Positions Frozen, Tenure Tightened

In a move to prepare Boise State for possible budget cuts, university President John Keiser placed a freeze on vacant positions last week.

The action affects all full-time and permanent part-time positions, except those funded by special grants or private funds.

Personnel decisions will be based on the "alternate budget" that was prepared for the State Board of Education in December. That document lists in detail how the university will manage budgets that are 100, 95, and 90 percent of the current level.

Keiser said positions that are not eliminated under the 90 percent level of the alternate budget plan can be refiled after written justification from the appropriate vice-president.

But positions that are "targeted" for elimination are frozen.

Keiser added that if a --acy occurs in a position not scheduled for elimination, the university will transfer personnel from "targeted" spots rather than hire new replacements.

In another personnel action, Keiser said he would not consider applications for early tenure this year. In the past, Boise State has frequently granted tenure after three years to faculty with experience.

Tenure is considered.

Tenure tightening

We are in danger of being tenured up," Keiser said in a memo to the universities it controls.

The State Board of Education has established a 75 percent tenure quota for the States it controls.

Personnel decisions will be based on "targeted" spots rather than hire new replacements.

The action affects all full-time and part-time faculty members.

The State Board of Education has established a 75 percent tenure quota for the universities it controls.

With 60 percent of its 238 faculty already tenured, Keiser said Boise State would reach that quota within two years.

The 24 faculty recommended for tenure, nine had been at BSU for five years.

"I always have been an advocate of tenure as a method of buttressing academic quality, for it provides a way to judge, keep, and protect its best practitioners.

We simply must keep some tenure slots open in the future in the interest of academic flexibility. Further, in my judgement, the concept of tenure itself is endangered if some action is not taken now," Keiser said.

Pavilion Space Trimmed

Judged during a "value engineering" session with consultants to be about $3 million too expensive and 40,000 square feet too large, Boise State's multipurpose pavilion got slightly trimmed this month.

To bring the building down to the $14 million budget, features such as a sports medicine laboratory, dance studio, general locker rooms, and visiting coaches' lockers were eliminated. Some of those will be housed in the present gymnasium.

Other parts of the building, such as weight rooms, were shrunk.

In several cases, the building will be more expensive.

Still intact, however, is the basic seating capacity of 9,700. An upper balcony can be added later, which will push seating to 12,000.

The building will still house six handball courts, a day care center, student organization offices, an auxiliary gymnasium, a jogging track, offices for coaches, and other rooms for officials, performers and visiting athletic teams.

Also untouched, according to architect

BSU Awaits Budget Decision

Boise State and her supporters watched and waited this month as the legislature worked itself through some tough money questions before it could get to the business of setting budgets for Fiscal 1980.

Slowed by one percent and state employee salary questions, the Joint Finance Appropriations Committee began setting some of the smaller budgets last week.

The committee could work its way to the education budget, which is one of the last considered, by the first or second week in March.

Report Probes Attrition, Makes Recommendations

"Dropping out of college is a little like the weather; something everyone talks about but no one does anything about. This ... is reflected in much of the research on dropouts, which has focused 'sensational, describing, and classifying than on seeking solutions to the problem."

-Alexander W. Astin, Preventing Students from Dropping Out

During the past ten academic years (1966-77) Boise State has experienced an average increase in enrollments of 10.17 percent per year. At the same time, withdrawals have increased even more rapidly resulting in an average annual increase of 19.62 percent," says Dr. Patricia Patterson, D. Devine of Attrition at Boise State University, a report released in December.

"At this time," she says, "BSU enrollments are increasing at a decreasing rate. The withdrawals are increasing at an increasing rate."

The study, authorized by the BSU administration in 1976, attempts to provide recommendations for Boise State to follow in dealing with the student attrition rise.

An attrition survey to gather information on the problem was sent out during 1978 to a sample population of students who had withdrawn or who had not returned to BSU during spring and fall semesters of 1977 and spring, 1978. Following are excerpts from that study:

The mailing included 1,600 students who had completely withdrawn from Boise State during three semesters included for the survey, and 2,667 who did not return or were 'no-shows' after applying for admission. The total sample of 4,287 included both resident and nonresident students.

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"A profile of a drop-out derived from this data is a single male, commuting from a surrounding community, most likely a freshman, enrolled part-time and an Idaho resident."

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The second class of students surveyed were those who did not re-register or enroll after application for admission. General characteristics of the drop-outs indicate that the majority are part-time students (68.6 percent) who do not live in the Boise area (64.2 percent), are probably female and in the freshman class (42.95 percent), and who are most often single (65.2 percent). The profile of a stop-out differs little from the drop-out except that they are more often female than male."

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**FOCUS 2**

**Musicians Tour North**

One hundred Boise State University music students will perform in concert for five Idaho and Washington audiences during the annual BSU spring music tour March 5-10.

A concert in the BSU Gymnasium March 5 at 6:15 p.m. will open the tour, which includes five workshop sessions for secondary students featuring WRKU; BSU Concert Band, Mastering Musicians, jazz, percussion and vocal jazz ensembles.

Other tour performances are scheduled March 6 at Weiser High School; March 7, Charleston High School; March 8, Moscow High School; and March 10, West Valley High School, Spokane. The road concerts will all begin at 8 p.m.

Opening the concert programs will be the Meistersingers under the direction of Wilber D. Elliott, Music Department chairman, with selections ranging from early Renaissance works to present day synthesizer tape accompanied numbers.

Two highlights will be the eight-piece sacred selection "Song of Hope," by John Nee Beck, and "Tantigas," an electrifying composition by Hanley Jackson.

The 30-piece concert band directed by Mel Shelton will perform the contemporary "Symphony No. 3 for Band" by Gibbons, popular selections from "Star Wars," and a technical showpiece, "The Flight of the Bumble Bee," featuring the clarinet section.

**Studio Sound**

The "studio sound" of the second half of the concert will include a potpourri of contemporary music from film soundtrack "Welcome Piece" by Michael Udow, the Percussion Ensemble directed by Dr. John Baldwin will explore African rhythms underneath a variety of musical sounds performed by members of instrumental and vocal jazz ensembles.

The BSU Jazz Ensemble directed by Michael Samball will play music from big band libraries of Count Basie, Stan Kenton, Woody Herman, Maynard Ferguson, and the new and energetic Toshiko Akiyoshi-Lew Tabackin Big Band.

The Vocal Jazz Ensemble featuring sopranos Dana Morelock and Rose Akiyoshi-Lew Tabackin will then join the Jazz Ensemble in "In the Mood," arranged by Kirby Shaw. Dr. Gerald Schroeder will direct a bass marimba, probably the only one of its kind in the Northwest, will be used.

A bass marimba, probably the only one of its kind in the Northwest, will be used. This is the responsibility of the Meistersinger Percussion Ensemble arrangement of the rock tune "Queen Be." The finale, "Hear Your Voice Again," set by Los Angeles studio arranger Richard Kirtland will feature all the performing groups from BSU.

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**BSU Installs New Phones**

By month's end, the old Centrex telephone system which easily overloaded and had nearly reached its capacity for new numbers will be a thing of the past, replaced by a new "Dimension" system.

Once the bugs are worked out, the new $60,000 set of phones will be more efficient, require less maintenance, and save money, according to Gordon Philpott, director of administrative services.

The principal savings will come through the use of five WATS lines that will be used for off-state long distance calls. The Center system long-distance rates were higher because those calls were all operator assisted.

