommended that he become the full-time business manager for the College. He served in this capacity until September 1960.

Clyde Potter served the College in a dedicated fashion for all these years and was well respected by faculty, college board, and president. This giving of self for a period of 26 years provided more than money alone could expect; in fact, during the first 13 of these years he received just a pittance in salary.

The cooperative spirit between Boise Junior College and the Boise Independent School District grew when Superintendent Zed Lee Foy strongly supported the College in its program of elementary education. By 1946 this resulted in a very good program which was set up at Central Grade School through suggestions made by Dr. Foy and Mr. A. H. Chatburn, head of the College's Education Department. Such a program made it possible for superior graduates in this two-year education curriculum to go directly into the Boise public schools as teachers and it continued to grow as the student teachers proved that this faith in them was well founded.

In 1951, Dr. Foy conferred with Chaffee on the possibility of establishing a grade school on the campus proper or at a nearby location. Plans were developed so that the College ceded one and six-tenths acres to the School District for the purpose of building a one or two-story building. The deed drawn up for this transaction stated:

Whereas the Independent School District of Boise City and the Boise Junior College District have cooperated one with the other

in carrying on a teacher training program for the past twenty years; and

Whereas an elementary school in the Independent School District of Boise has been utilized as a teacher training center for the Boise Junior College in recent years; and

Whereas a new elementary school is needed in the immediate vicinity of said Junior College to furnish educational facilities for the elementary pupils in that area; and

Whereas the location of an elementary school on the Boise Junior College Campus will materially improve the cooperative teacher training program now being carried on by the Independent School District of Boise City and the Boise Junior College District . . .

(therefore) * . . . the said Boise Junior College District may lease, grant, deed, sell, assign and convey the above and foregoing described tracts of land to the Independent School District of Boise City for the purpose of constructing and maintaining thereon an elementary school and any and all facilities in connection therewith, and the said Boise Junior College District may enter into any and all contracts, leases and arrangements with the said Independent School District of Boise City for the purpose of construction, heating, care and maintenance of an elementary school, and the conducting thereon of any education activities, including a teacher training program that will be approved by the respective Boards of Trustees of the said Boise Junior College District and the said Independent School District of Boise City; PROVIDED, HOWEVER, That in the event the said Independent School District of Boise City shall not use the said land for education purposes, the same shall revert and reinvest in the said Boise Junior College District; . . .¹

In the construction of this building, the College architects, Hummel, Hummel, and Jones were employed by the Public School District and it was agreed at the time of the contract that the building should be built of the same brick and stone as the rest of the College buildings and that one section of the grade school should be constructed so that a second story could be built on at a later date.

The construction of Campus School began on March 9, 1953 and by September 8, 1953 it was occupied by 135 pupils. The total cost for the building, the equipment, and the grounds' improvement was \$338,384. It was constructed in a way which enabled both the practice teachers and the schools regular teachers to observe the classroom activity and one another without the grade school pupils being conscious of such obser-

vation. The outstanding cooperation of Dr. Foy and the Boise Independent School District could not have been more open-hearted than it turned out to be during this construction and succeeding use.

The superior education program that Boise Junior College has had resulted from the excellent cooperation in practice teaching that was worked out with the Boise Public Schools. This program gave the embryo teacher a background that made it possible for him to step right into the Boise Public School system when he accepted a contract with that organization. He had usually had a semester of observation of the Boise program followed by a half day of practice teaching during the ensuing semester. The administrators of the Boise system and heads of the education departments in competing colleges often stated that the student teachers from Boise Junior College stood head and shoulders above the graduates of many four-year institutions. As a result, this cooperative program was as valuable to the Boise Public Schools as it was to the junior college in the training of its future teachers. That is the fundamental reason why, from 1933 to 1956, preference was given to its graduates by the superintendents Vincent, Foy and DeBeaumont.

The assistant superintendents in charge of education, Gerald Wallace and later W. E. Gillam, were even more convinced of the value of the program to the Boise Public Schools. Here was an opportunity to observe in actual teaching experience, every student who graduated from the Boise Junior College education program and to select the outstanding products of that program. The recent superintendent, T. C. Bird, worked exceptionally well with the College, but expressed a desire to have only teachers with four-year degrees.

One of the biggest contributors to an intelligent selection was the fact that the director of elementary education in the Boise system was also the head of practice teaching in Boise Junior College. Miss Thelma Rea and later Miss Doris Hoyer worked for many years with the head of the junior college's

Education Department, Dr. A. H. Chatburn, so that the practice teachers always had two professional observers checking on their progress.

In 1957, Miss Hoyer was added to the College faculty as a part-time instructor though she had been serving the College for a dozen years as a supervising teacher. When she became the elementary supervisor of the Boise Independent School District, she likewise became the director of practice teaching at Boise Junior College under Dr. Chatburn. In 1965 when the College acquired four-year status, she was made a full-time member of its faculty.

Since 1965 the original education program has been enlarged so that additional cultural subjects can be added to the professional requirements of the two-year educational program. The former program, because of the two-year limitation on junior colleges, had made it impossible to give as broad a base since two years could only provide professional courses and a few of the cultural ones. The four-year program now made it possible to develop a more rounded curriculum which included a secondary teachers education program.