Phillips added that billing will be more accurate because every call will be recorded by extension number.

The new phones come with a range of services that weren't possible under the old system, which was installed when the school opened as a junior college and has been built up over the years.

Now most phones on campus will be able to transmit visual messages for automatic callback if the line is busy, and handle conference calls, all features that are standard.

The only part of Boise State's phone system that won't be replaced are those located in the main building and in the married student housing on Boise Avenue. All together, about 1,400 phones will be converted to the "Dimension" system.

St. Luke's Hospital, Idaho Power Company, and Idaho State University are also using the system.

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**Reading Course Set for KAIID**

Boise State University and KAIID television will combine to offer a special course on reading and study skills this spring.

Students can register through the BSU Center for Continuing Education. The series of 10 half-hour programs will begin on Feb. 28 and continue through May.

Topics covered will include vocabulary development, memory, concentration, note-taking, and study techniques.

Each program will be broadcast twice weekly, at 6:30 p.m. and 11:30 a.m. Saturdays.

Moderator and instructor for the two-credit course will be Dr. William Kirtland, director of Boise State's Reading Education Center. He will be assisted by seven other BSU professors.

The course is aimed at currently enrolled high school students, housewives who might return to college or those who cannot easily attend classes on campus.

It is designed to help students become more effective in the reading and study skills needed to succeed in college work.

Kirtland says:

Fees for the class are $50. A study guide, "BSU Library: Life in 80a," is also available.

The reading and study skills class began in 1976 at BSU. Since then it has grown in five sections, and has been offered at the Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho State Penitentiary, and the bilingual multicultural program in Nampa.

Students interested can contact Kirtland or the Center for Continuing Education for more information about the televised course.

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**Foster Class**

For Magic Valley residents a four week course "Training Foster Parents to Handle Kids' Behavior" will be conducted at the Department of Health and Welfare Office, 701 Pensacola St. in Twin Falls, March 7, 14, 21, and 28, from 7:30 to 9:30 p.m.

Further information about registration may be obtained from Erma Sharpshir, at the Twin Falls Health and Welfare Office, 724-6000.

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**Pavilion Cut**

(Continued from page 1)

liaison committee chairman Dr. Richard Bullington are sound and lighting systems, "Music of America," "Music of Latin America," and "Music of the Sahara," conducted at the University of Idaho, Moscow, at 1:30 p.m. in the Student Union Building and at Idaho State University, Pocatello, at 1:30 p.m. in the Business Building.

Complete copies of the proposed regulations are on file at the reference desk at the BSU Library and of the information for all employees.

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**Sociology Professor Studies Attrition at BSU**

(Continued from page 1)

Responsible for 13.2 percent was the lack of mention.

"Of the other two, one area does hold potential for correction. This is the responsibility of the full-time student, 1.38 percent people who indicated that a major or minor responsibility in this issue.

The final portion of the survey attempted to determine those aspects of the campus environment students felt most satisfied.

Among those items respondents rated Library Service, Library Housing and Dining, and Financial Aid the students were the most satisfied.

"The remainder that the relationship between job and financial needs of former students looms large in their decision. In the BSU total graduation, data also reveal that sudden financial problems are more significant to the full-time student than the part-time student."

"Those responsibilities appear to play an important role in a decision to drop out or stay in school. There is little difference between the fall and part-time students as to their respon­dent responses. However, child care seems to be more of a problem for the part-timers."

"Comparative analysis of respondents who cited home responsibility as a reason to leave when related to their major yielded the following pattern: Home responsibility was a factor more often in the School of Health Science than Arts and Sciences. Arts and Sciences majors mentioned home responsibility more frequently than majors in the Schools of Business and Education. One might expect this because of the greater number of women enrolled in the programs of the Schools of Arts and Sciences and Health Sciences. The responses focusing on home responsibilities were more frequently made by women than men respondents."

Aspects that were viewed as less satisfying to respondents from all schools in the University include: the grading system, course content, and class schedule.

"Vo-Tech Reasons Differ"

"Some reasons identified by the students who left programs in the Vocational Technical majors indicated program problems, as evidenced by lower degrees of satisfaction, that were not as important to respondents from other schools. Among the aspects that did not satisfy were: extra-curricu­lar activities, cultural and social oppor­tunities, recreational facilities, pre­employment information and the quality of the students."
Inflation Takes Bite Out of Library Funds

by Larry Burke

Like their counterparts across the nation, Boise State's librarians are worried because rising costs have cut acquisitions and reduced service to students.

Evidence that the problem is beyond the taking stages came last month in a memo from university librarian Tom Brown, who said Boise State must "identify with a possible view toward budget increase of standing orders for books.

Brown hinted that it will be difficult to stop the acquisitions decline that BSU has experienced in the last few years. Even with "a best of all worlds" budget increase of 10 percent, BSU still couldn't buy as many books and periodicals as it did in 1978, he said.

The reason for the pinch, explained Brown, is simple: inflation is outpacing budget increases.

National statistics bring Brown's generalization into sharp focus. The Chronicle of Higher Education reports that the costs of books and periodicals has risen faster than the average price of books more per year.

The Higher Education Price Index shows that since 1971, the average annual increase for total college costs has been 8.1 percent. But, in that same period yearly prices for periodicals went up 11.5 percent and books rose 11.6 percent.

The Chronicle also reports that members of the Association of Research Libraries spent 10.7 percent more last year than they did the year before, but added only 3 percent more to their collections.

Some BSU Numbers

Boise State acquisitions librarian Tom Leonard has some figures of his own to buttress those statistics.

From 1967 to 1977, the purchasing power of the dollar has been cut in half because the average price of books more than doubled, from $8.77 to $18.03, he said.

In a comparison made last year, BSU librarians determined that the 1976-79 acquisitions budget of $238,000 was worth 20 percent less than the 1972-73 budget of $290,000.

In fact, the number of books acquired each year declined during this period from 15,568 to 15,500.

Inflation in book prices is not the sole factor for that drop, says Brown. Another major cause has been the shift of expenditures from books to periodicals.

Costs for periodicals are rising much faster than books, which means more of the budget must go to subscriptions just to maintain the status quo.

For example, Leonard cited one biology journal that went from $400 to $1,200 this year and another in mathematics that jumped from $240 to $500.

Another reason for the budget shift is that more periodicals are needed to support programs that were added during BSU's growth years. Since 1976 periodical subscriptions have nearly doubled, said Leonard.

"We can adjust our book purchasing patterns once we are informed about next year's budget," Brown said.

But efforts to identify periodicals for cancellation will be extremely time consuming because of the greater investment per title and because of the great range of needs those materials fulfill.

The library presently subscribes to nearly 3,200 periodical titles. In his memo, Brown asked departments to take a hard look at needs and attempt to identify for possible elimination enough titles to reduce the overall financial commitment by up to 80 percent in order to prepare for the possibility of a major loss in funding.

He added that it is unknown exactly what the book-periodical mix will be or how many must be canceled. But he did say cut should be based on how important the materials are to BSU programs.

Costs would be replaced, said. Many expensive journals and indexes like the 6,500 Chemical Abstracts, are absolutely necessary but if the faculty can't possibly stay current in their fields and students won't be able to research topics thoroughly.

Another problem with cutting periodicals, Brown said, is that it can result in an uneven collection. If a subscription is dropped one year and added again later, the collection loses continuity. It is the library's aim to be able to provide students with as much quality as possible.

Personnel Pinch

As serious as the acquisitions pinch is, Brown said the library is also vulnerable on the personnel front.

Critical to the library's operation is the small staff of 30 full-time employees who make up for 18-20 full-time equivalents. Most of these students are funded by a federal program, or what Brown calls "soft money" that doesn't come out of the library appropriation.

The kinds of things we do to stay alive depends on their support," he added.

Our circulation increased over 70 percent in the last seven years, and the increasing reference service has been even greater. We've handled that with less than two new classified employees.

As budgets grow tighter and inflation increases, can the library continue to meet faculty and student needs?

"As we examine the library's overall program, we realize our efforts to serve students and faculty often fall short of what they are trying to do, however, and we feel the university is doing its best to support us.

"Nevertheless, with students facing the possibility of even lower funding in the immediate future, we are fearful that we will not be able to meet the minimum needs of BSU's educational programs," Brown said.

Media Man

Boise State's University Educational Media Services, a $1 million-a-year production specialist: Ken Hyde, formerly with the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, has been here since late January.

Hyde, 39, holds a BA from the University of Maine and an M.Ed degree from Utah State University. He will coordinate the media aids that will be used by BSU teachers.

INFLATION IS taking its toll on university libraries, causing BSU to begin a careful evaluation of both book and periodical needs in case reductions are necessary.

... Lists Ten Suggestions to Improve Problem

cally reviewed to ensure availability of required major courses as well as during the day. It may be necessary to consider 'non-traditional' scheduling. For example, improving offerings, split-semester in the evening with different start times, weekend courses, and concentrated blocks.

2. Contact with faculty can be increased with attention to office hours, attempting to accommodate both full-time and part-time students. This will require scheduling and staggering - some in the morning and some in the afternoon. This system is especially important for students who are enrolled in night courses only. This may be inconvenient, but it would reduce the level of dissatisfaction about contact with teachers.

3. Academic calendars and course descriptions should be made by the academic and vocational schools to bridge the gap between them. This may well require more flexible scheduling of vocational technical curriculum to facilitate increased interaction between students and faculty, participation in college activities, and a sense of belonging.

4. Course content should be continually reviewed for timely coverage. Most materials would benefit faculty to receive feedback from students early in the semester by some form of early course evaluation.

5. The variety, availability, and accessibility of the books and materials that are needed must be widely publicized. Every effort should be made to inform students and potential students that help is at hand. This effort should include informing the faculty about the programs of aid offered, application procedures, and any specific restrictions. In addition, the financial aid brochure issued Spring, 1978 should be widely distributed to students on campus, or easily available, in the Student Union Building, residence halls, administrative and departmental offices.

6. Notice of coming events should be more widely publicized. Sometimes the event is over before the information 'leaks out.' This could include increased use of the Information Services Office, and the Arbiter, public service announcements on TV and radio and timely circulation of pertinent information to faculty and staff.

7. The University should actively support the retention of the day-care facilities available and encourage the development of more services. The prospects of attracting mature women with preschool children would be markedly improved if we had an inexpensive alternative for child care.

8. Information should be added to the student master file to indicate receipt of a diploma, certificate or degree. This can be coordinated through the Registrar's office where applications for graduation are filed.

9. There should be a procedure developed to allow students in graduate programs to be continuously enrolled during thesis research. Often times a graduate is not ready to enroll for thesis credits yet is actively working on a thesis.

10. The procedure to re-enter the University after a semester away is exactly like the original application procedures, the student fills out all of the forms and the process begins. It would be greatly simplified if we provided an abbreviated form for the 'stop-out' student to use to get back into the system. A simple IBM card could be used. This would reduce the number of forms (a headache to many) and cut the administrative cost to get the student back into the system.

A steering committee led by Dr. Ken Hollenbaugh has been appointed to study the enrollment retention rate at BSU. The committee is now reviewing this report, as well as examining systems used at other universities.
Eclipse!

by Larry Burke

The Big Butte Community Hall is about to be invaded.

On Feb. 26, that social gathering place for the wheat farmers of central Idaho will be packed to the brim with Boise State students and scientists out to do a little window shopping.

They'll come to that remote spot on Highway 65, halfway between Cottonwood and Kamiah, with their vans packed full of computers, telescopes, cameras and other gadgets.

Safely headquartered in the hall, they'll begin an eager countdown toward totality, the point at which they've anticipated for years — the eclipse of the sun.

But why Big Butte, where they isn't even a bar for scientists to drown sorrows if clouds interfere with their hopes?

There are a couple of reasons, says BSU astronomer-eclipse expert John Allen, who drove all over the West looking for a good site to view the spectacle.

For one, Big Butte's spacious community hall was the best suited to headquarter the expedition's people and after a total eclipse.

It's also possible they will be able to see those points of light around the sun thatscientists will probably get in their cars and start driving as fast as they can east.

As early as 7:11 a.m., the rushing shadow of the moon will darken so much that chickens won't roost.

Unfortunately, most people who observe the Feb. 26 solar eclipse will lack the spectacular event in their memory and then go about their business.

But for Boise State University professor Russ Campbell and Campbell High School teacher Duane Warn, the eclipse will be serious business indeed.

Scientists Hunt Elusive Shadows

Scientists will also study the mysterious "shadow bands" that dance across the ground just before and after a total eclipse.

The coming solar eclipse can be every bit as dangerous as it is spectacular, according to BSU astronomer John Allen.

There is a risk of serious eye damage for those foolishly enough to look at the partial eclipse without proper filters or viewing devices.

Even the 1.6 percent sliver of sun that will shine in Boise at the high point of the eclipse is enough to cause serious eye burns and even blindness, Allen says.

The only safe time to view the eclipse without protection is when it is through a simple viewing box. When pointed at the sun, the sun disappears. Then they can safely look at the reflected image, rather than directly at the sun.

The safest way he suggests to view the eclipse is through a simple viewing box that can be built at home. All that is necessary is a cardboard tube, some tape, a plain cardboard box. When pointed at the sun, the sun disappears.

Most people who observe the eclipse will lack the spectacular event in their memory and then go about their business.

Unfortunately, most people in Idaho will see only a partial eclipse, thus missing the corona, diamond ring, and other curiosities that will occur at Big Butte and other places between Wallace and McCall where the eclipse is total.

In Boise, for example, the partial eclipse will begin at 8:11 a.m. and end at 10:28 a.m. By 9:16 a.m. it will be at the highest point, with 98.4 percent of the sun blocked by the moon. Then the sun's power will be only one-fifth of normal.

According to the moon's rough surface will will, depending how far north they are, people in the rest of the state will see at least a 95 percent eclipse, says Allen.

By about 10:30 a.m., the eclipse will pass through Idaho to Montana, North Dakota and into Canada, and people in the Northwest will have to wait until the next century to see it again.

Eclipse dangerous, so watch it properly

The safest way he suggests to view the eclipse is through a simple viewing box that can be built at home. All that is required is some tape, a plain cardboard box, and binoculars or a telescope.

Those are their chances! "Slim," says Warn.

"We think we're prepared this time... at least that makes it exciting," adds Campbell.

And if this one doesn't work out, well, there's another eclipse scheduled for 1980 in Africa.
Dear Uncle,

Two months ago Dick Rapp worried that his Career and Financial Aids office didn’t have enough staff to process the mountains of money and paperwork that would result after the federal government liberalized its requirements for grants and loans.

Now Rapp isn’t sure when the money will arrive, if ever.