With the continued cooperation between the public schools and the College, the latter continues to have one of the best elementary teacher education programs in the state. The fact that there are twice as many elementary students in the Boise school system as in any other county of the State, assures Boise College student teachers a variety of teaching experience. Too often in this Gem State, the lack of pupils in the elementary grades in the areas where the colleges are located make a comprehensive program difficult to follow through on.

Now let us trace the program over the past 35 years. Teacher education in Boise Junior College started with Dr. Clement H. Sievers. In the fall of 1933 he arrived as the new head of psychology and education in the yearling institution and had some five students as sophomores in that program. The program was of course carried on in various grade schools in Boise, but

a thoroughly coordinated plan did not develop until A. H. Chatburn came to the institution in January of 1945.

In the meantime, the dean of the College, Myron S. Clites, was head of the education program as well as the rest of the academic college for the years he was at Boise Junior College, from 1934 to 1936. From 1936 to 1940, Norman B. Adkison was the head of the Education Department, followed by O. D. Cole and H. R. Wallis during the early 1940's.

With the threat of war in 1940, Colonel Adkison became the head of the Selective Service System for Idaho and the education program at the College lacked continuity until the arrival of Mr. Chatburn. He firmly built the teacher education program in the 12 years he was its head. During the next eight years, Dr. Chatburn, while serving as Dean of Faculty, continued to exert leadership in the education program; direct until 1959, but to a much lesser degree during the years Robert F. Jones was the head. In 1964, Dr. Jerold O. Dugger joined the faculty and proved an excellent head of the education program until he accepted the position of president at Lewis-Clark College in 1968 and was succeeded in the re-organization by Dr. Gerald Wallace, formerly Associate Superintendent of the Boise schools.

Regular grade schools in Boise handled the practice teachers for the nine years until 1953 when the newly constructed Campus School became the center of the teacher program at Boise Junior College and has remained that way until the present. As pointed out above, Dr. Chatburn worked closely with the supervisors of elementary education of the Boise Independent School District. This resulted in a coordinated program where the student received not only the theory, but also the practical side of working in the larger educational system. In fact, for over 15 years from 1944 to 1960, the coordination and cooperation with the Independent School District was so complete that a uniform system was developed.

Over the years, Boise College's education program was continually threatened because the State law made a two-year

program a provisional one for which only Provisional Certificates could be issued to students with two years of college training. These were valid for a maximum of three years and in recent years there was a constant threat that this program would be discontinued. Actually, the only reason it could continue was because there was a lack of capable elementary teachers all over the West. This particularly applied to States such as Nevada and Oregon which made it possible for two-year teachers from the Idaho program to teach in those two States. There was not a State in the West, including California, which did not accept these teachers since enough capable "four-year teachers" could not be found.

Often the promise was made from a hiring institution that after a certain date in the summer, the graduates from the Boise two-year program would be given a contract because of an emergency situation. This was the case during the 1940's and 1950's, but diminished in the 1960's.

The program succeeded due to the outstanding candidates and the superior training program. Boise became the source of many teachers during the impossible 20 years after World War II when excellent four-year candidates were not available. Over these two decades, the president and Dr. Chatburn debated annually how long the program would continue because of the opposition it aroused in some quarters. The continuing high caliber of the Provisional Certificate teacher was largely the reason that such a program did continue through to the initiation of the four-year program in June of 1965.

The vitality of this teaching program was shown in another way—the demand of the student teachers for their own student organization on the B.J.C. campus. For this reason and to help potential teachers understand the responsibilities within this profession and to encourage both high school and college students to become teachers, the Future Teachers of America club was organized in the fall of 1940. It was disbanded in 1943 when World War II affected the College enrollment, but started

up again in 1948 and has continued annually since that year. In 1957, the club's name was changed to Student National Education Association or SNEA when the national organization the club is affiliated with also changed its title. The basic desire to help produce outstanding teachers is as strong as ever.

Summer school made it possible for excellent candidates who lacked professional preparation in the teaching program, particularly in practice teaching, to get the necessary training and subject material through a summer or two in the Boise institution. In the short summer program, some 10 weeks in length (five weeks of concentrated practice teaching), it was possible to give previous graduates of four-year institutions professional work in education at Campus School at the College so that they could teach elementary students. Usually there were at least an annual number of 10 who took this summer program and entered the teaching profession as a result of their teacher preparation at the Boise college.

These summer programs included from 150 to 180 students in the elementary grades who had run into difficulty during the previous year of instruction and, encouraged by their parents, were trying to gain enough during a five-week summer school period to enter their next elementary grade. These youngsters came mostly from Boise schools, but any student from the county was accepted if he was recommended by his teachers as one who could profit by a summer school of additional instruction in a grade in which he had only done mediocre work during the previous school year.

The teachers who instructed both grade school students and practice teachers were usually members of the faculty of Campus School, though often these faculty members desired the summer off. In that case, faculty members from other elementary schools were recommended by the elementary supervisor of the Independent School District to fill in for the summer and would be given a summer position as a teaching supervisor.

This program has been, from every point of view, a significant success during the years in which it has operated from 1953 to the present. Probably no curriculum offered at Boise College satisfied such a large number, including teachers, student teachers, and elementary school children.

The College was fortunate in having superior principals at Campus School. From 1953 to 1958, Loren Hicks, a graduate of the 1935 Boise Junior College class served and for the past dozen years, Keith Keener.