The Federal Funding Act passed Congress last fall to the blare of trumpets. Educational opportunities would open up for thousands of new students who could now qualify for aid, the news reports said.

But since then, the program has turned into a political football that might come through the game so deflated that it isn’t recognizable. Just how much money is appropriated to fund the legislation is anybody’s guess.

While Uncle Sam is debating, thousands of students and their parents are laying out their financial strategy for another fall. All Rapp and the rest of the nation’s financial aid officers can do is refer to their Uncle’s eccentric habits for help, if they can find the time.

Like waitresses in an all-night diner, Rapp and his colleagues get the blame for recipes that Uncle doesn’t follow.

"Every article I get from them makes things more confusing. I tell parents and students what the government tells us, and then by the rules have changed," Rapp says with a hollow laugh.

Still, we can’t compete with Uncle. At least in this case, the good things he buys with his money makes it well worth the wait.

More for Work-Study

Speaking of financial aid (see above editorial), if we had the ear of a Congresseman, we would ask him to pressure Uncle to put into the work-study program that pays the wages of students who work for universities in a variety of jobs.

There is a myth in this that work-study brings. First and foremost, it provides work for students who need money to get through college. Second, it gives students work experience and contacts that really can’t be measured in dollar values.

Third, work-study gives the student a proprietary interest in the school, at least in the fact that he contributes labor and his work becomes even more important as full-time staff is reduced.

It is an unspoken reality (don’t tell the unions) that Boise State, and probably every other university in America, would run quite a bit rougher if it weren’t for work-study students dutifully on the job. In this era of tight budgets, their work becomes even more important as full-time staff is reduced.

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Phone Frustration

The old country switchboard operator once played by Lily Tomlin would probably snap her wires if she had to sit at the controls of Boise State’s new phone system.

The push-button, ultramodern "Dimension" system has arrived, complete with mysterious bleeps, buzzes, star 7’s and star 4’s. It’s proven to be a natural place for these offices, and the personnel in them is always charged off to the single fact that BSU has more potential than any other university in the conference or in the region. "Problems" with athletics and with funding are routine with university presidents, and are in no way unanticipated or discouraging. What is distinctive here is the fact that the overall potential of BSU is a general perception shared by the faculty, students, and the community of Boise. It is that inevitable vision which frequently hear is, "Are you sorry you came?"

I am pleased with my decision to come to BSU for the very reasons I gave in 1978. Basically, they can be reduced to the realizing the potential of BSU, and are in no way unanticipated or discouraging. What is distinctive here is the fact that the overall potential of BSU is a general perception shared by the faculty, students, and the community of Boise. It is that inevitable vision which will see us through the trough created by the first years of the "one percent." Of course, there will be some difficult decisions to make in the next months and years. I made three last week which may many may see as inconsistent with my answer to the "democratic decision-making" question one year ago.

Those three decisions include my refusal to consider the faculty recommended by departments and deans for tenure who had not completed a full five-year probationary period. Of the 24 faculty recommended to me for tenure, only half had been here the full five years. Most of the 15 proposed for "early tenure" undoubtedly deserved it, and I will, believe, receive tenure in due course. Unfortunately, if I had accepted all BSU, Boise percentage of tenure would jump 7 percent, from 60 percent to 77 percent, and give us only one more year before the Board’s quota of 75 percent was reached.

This, I believe, is intolerable. At the same time, the university’s future depends upon coming to grips with its personnel system in a way which will assure our faculty of professional treatment. That is a problem which must be understood by legislators and departmental chairmen alike, and which we must treat together.

A second decision was to freeze temporarily all vacant positions at the university according to priorities set in the "one percent." Everyone to recognize that academic challenge and opportunity for excellence which exists at this fine university. Clearly, circumstances have changed since last February, and if we are to respond effectively some difficult decisions are required.

The only purpose for them is to reduce the atmosphere of ambiguity as much as possible, to realize the potential which exists at this fine university.

Nevertheless, denying early tenure, freezing positions, and moving offices under supervision, all in one week, must raise questions in the minds of those who heard me being interviewed last February.

All I can offer is that I truly believe that these actions will move us closer, more rapidly, to realizing the potential which exists at this fine university. Clearly, circumstances have changed since last February, and if we are to respond effectively some difficult decisions are required.

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This month FOCUS begins a new series on "Back at BJC." Written by student Birdie Gilmore, the feature will remind readers of the by-gone years. Besides the campus items be will gather from old newspapers and yearbooks. Gore will also include notes of the day from the community to piece together a vivid picture of what it was like "Back at BJC."

1939 was a year famous for many things at Boise Junior College, and Sept. 18 was a date dear to the hearts of many attending the junior college, because the livestock judging and all-school social event of the year was to be held. The cry on campus was "B.J.C. students, save Friday night." This event was an informal, no-dance and it was held at the Elks Temple at Jefferson Street between Eighth and Ninth, from 9 p.m. to midnight.

The general chairman for the gala event was Helen Marr Archbold. She was assisted by George Nufer, Elise Smith, Veronae Mae Dunn, James Armstrong, June Gene Frazier, Winona Ellis, and Dolley Bates.

Also that year a new co-op house was planned for men students at B.J.C.

The cost of living in the house was $21 a month. The cooking was to be done by Mrs. Helen Bush, the house mother.

According to then coach Harry Jacoby, it was certain this house would not only be a success but plans would have to be launched on a larger scale next year.

And for those of you who care to remember, Invitation to Happiness, starring Fred MacMurray and Irene Dunne was playing at the Grande Theater on Friday night, Oct. 27, 1939. The price of admission was 15 cents "til 11 p.m." and 20 cents for the evening show.

According to an article that appeared in the Nov. 24, 1939, issue of the "Roundup," Boise Junior College was firmly established after years of struggle.

In the heaviest voting ever cast in a Boise school election, the $250,000 bond issue was approved almost 10 to 1 by the city's voters. The actual count was 3,500 voters in favor and only a few more than 300 against.

B.J.C. was established in 1932 and it grew in enrollment from 100 to 400 by 1939.

The campus was to be built on the old airport of 80 acres along the south side of the Boise River between Broadway Street and Capitol Boulevard.

The proposed new building was to be more than 300 feet long and would accommodate a student body of 700 students.

According to Student Body President Jay Collins, "Students appreciate the valiant efforts of our leading citizens to bring this long Dream of a junior college to realization, and they are deeply grateful to Boise citizens for the willingness to undertake the heavy burden of supporting this new educational enterprise. It is our responsibility to justify their faith in us and their sacrifices to us."

Prices were great in Nov. 24, 1939, at Boise's Polly Ana Bakery. The special for the day was Angel Food cakes for 24 cents and 49 cents each, and Cream Henna cake for 25 cents. Parker House rolls even sold for 20 cents a dozen.

B.J.C. President Eugene B. Chaffee was honored by the Boise Junior Chamber of Commerce with an award for distinguished service to community in 1939. Chaffee was selected by a committee of businessmen in recognition of his work in expanding Boise Junior College from a small semi-private school to a state-organized and tax-supported college.

Though not a member of the Junior Chamber, Chaffee was the first man to receive the key during a chamber ceremony.

For those who needed shoes in Feb. 1940, Roblee Shoes for Men, 915 Idaho Street, offered men's shoes for $5-$6.50, as well as other lines from $2.98-$3.98. Women's shoes that day sold for $2.98-$5.95. Falls, a home-owned family store, also had other specials.

A Valentine's gift for that special gal.
According to Chaffee's book "An Idea Grows...A History of Boise College," during the college's first year, it was too new to have an organized athletic program. Therefore, the major extra-curricular activity was drama, taught by Miss Gall Hungerford, a drama teacher at St. Margaret's Academy.

But football was a successful endeavor at BJC, even though it started slowly. According to the Leo Boost 1939 annual, the squad was small compared to their opponents and they were scrappy. Coach Jacoby, though new to the Junior College, proved to be a real asset. Their first three games played were against La Grande, Oregon, Albion, Idaho, and the University of Idaho, Southern Branch. They were lost by these three teams. However, this didn't slow them down. For their homecoming game they defeated Ricks College and the next win was against Mesa Junior College.

The captain and co-captain that year were Don Stephens and Lawrence Winkle. They were awarded this honor at the annual football banquet and dance at the Owyhee Hotel.

And no pep rallies or football games would be complete without yell leaders to cheer the student body and players on. These two active freshmen were Gene Frazier and Helen Marr Archibald. On Oct. 27, 1939, the Roundup said, the Broncos football team and supporters "will stampede into Caldwell tonight by bus, car, and even Model-T Ford. Their arrival will send the good citizens of Caldwell scurrying for cover. And when we turn loose our football team against Caldwell,..." said, "Well alright..." and BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football yell, written by Dee Anderson, went like this: "Well alright, fight! fight! fight! BJC's new football..."
Women Find Win Column

Boise State's women's basketball team finally got on the winning track this month after a long drought. After coach Connie Thorngren's team found out what it was like to win, they have improved their record to 5-14 overall and 2-6 in the Northwest League. In their last home stand, the Broncos split a pair of games, against the Montana universities, first beating U-M 54-47 and then losing to MSU by one point, 71-70.

Ironically, in those two games Boise State's two Montana natives took turns making baskets against their home-state rivals. Against Montana, Vicki Hileman, Whitefish, came away with 24 points, and against Montana State, Beth Fugleberg, a freshman, continued to impress. Vicki and Beth combined for 40 points and then losing to MSU by one point lost to Montana 71-70.

Ironically, in those two games Boise State's two Montana natives took turns making baskets against their home-state rivals. Against Montana, Vicki Hileman, Whitefish, came away with 24 points, and against Montana State, Beth Fugleberg, a freshman, continued to impress. Vicki and Beth combined for 40 points, and Nancy Phillips is runner-up in rebounds.

Four home games close out the season. First will be a tough at-state rematch against Idaho State Feb. 23. It will be followed by a game against the University of Alaska Feb. 25-27 and then Washington State March 3.
Wrestlers Primed for Sixth Title

Every year the storyline is the same... a slow start, mid-season improvement, and by tournament time the Boise State wrestlers are primed to take home another trophy for their crowded case.

This year coach Mike Young followed the plot to the letter. All that's left is the ending, which will unfold Feb. 24 at the Big Sky Conference championships in Pocatello.

If he's successful, this will be the sixth time in a row Young's crew will be conference champions. Boise State capped off another good year with an 11-5 record, which included wins against all Big Sky opponents and Washington State from the Pac-10.

In fact, the Broncos were the only Big Sky team to finish with a winning dual meet record and their 4-0 conference mark ran the six year record to an unbelievable 25 wins-2 losses against Big Sky teams.

But those glittering records will only be an indication, not a guarantee, of success in a tournament setting, where the Broncos haven't been as impressive in the win-less column this year.

As always, Boise State's most successful coach goes into the tournament with guarded optimism:

"If we can get everybody back in the line-up, we'll be in good position."

Indeed, injuries could play a big role in this year's tournament outcome. Young now has three starters on the sidelines, Dan Rowell with a bad shoulder, Eroy Thompson with the flu and Rex Edwards with a blood disorder. Edwards is questionable for the meet, but the other two should be in good repair by then, says Young.

Two seniors will be back to defend the titles they won last year. One is 118 lb. Mark Jordin, who also was named the conference meet's outstanding wrestler last year, the fourth time out of six years a Bronco has won that honor.

Jordine has pilled up the most impressive record on the team, 16-0.

The other champion back is Brad Allred, who won last year at 142 lbs. but dropped to 134 lbs. this season. He stands at 10-11-2.

Young also has high hopes for freshman Scott Barrett, who comes in at 16-10-2 in the 195 lb. category.

The last seven weights will be filled by Joe Styron (142 lbs.), Rex Edwards (150 lbs.), Eroy Thompson (158 lbs.), Kevin Wood (167 lbs.), Bill Braaset (177 lbs.), Dan Rowell (180 lbs.), and either Ray Santuch or Dave Amides (Hwht.).

Young thinks this could be one of the toughest Big Sky tournaments ever for his squad.

"Hopefully our wrestlers can get well physically and mentally so we can peak at the championships...Weber State is definitely the team to beat right now," he says.

FORMER BRONCO Hector Cedillo, now with Athletes in Action, is tied up

Gymnasts Gear for Big Meet

After posting their biggest win of the gymnastics season Feb. 15 in Seattle, coach Ed Zimmer's team will return home Feb. 24 for another tough meet with Montana, Portland State, and Seattle Pacific.

Starting time is 1 p.m. in Bronco Gymnasium.

The meet will be a re-match for Portland State, a team BSU beat by only one point in the Seattle win. Pac-10 school Washington State was only five points behind in third, with Seattle University last.

That win put the gymnasts at 10-5 for the year.

Again, the Broncos showed balance in all events, taking second in vault (Leslie Bastian), beam (Patti Rintala), and floor exercises (Rintala); third in bars (Jerrie Sievers), and even all (Rintala).

Not counting a Feb. 17 meet in Oregon, Patti Rintala leads the total season scoring so far with 386.3 points. She is followed by Michelle Kingsbury, Cecily Corder, and Pam Coker.

Rintala also leads the team in high scoring for individual events, with 8.35 in vault, 8.3 in beam, 8.3 in floor exercise, and 23.45 in all-around. Jerrie Sievers has the highest effort this year in the bars, 8.85.

After the Feb. 24 meet, Boise State will host the University of Idaho March 3 and then travel to the Northwest regional meet in Corvallis, Oregon March 9-20.
The Gothic cathedral in the small town southwest of Paris was built in the 13th century and has been the scene of Christian pilgrimages ever since.

The famous Chartres Cathedral in central France, will return to Boise State March 8 for a free slide illustrated talk beginning at 7:30 p.m. in the Special Events Center.

Miller was at BSU during his 1977 lecture tour of the U.S. The 46-year old Englishman has shared his knowledge with thousands of tourists and students since 1958. During the winter months he lectures worldwide on the art and architecture of the building. Last year he gave 28 talks in 15 states and Canada. The Gothic cathedral in the small town southwest of Paris was built in the 13th century and has been the scene of Christian pilgrimages ever since.

CENTER FOR RESEARCH, GRANTS AND CONTRACTS

Nothing ventured, nothing gained

by Dr. Jerry Reed
Center for Research, Grants and Contracts

Almost every month that I put out the BSU Grants Bulletin I marvel at the many opportunities there are for various kinds of grants. And each month I think to myself, "There are some real interesting items this time that should bring in a proposal (application) or two—or at least some enthusiastic inquiries."