In 1965, the College had to face the need for additional curricula in the teaching education field—*secondary education*. Under the dual leadership of Dr. Dugger and Dr. Chatburn, assisted by Miss Doris Hoyer, Mr. Keener, the teachers in Campus School and members of the Curriculum Committee at the College, a curriculum was developed which seemed to be an ideal one for the prospective secondary teacher. This was built around a major in specialized fields such as biological sciences, plus the basic courses of general subjects together with professional education courses to meet State Certification requirements.

¹*Ada County Deed*, Instrument No. 342602. February 18, 1953.

*Eugene B. Chaffee author.

Christ Chapel

CHAPTER XXIV

On Boise State College's campus is one of the oldest and most notable historic buildings in the State of Idaho—Christ Chapel. In 1962, this oldest protestant church in Montana, Idaho and Utah was to be destroyed with a new building replacing it. This edifice had been the setting for many of the early civic and religious events that took place during Idaho's territorial history. It had had a long life and had at first been referred to as "The New Episcopal Church" as indicated by an advertisement in the *Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman* on Saturday, September 1, 1866, which announced that the first service would be held the following day.

For two years it had been preceded by some seven locations of worship, the first being a ". . . little adobe building opposite the *Statesman* office with a dirt floor and slab seats,"¹ when the Reverend St. Michael Fackler, with the aid of women members of what was to become his parish, decided that these inconvenient places were no longer suitable as places of worship. The first location for the new church was at 7th and Bannock Streets.

This founder of the first protestant church in Boise presents the financial story of Christ Chapel in his first sermon given in the new church on September 2, 1966.

The contract price for the building, as it stands, is \$2,000. Some additional work will cost about \$60 more. To meet this we have subscriptions to the amount of \$730, and the ladies of the Aid Association, with a commendable and praiseworthy zeal, have raised nearly \$1,000—that is to say, \$975. (This was earned mainly by ice cream socials, bazaars selling fancy work and quilts and home-talent shows).² We have the promise of more subscriptions, and doubtless there are others who have not yet been asked who will subscribe to an enterprise which ought to meet the approval and receive the help of all who are interested in the growth of the place and in laying the foundation of good society. We hope, therefore, soon to raise the balance needed—about \$355 . . . Here then, may our reverence be deepened, our faith strengthened, our hope cheered and our charity enlarged; and thus worshipping God acceptably in this His earthly temple, be prepared to worship Him in that "Temple not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."³

In October of 1866, Reverend Fackler took a ship from Portland to New York to join his wife and two children. During this voyage, cholera broke out and during his ministrations to the sick, he caught the disease and died. The Right Reverend Daniel S. Tuttle, first Bishop of Idaho, said of him, "He was a dear, faithful soul, a fine missionary, and a godly pastor."⁴

In an article published in 1961, the Reverend Thomas E. Jessett, historian for the diocese of Olympia stated, "The news of his death came as a sad blow to the Pacific Northwest. Many were the expressions of sorrow. To the hardy pioneers of Boise there was only one way that seemed suitable to them to mark their love and respect for St. Michael Fackler. Thus, it came about that the church in that city, now a beautiful cathedral, was given the name of St. Michael's Church."⁵

The church was officially named St. Michael's on August 29, 1867 during the time the Reverend G.D.B. Miller was rector. In 1902 when the present St. Michael's Cathedral was dedicated, the old church was renamed Christ Chapel and was moved to 15th and Ridenbaugh.

In September of 1867, the little church served as an educational institution for 15 students to supply the needs for a school in Boise. It had grown so large by 1870 (55 students) that an appendage was added which not only housed the school

but provided for such overcrowded days as Christmas and Easter. This little school served certain educational needs until 1892 when it grew into St. Margaret's School for girls which included not only academy students but grade school students as well. Forty years later, this academy grew into Boise's first college and thus Christ Chapel can appropriately be called "the grandfather" of the present Boise State College.

Here was a plain, little wooden building that was the starting point for not only man's religious needs but also his educational ones. Today the little chapel gives the public State college which grew out of this little academy, a religious shrine similar to those possessed by colleges in the East which have gradually been transformed from grade schools to colleges and universities. This shrine offers not only a place for Boise State College students to visit and hold devotions, but also for the citizens of our city and State to center their religious affections in Christ Chapel. This little church served church-going Boiseans for almost a century and now reminds the visitor who enters its doors, that the church is still interested in education and is responsible for the growth of some of the oldest higher institutions in the United States.

Let us tell how this little church appeared as it grew with the city of Boise.

In 1869 an organ, which had cost \$500 and had accompanied the altar around Cape Horn, was first used. The organ has since been replaced but the altar is the original. The following year the bell tower was added to the church. Its bell was the first to chime in Boise when it did so on February 27, 1870. Boise city was now a truly sophisticated place. It had a church bell like every other city and this gave its inhabitants a real lift. Visitors in the Boise Basin and the city had indicated as early as June 1863, that the ringing of a church bell was one cultural touch they missed.

The windows of Christ Chapel are particularly interesting though they did not become so until the renovation in 1876.

A portion of a clipping from the *Statesman* states: "Beautiful Gothic windows have taken the place of the old ones . . . On the central window is a magnificent picture of the great scene on the banks of the Jordan. The figures representing our Saviour and John the Baptist are life size and life like."⁶ This window is in memory of Reverend Fackler.