But that hasn't been the case, and I often wonder why. Is it because faculty/staff workloads are so heavy that this additional grant-seeking activity would be a real burden? Is the seeming reluctance to pursue grants brought on, in part, because it is felt that there is neither merit nor salary raise attached to it? Maybe the problem is that no released time from other duties is given. Or possibly it is an aversion to getting involved in "bureaucratic red tape."

Whatever the reason or reasons, quite a number of attractive grant notices are being released, worthy of the expertise to try them. And, in times of tight money and 1 percent initiatives, one wonders why.

One possible explanation centers around the problem of getting too dependent on "soft money." It is argued that it's too easy to accept these grant funds, base personnel and programs on them, and then see them suddenly disappear at the whim or fancy of some budget cutters. The reasoning being, in this case, that it is better to have a little that is solid and relatively dependable, than to build castles of sand.

BSU and State of Idaho officials understand the ramifications of Federal subsidization and because of that have set policies relative to grant application, grant program acceptance and "future pickup costs."

These policies require (in BSU's case) that all grant proposals and applications be reviewed for potential and actual future pickup costs prior to being submitted to a funding agency. If future pickup costs appear to be too much of an obligation on the institution's future financial resources, submission of the proposal can be denied. There are, however, a good many grant programs that provide funds for a variety of activities that will not require future fiscal obligations. Some of these can fill in where local and/or State funds are not available and help make possible educational programs that would otherwise not be feasible. It is in this last category that BSU is, to some extent, missing the boat.

Nevertheless, I'll be the first to admit that a lot of time and effort can go into a grant proposal that often has only a 50-50 chance (or less) of being approved. But we have to think positive and remember the old adage, "nothing ventured-nothing gained."

Last, but certainly not least, is this one important additional point: If you would like to try for a grant but just don't feel that you have either the time or expertise for the detail required in proposal preparation, let the Center for Research, Grants and Contracts know of your interest. Personnel in the Center can do a lot of the detail work for you.

Summer Workshops To Study Mexican Culture & Business

Do you have a longing for travel "South of the Border"?

Are you a school teacher or a person interested in Mexican culture who would like to offer students a glimpse of Mexico's culture and business environment? Two workshops in Mexico will be part of the Boise State University 1979 spring and summer curriculum sponsored by the Center for Continuing Education and Summer Sessions.

"International Aspects of Business and Mexican Culture," May 20-June 9, and a Mexican culture workshop, July 14-August 2, will both be directed by Dr. Norma J. Reed, BSU Department of Management and Finance.

Students enrolled in the international business course will begin class work on BSU campus May 5, and will travel to Mexico City May 20. They will be introduced to aspects of Mexican economy and business environment such as balance of payments accounting between countries, effects of currency devaluation, and financing of international trade.

The workshop in "Mexican Culture for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers" will also offer study of Mexican history, culture, economics and religion, with a visit to ancient ruins and museums.

For further information on the workshops, contact the BSU Center for Continuing Education and Summer Sessions, Boise State University, Boise, ID 83725, 385-3364.

Chartres Talk

Malcolm Miller, guide and lecturer at the famous Chartres Cathedral in central France, will return to Boise State March 8 for a free slide illustrated talk beginning at 7:30 p.m. in the Special Events Center.

Miller was at BSU during his 1977 lecture tour of the U.S. The 46-year old Englishman has shared his knowledge with thousands of tourists and students since 1958. During the winter months he lectures worldwide on the art and architecture of the building. Last year he gave 28 talks in 15 states and Canada. The Gothic cathedral in the small town southwest of Paris was built in the 13th century and has been the scene of Christian pilgrimages ever since.

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**Allied Health Program Offers Varied Career Opportunities**

Where can you learn to:
- Help premature babies to breathe?
- Work in a hospital records department?
- Become a respiratory therapist?
- Study respiratory care maintenance management?
- Become a radiologist?

While conducting a recent tour of campus Allied Health facilities in which he pointed out some of the best equipment available, Colby discussed aspects of each of the health related studies.

Respiratory Therapy students are trained to care for patients ill with such ailments as severe colds and pneumonia, and chronic pulmonary conditions such as emphysema, asthma, and cystic fibrosis—the most common genetic disorder in the U.S. Students in the course study with area physicians in theory and laboratory sessions. Hospital surgery room training is included after students have completed their basic classroom and laboratory work.

Radiologist study "Phantoms"
"Our radiologists are usually hired immediately," says Radiologic Technology Program director Duane Akroyd. The course, like respiratory therapy, can be taken for a three year associate or four year baccalaureate degree.

Conducted in the Student Health Services Building on BSU campus, classrooms include a lead-lined X-ray room donated two years ago when Caldwell Memorial Hospital moved into a new building.
"Our X-ray equipment here would be worth over $50,000 new," says Akroyd, pointing out that here students learn to take X-rays as they practice on radiographic "phantoms"—bones and tissue set in plastic body part replicas. They also help with taking BSU Health Services X-rays and spend two summers in area clinics and hospitals, learning practical application of their skills.

Scores Above National Average
The two year medical records technology course directed by Elaine Rockne boasts graduates who have consistently performed well above the average in national examinations. Jobs are available in a variety of places including hospitals, doctors' offices, state departments of health, clinics, group health maintenance organizations, prisons, and veterinary hospitals.

The Allied Health courses all begin with a pre-professional year of study in anatomy, chemistry, English, psychol- ogy and mathematics.

In **FOCUS** - People on the Move

**Dr. Roger Rodrick** and **Wayne White** will conduct a workshop on Idaho aviation maintenance management at an economic outlook breakfast. Dr. Rodrick, director of Aviation Management, has completed Phase III of his research study on aviation history in Idaho. His work covers: 1900-1930, 1930-1950, 1950-1970. Additional research on the material is in progress.

In **Economics**

During January, **Dr. John Mitchell** spoke on the economic outlook to the Downtown Rotary Club, Idaho National Sales Corporation, Les Bois Kiwanis Club, and to the Boise Chamber of Commerce at an economic outlook breakfast.

**Dr. Richard Payne** participated in a steel industry economics seminar sponsored by the American Iron & Steel Institute and the University of Washing- ton graduate school business administration, in Seattle, Jan. 17-19.

**Dr. Barry Amsmu** spoke recently to the Idaho Medical Association on the "High Cost of Medicine in Idaho," and on "Sugar Price Supports and Other Economic Interventions," to the Nampa Chamber of Commerce. He has also recently addressed the Idaho Life Underwriters on "Capitalism and the State of the World" and JUB Engineers on "New Energies—Promise or Peril?"

**Dr. Donald Billings** has given two early 1979 speeches: "Economic Outlook for 1979," to the Purchasing Management Association of Oregon-Idaho Division, and "U.S. Inflation and the Balance of International Payments," to the Southwest Idaho Lion's Club midwinter convention.

Billings also testified on the economics of usury laws to the House Business Committee, of the Idaho Legislature.

**Dr. Dennis Flynn** gave his paper "Chinese Monetary Distortions and the Decline of Spain," to the University of Washington economic history seminar in Seattle last Fall. Flynn's article "A New Perspective on the Spanish Price Revolution: The Monetary Approach to the Balance of Payments," appears in the October 13, 1978 issue of Explorations in Economic History.

**Dr. Donald Holly** recently spoke to the Idaho Legislature Joint Select Committee on Revenue Projection. He spoke also before the Feb. 7 meeting of the Idaho Consumer Finance Association on "The Impact of Credit in Idaho."