From the day of its first service on September 2, 1866 until 1963, the church was used with few interruptions. During many of those years, it remained near the focal point of a growing Boise city. When the city had a total area of 20 blocks, right in the middle of this area at 7th and Bannock sat St. Michael's Church. In 1902 when the new Episcopal Cathedral was named St. Michael's, the old St. Michael's was moved to 15th and Ridenbaugh, then fairly close to the residential center, and christened Christ Chapel.

By 1963, when the city had spread in all directions on Boise's benches and to the foot hills in the north and east, Christ Chapel was moved to its third location on Boise College's campus. This too was relatively close to the center of the city. It sits there today, a tribute to every period of the civic history of Boise.

Its present organization developed, as is pointed out in the first paragraph of this chapter, because of the threat of its destruction or abandonment. Dean William B. Spofford of St. Michael's Cathedral and the Sons and Daughters of Idaho headed by Mrs. Pearl Koontz, called a committee meeting of citizens potentially interested in preserving the little church. One of these people was Eugene B. Chaffee, President of Boise Junior College.

Among those who offered a real interest, but was not present at this meeting, was Mr. James L. Brown of the *Idaho Daily Statesman*. He made known his desire to assist in the preservation of Christ Chapel to the extent that he would bear the brunt of the financial cost that might be involved.

At this meeting, Dr. Chaffee suggested that the College might be interested in having this building on its campus. He later proposed this to his Board of Trustees on March 20, 1962. They unanimously supported his idea. Chaffee suggested to the Board and to the other interested parties that a little nook of land standing immediately adjacent to Boise's first air terminal at a point where Broadway crosses the Boise River, would make an excellent location for this historic building. This was approved by the College Board and by the newly created Christ Chapel Historical Society which had been organized in the summer of 1963.

Principally through the efforts of Mr. James L. Brown, \$20,000 was donated by the *Idaho Daily Statesman* to renovate and move this old building which had originally cost \$2,000 in greenbacks in a much less inflated era. Mr. Brown not only paid for the rejuvenation of the little chapel, but was responsible for the trees and lawns set up around it and the sprinkler system that keeps most of these plants green throughout the annual season.

The present Board of Trustees of the Christ Chapel Historical Society is made up of Eugene B. Chaffee representing Boise College; Pearl M. Koontz representing the Sons and Daughters of Idaho; and the Reverend George E. Ross representing St. Michael's Cathedral.

¹*Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman*, September 3, 1866.

²*St. Michael's Cathedral Centennial*. p.1.

³*Idaho Tri-Weekly Statesman*, September 3, 1866.

⁴*St. Michael's Cathedral Centennial*. p.2.

⁵*Ibid.*

⁶*Ibid*, p.5.

Meeting Collegiate Needs in a Demanding World

CHAPTER XXV

Boise Junior College was founded on the premise that it must meet the current as well as expanding needs of the community. The community was late in arriving at a higher education program, but there was real vision in the educational and lay members of the Boise community. This is well expressed when one recognizes it was the Boise Public Schools, aided and abetted by leaders in the community, that brought Dr. Leonard V. Koos to the city in 1930 for a study of higher education needs, particularly a junior college. His study primarily concerned itself with the feasibility of a junior college in this city.

A later study made by the Board of Education Research at the University of Oregon in late 1964 and early 1965 evaluated what the College was doing and had done for the community in a higher education way and what its great needs would be in the immediate future in serving higher education during the period from 1965 to 1980. As this study points out, Boise Junior College has met the needs in three fields; (1) for the student taking a regular day program leading to a professional and business career; (2) for the individual who wants to take up technical and general education, planning to complete from one

to two years, but not seeking a baccalaureate degree; and (3) for the adult who wishes to attend evening classes to catch up with the advances of our world. For each type of student it early developed that there was a real need for summer study and hence the summer school was developed.

All of this was considered by the study team from the University of Oregon Research Division, headed by Dr. Frank Farner and ably assisted by Lawrence D. Fish, Dale Tillery, and Donald E. Tope. Consultant to the study team was Dr. Leland L. Medsker of the University of California. Dr. Medsker had been the president of junior colleges in both the City of Chicago and the San Francisco Bay area.

This team pointed out the fact that the vocational-technical field needed further development, but its greatest contribution was the statement that if the College were to continue to serve the community it must offer bachelor's and master's degrees. It emphasized that the major fields for the four-year school would be business, education, and governmental studies. The study warned against the great temptation to go "high brow" and thus forget the great body of young people in the state who, in the present day society, need college work that is largely vocational and technical.¹

In making this warning, the Oregon research team did not neglect the tremendous contribution that could be made in the four-year baccalaureate fields. It recommended such an extension of the College, but it recognized that the big weakness of an ambitious faculty and administrative staff would be to forget the non-baccalaureate group and overemphasize the bachelor's and advanced degrees.

This study came just after the State elections of 1964 and stretched over the legislative months of January, February and two weeks into March of 1965. Just preceding the arrival of the study team, the city of Boise had brought in metropolitan planners to try to determine how the city itself might be developed and become a true metropolitan area. Studies were made

by a San Francisco firm which pointed out that while the city had great potential, it could never achieve a metropolitan area of any real dimension unless it had a college that granted baccalaureate degrees along with professional degrees, particularly in the field of business.