In **Business Education**

**Dr. Marvin Clark**, chairman of the Department of Business Education and Office Administration, recently attended a meeting to plan the Fall, 1979, invitational conference of Business Teacher Educators. The conference will be co-sponsored by BSU, Arizona, San Jose, Utah, and Montana universities at Snowbird, Utah Sept. 12-15, and will explore new directions in collegiate business teacher education.

Clark also presented a paper on "Word Processing in the Modern Office" to the Utah State University Business and Distributive Education winter workshop in Salt Lake City, Jan. 27.

In **Engineering**

Norman Dahm has been elected state president of Professional Engineers in Education, a section of the Idaho Society of Professional Engineers.

In **Health Sciences**

**Dr. Victor H. Duke**, Dean of the School of Health Sciences, has been appointed to serve on the medical education committee of the Ada County Medical Society. He has also been appointed chairman of a subscriber interest sub-committee to work with the staff of Blue Cross Blue Shield.

**Dr. James B. Jensen**, chairman of the publications committee of the American Association for Respiratory Therapy, will attend committee meetings Feb. 23-24 in Dallas.

Conrad Colby has been appointed chairman of the Department of Allied Health Studies, which includes programs in respiratory therapy, radiological technology, medical records, medical assistant, and medical technology. Colby was formerly the director of respiratory therapy here.
Buddy Rich, Jazz Bands Coming!

Drummer Buddy Rich and orchestras leaders Lew Tabackin and Toshiko Akiyoshi will be at Boise State University Feb. 21-22 to participate in the school's annual Jazz Festival.

They will be joined by 35 junior high and high school jazz ensembles from Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Utah.

A concert by Rich and his big band will highlight Wednesday activities. Rich, known as the "world's greatest drummer," is familiar to American television audiences through his appearances on Johnny Carson's "Tonight" show.

Both the Buddy Rich and Tabackin/Toshiko concerts will start at 8:15 p.m. in the Student Union Ballroom. Admission to Buddy Rich is $5 general and $5 for BSU students. The Thursday concert is $2 general.

Tickets can be purchased at the BSU music department, Student Union Building, or the Monoworks at Overland and Fairview in Boise.

Admission to the high school jazz ensemble performances and clinics is free.
BSU Offers State's Only Wastewater Training

by Jocelyn Fannin

The only program in the state to provide Idaho with trained water and wastewater operators begins this year at the BSU Vocational-Technical School. Working on water/wastewater technology curriculum aimed at those entering the field and at upgrading of qualifications for those already working at Idaho water and wastewater facilities are Jim Felton, coordinator, and John Anderson, program instructor. Under joint grants of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Idaho Department of Water Resources, Felton and Anderson have been able to work on developing the curriculum and associated training programs. The program will be conducted in four workshops this year, with classes forming the field beginning fall and workshops being conducted this spring for state operators.

In Vo-Tech

E. Allen Weston attended an architecture seminar and workshop on building material evaluation and selection at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Feb. 4-10. The seminars emphasized the rapidly changing construction environment, legal accountability, product specification requirements and performance capabilities of building components.

In Geology

Dr. James K. Applegate attended the steering committee meeting of the Department of Energy geothermal log interpretation program in December at the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, CA. He also attended a workshop to prepare a manuscript on the geothermal energy at Diamond Lake, Oregon.

On Staff

Carol Ludwig, assistant athletic director for women, attended a January meeting in Los Angeles of the delegate assembly of the Association for Intercollegiate Athletics for Women.

In Sociology

Dr. Martin W. Schellfer has been appointed co-chairman of the energy conservation committee, one of four citizens advisory committees on Boise downtown redevelopment. The committee will be making proposals to Winnman Development Company for their second redevelopment presentation.

In Biology

Dr. Richard Mclnnesley has recently been elected to serve on the Idaho Wildlife Federation Board of Directors, and was the BSU representative for a January workshop of the Snake River Basin Geothermal Environmental Workshop.

In Psychology

Dr. Wylfa Barnsness, with attorney Deborah Ball, presented a workshop on Women, Economy and the Law at the Feb. 2 conference on Women and the Law at BSU. She also participated in a workshop on assertiveness training sponsored by the U.S. Reclamation in Moses Lake, Wash., in early Feb.

In Education

Dr. Richard L. Hart, Education Dean, has been appointed a member of the Idahowide proficiency testing steering committee which will examine pilot test date, revise tests, and prepare the April, 1979, administration of tests to Idaho 9th grade students.

A short course for about 100 Boise area water/wastewater operators was conducted on BSU campus in early January, while in February the two conducted a 30-hour water/wastewater mathematics class. Beginning Feb. 21, a basic wastewater operators course will be conducted on campus with Felton and Randy Roberts, chief operator for the City of Meridian, instructing. Anderson will conduct early March workshops on water distribution for state operators.

In English

Roy F. Fox, assistant professor of English, has been appointed to the National Council of Teachers of English committee to evaluate curriculum guidelines and competency requirements. The evaluation will include the writing of guidelines for development of good English programs for kindergartners through high school.
Over the past eighteen months or so the international value of the U.S. dollar has fallen about 30 percent (38 percent against the Swiss Franc, 34 percent against the Japanese Yen and 26 percent against the West German Mark), while the deficit in the U.S. international balance of payments, measured in any number of ways, has continued to be unusually large.

The sizeable deficits in our merchandise trade balance with the rest of the world (roughly $31 billion in 1977 and $36 billion in 1978) has stimulated a significant increase in protectionist sentiment among important groups in the American economy and therefore in the Congress.

It is almost useless to suggest that trade deficits are not, in and of themselves, inherently dangerous or necessarily undesirable. Compounding the "trade problem" are the claims, especially by organized labor, that the large multinational corporations are exporting American jobs, evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

These trade and payments deficits and therefore the induced sentiments against free trade and investment have been brought about in large measure by the strong expansion in the American economy the past four years, the complementary high and rising rates of inflation, and the large U.S. oil import requirements.

In spite of what you read and hear, the declining fortunes of the dollar and therefore the prospects for a liberal and relatively free international economic order stem largely from the accelerating and absolutely higher rates of inflation in the United States relative to the rates of inflation in the economies of our principle trading partners.

The value of the dollar will stabilize and the international balance of payments of the United States will improve significantly only if the United States reduces its rate of inflation relative to the rates of inflation in the rest of the world. (The dollar has risen relative to the West German Mark, while against the Swiss Franc, $35)

Success on this score depends fundamentally on reducing the rate of growth in the money supply, which in turn will require a significant paring of the massive deficits which have accompanied the federal budget in recent years. The fortunes of the dollar abroad are inextricably tied to the domestic fight against inflation.

Although there have been serious dislocations in the international economy in recent years, and therefore tendencies for international disintegration (e.g. the impact of the OPEC oil cartel, Russian crises and protectionist attitudes here and abroad), the forces at work since World War II leading to international interdependence continue unabated.

The relatively low tariff barriers to international trade in combination with moderately prosperous and growing economies around the world pushed world exports in 1978 to approximately $1,200 billion, a level more than twice that of just five years before. The United States accounts for roughly 12 percent of that total.

International investment and capital flows continued in 1978 to enforce the growing interdependence of the world economic activity. Foreign investment in the United States (e.g. Sony and Volkswagen) continued its rapid rise of recent years, including a new concern that foreigners are buying up prime American farm land (preliminary evidence suggests these fears are unwarranted).

U.S. multinational corporations continued to expand into foreign markets, growth being especially buoyant in the industrial world. In recent years American banks have followed their manufacturing and mining cousins abroad, and there are now more than 125 U.S. banks with at least one branch in a foreign country.