As a result, the Chamber of Commerce and individuals within the Chamber were ripe for a proposal to the 1965 Legislature to enlarge the scope of Boise Junior College to eventually a State college and for the fall of 1965, to a four-year college under the control of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College. An independent committee,² spearheaded by T. H. Eberle, Senator William C. Roden and Donald M. Day, drummed up support and House Bill No. 7 was passed by the Legislature. Governor Robert E. Smylie signed it on February 6, 1965. This act provided no State financial support.

During this same identical period the Oregon study team met with faculty and administrative members of Boise Junior College to work out the transition from a junior college to a four-year institution. The law provided that any junior college could become a four-year school if it met certain financial and educational minima. The only junior college in the State that could hope to meet such requirements at this time was Boise Junior College with its own district imposing the top two years (financed largely through tuition) of a four-year program on the two years of junior college work.

March, April and May were busy times for both the administration and the faculty. Much of the work in establishing the upper division revolved around the registrar and record sections and there the fine work of Mrs. Alice Hatton aided materially. She had had almost six years to get acquainted with the College as Registrar and Director of Records and worked exceptionally well with the faculty in building the new curricula for the upper division.

A major problem was the sifting of all of the requests of the departments and divisions to expand into this upper division

and Mrs. Hatton worked well with the faculty committee headed by Jack Dalton in limiting the offerings so that they did not "fly out" in all directions. The first of those selections were largely in the fields of business, education and a general curriculum in the liberal arts emphasis.

One thing that assisted in this transition period was the excellent work done by Miss Elma Gockley who helped to fill in during the five-year period separating the work of Mrs. Hershey and Mrs. Hatton. Miss Gockley was exacting in the work she did and was available to knit together the work of the early 1950's with that of the 1960's as far as registration and records were concerned.

During the most intensive period of this study, the president was hit with a second illness which incapacitated him for a month during the early spring of 1965; in fact, his physicians stated that he must take an extended leave.

At the same time that the president was ill, the dean of faculty, Dr. A. H. Chatburn, had a major illness in his own family. His daughter, Dorothy, was in a critical condition with her life hanging in the balance for a period of six months. In spite of these problems, the College launched into its full baccalaureate program through the tremendous energy of its faculty and faculty leaders.

All this was accomplished in such a superior manner that the College was granted a Candidacy for Membership as a four-year institution in early December of 1965 by the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools and secured a permanent educational accreditation status at the Portland meeting in December of 1968.

For eighteen months after his second illness, from June 1, 1965 to December 1, 1966, the president continued his administration of Boise Junior College as it changed into the four-year status of Boise College. The first classes of those entering the upper division actually started in early June of 1965. The first graduates received their degrees in May of 1967 and the second

group in August of that same year. During these transitional years the actual enrollment of the College skyrocketed. As has been indicated elsewhere, the growth the first year after four-year status was accomplished was 40 percent with rapid growth each succeeding year, tapering off at 20 percent during the fall of 1968-69.

In the fall of 1966, the Board of Trustees suggested that the president go into a new field where he would have more time to study the needs of the College and at the same time, no longer carry the heavy burden of administration. On October 5, 1966, President Chaffee sent the following letter to the Board of Trustees of Boise College:

I am requesting a sabbatical leave (1) to study educational conditions in higher education in the countries of Western Europe, and (2) to take a much needed rest from my years of work at Boise Junior College and Boise College.

I am well into my thirty-fifth year with this institution, thirty-one of them as President of the College and four as an instructor with some administrative duties included. Over the years indicated, I have repeatedly considered a leave, but no time seemed an appropriate one. Recognizing that this condition will probably persist, I have decided that unless I want to limp around Europe on a cane, there is no time like the present. Therefore, I am requesting that the Boise College Board of Trustees grant me such a leave beginning December 1, 1966 and ending May 31, 1967.

In our earlier discussions over the past two years, I have indicated my desire to retire from my position as President on June 30, 1967, so that I may take the less onerous but important position of Chancellor on the following day, July 1. This will give me the opportunity to plan the next ten years for Boise College without the pressure and constant interruptions that accompany regular administrative responsibilities.

All requests were granted by the Board at a special meeting held on October 5, 1966. A Resolution for the same was drawn up and the following was added:

. . . That on July 1, 1967, President Chaffee be confirmed as an officer of the Board of Trustees of Boise College to assist the Board in the operation and planning to meet the educational and financial requirements of the College in the future, the exact outlines of such program to be determined at that time, Dr. Chaffee to be given a title commensurate with the duties which he will assume, such as Chancellor

Unfortunately, the duties in the position of Chancellor have not been followed to the degree contemplated. Dr. Chaffee's chief purpose as stated in this October agreement, was as an advisor to the Board and to the new president. This has been chiefly realized in the areas of growth predictions and salaries. It has not been used at all as regards academic and building growth and needs and campus development. It further developed during the absence of Dr. Chaffee that should he carry out the contracted program, the new president might be embarrassed in his administration of the College.

Valuable assistance has been given in the research field in regard to salaries as Boise College progressed from a two-year college, to a four-year college, to a State college. Its upper division cost to the student has been cut by more than 75 percent and its lower division cost to students outside the old junior college district, but within the State, by more than half. On January 1, 1969, the control of this institution passed out of the hands of the people of the community and into those of the State of Idaho, namely the State Board of Education. Of course, the total cost per student has gone up; most of this is paid by the State as is true also at Moscow and Pocatello. It was necessary that by January 1, 1969, the first step in salaries should be taken, that of placing the faculty members and employees on a par with the other State institutions of higher education, principally the University of Idaho and Idaho State University. The new salaries that have been developed over the last three years as a result of Dr. Chaffee's study and other earlier ones, have placed the faculty of this institution, except the full professor, on a par with the faculty members at Moscow and Pocatello.

Boise must have a broader horizon, not only theoretically and for public consumption, but actually in its offerings. In a real sense it needs to become a State institution though this is not yet recognized by Boise State College itself or by the two universities where it and they, in a broad sense, provide for the meeting of the State's higher education needs. Provincialism has no place either in Moscow, Pocatello, or in Boise. This

conception does not now exist in any of the three. All seem to think only of the big splurge that can be made by just one particular institution. This is epitomized by the recent drive toward new stadia at each institution where millions of dollars will be spent in building them.

Now, what of the growth of the past and the future. As a result of the legislation in 1965 the Boise College student body increased by 40 percent in 1965 over what it had been in 1964. by 30 percent in 1966 over 1965, and between 15 and 20 percent in the 1967-68 year over the previous year. Chaffee's study on enrollment growths shows that the new surge should develop within the next two years, roughly adding 50 percent to the student body, largely in the upper division where tuition costs have been pared down 75 percent because the State accepts the major portion of each student's educational cost. This study shows that this growth will come about through the following causes:

1. Change in student tuition rate from 1967 to January 1, 1969 making Boise competitive with the two Idaho universities. (Tuition rate for juniors and seniors at Boise College, regardless of residence within the State of Idaho, from basic cost by tuition compared to change over to basic cost paid by State, January 1, 1969).

2. Growth in percentage (from 30% to 70% from 1930 to 1967) of high school students going on to college (high school education no longer adequate for better jobs). This has applied largely to lower division—upper division too expensive; after January 1, this no longer applies to upper division.

3. Increase in population in Southwest Idaho and Eastern Oregon countering current declining birthrate and decrease of graduates from Boise high schools.

4. Growth in curricular offerings, e.g. in health, medicine, education, law and business.

5. Completion of Interstate Highway and Couplet from Oregon to Boise Airport in 1970 to campus via Broadway,

shortening the time and easing the trip from Canyon County cities to the campus.

6. Possible increase of Federal assistance in growing professional fields, e.g. health and medical courses in the next few years. (This will cut cost by State and also by student).

7. The adding of graduate school, e.g. in business and education.

8. Growth in prestige will increase the number of residents and nonresidents entering Boise College.³

Another bill adopted by the 1965 Legislature that widely affected the growth of Boise Junior College was House Bill No. 13—the County Tuition Aid Bill. Through this legislation, every high school graduate living within the State of Idaho in a county where there was no junior college, received \$225.00 from his county. This cut his tuition of \$370.63 to \$145.63 a semester or \$291.26 a year. This resulted in a student growth at Boise Junior College from within the State of Idaho but outside Ada County, or 217 additional students over the 651 of the year before, or a growth of 33 percent.

From December 1, 1966 to June 1, 1967, Willis L. Gottenberg was Acting President while President Chaffee was on his sabbatical leave. During these six months he continued the transition program and gave unstintingly of himself, turning a vibrant institution over to the new president, Dr. John B. Barnes.

Dr. Barnes left his duties as President of Arizona Western College, a county public junior college at Yuma, on June 1. He immediately began a year of making himself known by speeches to various public bodies in Southwest Idaho. His formal inauguration took place in early December 1967 and he set to work on a program to add new buildings to the campus to accommodate the skyrocketing enrollment.

In early 1967, the legislature passed a bill making the four-year college in Boise a State college to be known as Boise State College. Governor Don Samuelson signed this bill and

as a result, there were 443 juniors and 239 seniors registered in the fall term of 1968-69, anticipating by one semester the lower tuition that they would pay for the second semester. In the second semester when a drop in students is usually expected, there were 607 juniors and 376 seniors making a total increase of 301 in the second semester of the 1968-69 year. There was an increase of 449 students in the upper division over the previous 1967-68 year.

¹Bureau of Educational Research, School of Education, University of Oregon, *A Study of the Requirements for Higher Education in the Area Served by Boise Junior College, 1965-1980.* pp.12-13.

²A Committee for a Four-year College.

³Chaffee, Eugene B. *Growth of Enrollments for period from 1967 to 1975 at Boise College.* p.2.

Postlog

CHAPTER XXVI

The college at Boise is on its way. Compared with most human institutions, this one is only beginning and will develop far beyond the dreams of those who contemplated it and those engaged in its early years of existence. The College originated through the need for higher educational possibilities for the young people in this area who were finishing up their secondary school work and needed additional education but lacked the finances.

If it was needed in 1932, it is needed even more in 1970. The city of Boise has tripled in population since the beginning of the College, and the number of students graduating from high schools in Ada County is five times as great as when Bishop Barnwell opened the school 38 years ago. Society has so changed in these years that a far greater number of young people require a college education than was true almost 40 years ago; hence a greater percentage are going on to college.

The economic and educational system is such that colleges are no longer located in rural areas and small towns, but must be connected with large urban areas and draw on them if they are to educate the young people who will, in the main, be working in such urban institutions immediately after graduation. Also,

the very nature of our changing institutions in this decade requires that most businesses must have higher educational institutions near them if they are to keep up with the changing times. The time has long since passed when a person may receive a college education outside the community in which he goes to work on commencement day.