The American economy entered 1979 with a great deal of strength and momentum. Employment has continued to increase with over 11 million more people working now than at the start of the expansion in 1975. Housing starts hovered around 2 million in 1978, and real growth in the fourth quarter of 1978 was at 5%.

The major problem remained inflation which last year was 9%, measured by the Consumer Price Index. The index crossed the 200 mark; thus we succeeded in doubling the price level since 1967. The outlook for 1979 will be heavily influenced by actions taken to deal with the inflation problem.

At the present time the Administration has seemingly committed itself to curtailing inflation with fiscal policy and the Federal Reserve System seems to be pursuing a course of moderation in monetary growth. The President's proposed budget will hold down growth in Federal spending to less than the inflation rate and reduce the budget deficit. This action would facilitate the attempt of the Federal Reserve System to moderate the monetary growth rate

be very healthy in 1979. Sugar beet production will be down and potato prices may not be at least as desired, but this should be a good year for wheat, peas and livestock. It should be pointed out that Idaho's single most valuable agricultural product is not potatoes but cattle, and in quote an anonymous legislator, "This is the first year should be a good year for wheat, peas and livestock. It should be pointed out that Idaho's single most valuable agricultural product is not potatoes but cattle, and in quote an anonymous legislator, "This is the first year
the Crossroad

Claims of these banks on the residents of the United States are in the hundreds of billions of dollars. The presence of foreign banks in the United States has always grown very rapidly in recent years, to the degree that they have more than ten percent of business loans in the U.S. economy.

The multinational trade negotiations undertaken pursuant of the General Agreement for Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which have been underway in Geneva, Switzerland for a number of years, will by the end of February be concluded. There will either be an agreement to continue post World War II moment to reduce the barriers to international trade or it will continue the tradition of a liberal international economic order, or the negotiations will falter on a last minute snag in the compromise arrangements which still need to be worked out between the United States and the European Economic Community. It will remain for the United States Congress to ratify the proposed agreements: a prospect which is very problematical.

Related to these trade negotiations, but even broader in scope and importance, is the demand on the part of the Third World for a "New International Economic Order" (NIEO). These demands, brought to fruition in the United Nations, entail a fundamental alteration in the institutions and objectives of the international economy. The so-called "New International Economic Order" (NIEO) is a prospect which is very problematical.

The issue is simply this: the social cost of persistent inflation exceeds, in our opinion, the social cost of a once-and-for-all return to a stable price level. Persistent inflation does not proceed in the anticipated path involving fully-adjusted expectations, but the alternative is much worse.

Following this argument, the Fed must be able to avoid the knee jerk attempts to push up the money supply and Federal spending as the first signs of slower growth. This will be difficult, but perhaps this time current public attitudes will bring about a compromise arrangements which will moderate policies to continue.

The current administration seems to be committed to policies that will lessen inflation—the strength of the commitment will be tested as the election approaches. It is interesting to note that the Carter Administration did not promise in its campaign that inflation and unemployment would come down quickly—a step towards honesty in policy making.

The President said in his State of the Union address that it is a myth that we must choose endlessly between inflation and recession. I would certainly agree with this, but this is not to say that once one has a deeply rooted inflation, you can get back to price stability without a slowdown. One does not, in fact, simultaneously adopt monetary and fiscal policies consistent with price stability.

We have simply chosen not to do so in the past. The conditions may be right for a moderate slowdown in 1979 that we do not believe the inventory imbalances that were greatest prior to the last recession. Inventories are at very low levels right now, in addition the past weakness of the dollar in international markets will start to pay off in higher exports this year as foreign economies are stronger, all to one degree or another on the line in 1979.

Don't Get Our House in Order Now, When?

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Looks Good

(including phosphate and atomic energy) and electronics look strong and there are no signs of weaknesses in the metals nor an the varied manufacturing that exists around the state. In addition, given the experience we have had in the past, it would not be surprising if in 1979 a major new firm were to announce a plant in Idaho thus contributing even more to economic growth.

Substantial growth will continue to occur in the service sector of the state, especially in retail trade. It seems that new retail establishments are opening up in all regions as if the Idaho market has just been discovered. Last of all, given the 1% initiative there will be some decline of employment in the government sector, especially state and local. This will simply redistribute purchasing power from the private to the public sector and should provide even greater impetus to the retail sector.

Dornall Billings joined the BSU faculty in 1972. His primary areas of economic interest are money, banking, monetary theory and international economics. He has served as an international economist for the Bureau of International Commerce and written several articles in that field.

The issue is simply this: the social cost of persistent inflation exceeds, in our opinion, the social cost of a once-and-for-all return to a stable price level. Persistent inflation does not proceed in the anticipated path involving fully-adjusted expectations, but the alternative is much worse.

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Focus on a Busy February-March

Wednesday, February 21
Jazz Festival, all day, SUB
Income Tax Assistance, 3-9 p.m., SUB
Solar Eclipse lecture, 8-11:30 p.m., SUB
Parthenion Association Scholarship Dinner, 5:30 p.m., SUB
Concert, Buddy Rich, 8 p.m., SUB Ballroom

Thursday, February 22
Jazz Festival, all day, SUB
ASB Primary Elections, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.
Concert, Toshiko Akiyoshi and Lew Tabackin, 8 p.m., SUB Ballroom

Friday, February 23
Income Tax Assistance, 3-9 p.m., SUB
Concert, Poet Galway Kinnell, 8 p.m., Boise Gallery of Art

Saturday, February 24
Spring Music Tour, Moscow H.S. Gym, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, March 1
State Board of Education, all day, SUB
BSU Scholarship Applications due
Deadline for Student Teaching Applications

Friday, March 2
Opera Theatre, 8:15 p.m., SPEC
State Board of Education, all day, SUB
"The Little Foxes," Subal Theatre, 8:15 p.m., through March 16

Saturday, March 3
Income Tax Assistance, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., SUB
Opera Theatre, 8:15 p.m., SPEC
Women's Basketball, Washington State U., 8 p.m., Gym
Gymnastics, University of Idaho, 2 p.m., Gym
Women's Track & Field, Invitational, all day

Sunday, March 4
Duo Piano Ensemble, M0117, 8:15 p.m.

Monday, March 5
Continuity of Care and Discharge Planning, Nursing Workshop, all day, SUB
Opening Concert, Spring Music Tour, 8:15 p.m., Gym

Tuesday, March 6
Spring Music Tour, Weber H.S. Gym, 8 p.m.

Wednesday, March 7
Income Tax Assistance, 3-9 p.m., SUB
Spring Music Tour, Clarkston, Wash. H.S. Gym, 8 p.m.

Thursday, March 8
Income Tax Assistance, 3-9 p.m., SUB
Spring Music Tour, West Valley H.S., Spokane, 8 p.m., Gym
"The Little Foxes," 8:15 p.m., Gym

Sunday, March 11
Film, "The Omen," 8 p.m., SPEC

8:15 p.m., SUB Ballroom

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The FOCUS is published monthly except for June, July, and August, by the Office of Information Services, 1910 University Drive, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho 83725. Offices are located in room 123 of the Administration Building, phone 386-1982.

Application to mail at second class postage rates is applied for at Boise, Idaho, with additional entry at Emmett, Idaho.

Postmaster: Send address changes to FOCUS, 1910 University Drive, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho 83725.

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