Boise Junior College was founded on the base that it should be an institution working with the community and taking the product of the community school system as its student base. If this were not visible to many Boiseans when Dr. Leonard V. Koos began his study in 1930, it was certainly understood by people connected with the Boise Independent School District, Superintendent Dienst and the School Board.

Colleges have accepted the view that they must serve the community in which they exist as well as the students who attend. The separation of town and gown were things of the past in 1932 even if many Boiseans may not have recognized this fact. In earlier decades, it was thought desirable to have young people away from an urban area. This was regarded as providing an opportunity for them to think in what could possibly be termed a monastic society. The student was supposed to be away from all the evils of the city; hence in a State like Idaho, all the higher institutions, with the exception of Idaho Technical at Pocatello, were located in small towns of under two thousand population at the time of their foundings.

Of course, another reason that colleges were no longer located in rural sections was because of the tremendous growth of cities. For the new members of a population who would be going to these cities immediately after graduation from college education would be acquired in an urban atmosphere.

The junior college, then, was to become truly a community college with all the problems and satisfactions that went with the urban community.

The first Board of Trustees that headed the College after it left the Episcopal Church's sponsorship was composed entirely

of a group of men vitally connected with the life of the city. These people came from law, banking, insurance, and urban department stores. They worked together to provide education for the young people of the city.

Of course, the institution's being born during the low period of the Depression made everyone aware of the fact that an education must be acquired near the homes of the majority of the students if they were going to be able to attend such an institution in the 1930's.

The very fact that the Chamber of Commerce was willing to take on the sponsorship of such a college after the two-year trial period by the Episcopal Church had ended was, in a sense, the realization of the need for community education above the high school.

Today, the College exists because a growing number of citizens recognized that there must be higher education for the youth and adults of the Boise community. It is true that at first the number was very small, but by 1934 it was certainly evident to most of the 175 students who had attended the College and also to their parents that this type of a college must live. Still, in 1934 the community's understanding of higher education was not enough for them to develop a college that would be tax supported. It took five more years for this concept to permeate the minds of adults and young people before a serious attempt was made to found such a tax supported institution. The vote in 1939, both in the election to form the District and the one to bond it for new buildings, showed that the idea was a dominating one by the time the people of the Boise area ended the fourth decade of the 20th century.

As one looks back on this scene, he is reminded that it compares very closely to the growth of a river. Support comes from many tributaries, usually from far-seeing individuals e.g. Bishop Barnwell, Mr. Haga, Mr. Driscoll and others, and finally develops into a mighty river toward the end of the stream as

other citizens join in supporting it. This is then concentrated in one mighty channel.

When the author remembers the feeble support that the College had in the first years of its existence and then sees the tremendous support it has now almost 40 years later, he is truly convinced that a fine idea will, with supporting action, eventually grow into an outstanding fact.

People who opposed the College in 1932 became its greatest supporters by 1950. All of this support did not come at one time but the [necessary] support did come at each period of the College's development. Provincialism was swept aside due largely to three factors: the splendid and continuing work of the College's faculty and administration, the growing and necessary backing of the city's business and professional men, and finally, the realization within the State of Idaho that it is necessary for an outstanding college to be recognized and supported if the young people of the State are to be developed into their justified future capabilities.

In summarizing, let us trace the growth of the College as it exists today. First, the need for such an institution was recognized by a few educators in the period around 1910 to 1920; then there was a stagnant decade in the twenties when little was done until the end of this period. At that time, a Board of Trustees of the Independent School District recognized the need for at least a study in this field. Next came the true step into higher education by the Episcopal Church of Idaho under the leadership of Bishop Barnwell. This existed for only two years as far as control was concerned, but for an additional five as far as providing the plant and facilities was concerned. By that time, the people of the community had indicated their belief in the growth of such a college and were willing to reach into their pockets for tax dollars to found the Boise Junior College District.

This was to grow for the next decade, until 1950, into a district made larger by annexation and by public acceptance

which spread into the neighboring communities of Meridian and Nampa. In spite of another war and the threat of future wars, the decade of the 1950's proved that this college was essential not only to the people of the city but also to those of other towns and counties around Boise.

Boise had the vision to build dormitories for these people, to take on the extra expense of a science building and gymnasium, and to prepare for the addition of a library—all this before any real support came from the State itself.

By the mid-sixties, the State was willing to allow other counties to be taxed so that students from those counties could attend the Boise institution. In the same legislature, there was also the recognition that this area should be allowed to add two more years to the junior college and form a four-year institution granting baccalaureate degrees.

As we hail the end of the decade of the sixties, it is apparent that this institution will grow and become, in every sense, a State institution, in fact one of the larger ones. It will be the basis of education for young people and also for the continuing education of business and professional people—an education that will hopefully continue throughout their lives, at least until the days of their retirement.

Here, then, within the short space of 40 years, an institution has been born, gone through its adolescence and has moved into maturity. Its influence has become greater and greater with each year that passes and instead of being primarily local, it is now recognized as not only a State institution but as a contributing force to national education.

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Appendix A

COLLEGE TRUSTEES

BJC INC.		BJC DISTRICT ¹ AND BOISE COLLEGE ²		
6/34 to 3/43	O. O. Haga	4/39 to 3/43	(Dist.) *	Deceased
6/34 to 11/35	Bishop M. S. Barnwell			
6/34	J. L. Eberle (First meeting only)			
	Chrm. Boise Public Schools			
1/46 to 6/53	J. L. Eberle			
6/34 to 3/37	E. A. Crooks			
6/34 to 9/38	J. L. Driscoll	4/39 to 9/39 3/43 to 2/50	(Dist.) *	Resigned Resigned
	Chrm. Boise Public Schools			
6/34 to 2/39	B. W. Oppenheim			
6/34 to 9/50	Mrs. Alfred Budge, Sr.	4/39 to 9/50	(Dist.) *	Resigned
6/34 to 4/43	J. J. Chapman	4/39 to 4/43	(Dist.) *	Deceased
11/35 to 12/41	Bishop Frederick Bartlett			
3/37 to 6/53	Harry Yost			
9/38 to 8/40	R. W. York			
	Chrm. Boise Public Schools			
2/39 to 12/60	Ed D. Baird	4/39 to 12/60	(Dist.) *	Resigned
8/40 to 11/41	A. J. Gamble			
	Chrm. Boise Public Schools			
1/46 to 6/53	Theo. Wegener			
1/46 to 6/53	Joe W. Crowe			

Appendix A (Continued)

BJC INC.

7/45 to 9/46 John P. Tate
Chrm. Boise Public Schools
8/57 to Present John P. Tate
9/46 to 6/53 Carl Bowden
Chrm. Boise Public Schools

BJC DISTRICT¹ AND BOISE COLLEGE²

8/57 to Present	(Dist. & BC)
9/39 to 4/50 Harry W. Morrison	(Dist.) Resigned
9/43 to 9/45 Dean Calvin Barkow	(Dist.) Resigned
9/45 to 8/57	(Dist.) Resigned
2/50 to Present	(Dist. & BC)
4/50 to 1/60	(Dist.) Resigned
9/50 to 7/65	(Dist. & BC) Resigned
1/60 to Present	(Dist. & BC) Resigned
12/60 to 12/65	(Dist. & BC) Resigned
7/65 to Present	(BC)
12/65 to Present	(BC)

¹Legally, Boise Junior College District continues until all building bonds have reached maturity.

²Boise College terminated on December 31, 1968 when it was superseded by Boise State College.

* Appointed by Governor Bottorffsen from April 1939 to September 1939.

**Retired as a result of action taken by the members of the Boise Junior College Inc. Association on June 16, 1953. From that time hence, members of its board would automatically be those elected to the Boise Junior College District Board.

Appendix B

STUDENT BODY PRESIDENTS

1932-33	Kenneth Robertson	1952-53	Rex Fraser
1933-34	George Taylor	1953-54	Gerald Crandall
1934-35	William Joyce	1954-55	Bob Fulwyler
1935-36	David Bisby	1955-56	Roderick Walston
1936-37	Albert Bush	1956-57	Gleora Spackman
1937-38	Gilbert Meffan	1957-58	Ted Landers
1938-39	Eleanor Burns	1958-59	John McNeil
1939-40	Jay Collins	1959-60	Barry Bloom
1940-41	Richard Armstrong	1960-61	Cal Colberg
1941-42	Hilton Dick	1961-62	Robert Swanson (1st semester)
1942-43	Charles Richards		Sheila Gates (2nd semester)
1943-44	Robert Packham		
1944-45	Richard Parker	1962-63	Howard Mylander
1945-46	Fred Reich	1963-64	John Hallvik
1946-47	Harry Rowe	1964-65	Craig Heilman
1947-48	Fred Athanasakas	1965-66	Frank Frantz
1948-49	John Elorriaga	1966-67	William K. Ilett
1949-50	By Erstad	1967-68	Ernest Weber
1950-51	Mac Wright	1968-69	Dyke Nally
1951-52	Robert Bakes	1969-70	Jack Arbaugh

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How wonderful that the man whose name for so long was synonymous with Boise College should write the history of its first 38 years. Let no one doubt that the growth of the "idea" came from the mind, heart and spirit of Eugene B. Chaffee, who served as president of Boise Junior College and Boise College for 31 of those 38 years.



Boise Junior College never ceased to move ahead. President Chaffee saw to that. His institution was always in the forefront. It never fell behind. Under him the College became a community institution; a part of the life of Boise and Southwestern Idaho. Because it was an integral part of the community, he was able to keep the College abreast of its building needs, with the taxpayers whole-heartedly approving the bond issues to finance those needs. President Chaffee had the full confidence of all of the trustees who served Boise College. In truth, he and the trustees never wavered in the onward task of continued creation of the institution ultimately to become Boise State College.

Perhaps it was easy for Eugene Chaffee to envision what Boise College was to become, because he was a part of the community, its land, and its social and educational structures. He graduated from Boise High School, and taught in the rural schools of Meridian and Ustick before he joined the new, glimmering "idea" of Boise Junior College as an instructor in 1932. He seemed to know instinctively what was best for the young students who came to the College, and they grew in ever increasing numbers. President Chaffee's competence in junior college administration was recognized nationally. He served over the years as a president, vice president and director of the American Association of Junior Colleges. He served two terms as president of the Northwest Association of Junior Colleges.

The "idea" will continue to grow as Boise State College and as an institution of force and vigor. But let it be known it was Eugene B. Chaffee who got the "idea" off and running.

JOHN CORLETT