Morrison Center faces cost cuts

"We don't have a long way to go before people start feeling the cuts." Those were the words that theatre consultant Ron Jerit used to summarize the budget problems that face the Morrison Center as planning entered the final stages.

Meeting with the Center's project committee in early April, Lombard Conrad Architects said the building will run about $2.7 million over its estimated $11 million budget if everything now being considered is included in the construction.

One cost-cutting measure that has already saved $1 million has been approved by the committee. That plan eliminates theatre arts from the new building, but turns over the existing Special Events Center to that department.

The acoustics of the 425-seat theatre will be improved, and an addition built for a smaller "black box" theatre, faculty offices, and dressing rooms.

"It is a resource that is being imperiously realized. You are not getting as much use as you can from it," commented architect Ernie Lombard.

Ron Jerit, Oak Park, Illinois, added, "We feel very confident the solution is an excellent one that will allow theatre arts to make all their academic commitments.

The idea now awaits Permanent Building Fund Advisory Council approval. If that is granted, construction could begin by next fall, using part of the $2.5 million that was appropriated by the legislature this winter.

While that change in plans will help save some money, it still won't affect the other $2.7 million deficit. Just where to cut, or how to raise the additional money, is a big question mark.

"We've been beating away at the edges of a lot of things. Major cuts will represent some sacrifice for one group or another," explained Jerit.

The committee discussed several possibilities, ranging from use of the old Subal building to more state funds. Eventually, architects received permission to begin schematic drawings with the hope that some items can be combined or reduced.

But those savings probably will not make up the full deficit, says Jerit.

The effects of inflation, which could drive the building's cost even higher than now predicted, also drew some worried comments from Division of Public Works director Ken Hall and architect Joe Conrad.

"We're really taking some blind shots. Lord knows what we're going to have in 1981 when this goes to bid," cautioned Conrad.

Hall said the cost of only the classroom portion has gone up $400,000 since it was planned over a year ago. Electronic equipment for the theatre and music departments alone has jumped 26 percent, he said.

According to the report submitted by architects, the performing arts portion of the Morrison Center will include a 2,000 seat theatre with orchestra, mezzanine, and balcony levels and a stage large enough for 100 musicians, an orchestra pit, ticket offices, dressing rooms, and backstage areas for storage and set construction.

The classroom portion of the Morrison Center will include rooms for instrument and choir rehearsal, a 500-600 seat concert hall, recital rooms, practice rooms, several classrooms, faculty offices, a library, and reception areas.

Get that space

Boise State faculty, staff, and students who now have a reserved parking space can renew their permits through August 8 at the parking control office, room 118 in the Administration Building.

Cost for the new academic year beginning Sept. 2 is $38 per space.

Reserved spots that are not renewed will be sold Aug. 29-Sept. 12.

City leaves parking to BSU

The City of Boise is going out of the parking business on the Boise State campus.

This spring the city didn't renew its contract with BSU to enforce campus parking regulations.

That job will now go to Diamond Parking, Inc., provided their proposed contract gets State Board of Education approval in May.

The company, which already operates several downtown lots, will enforce the same regulations and follow the same procedures as the city, according to Gordon Phillips, director of administrative services at BSU.

"BSU is still the boss...they will do what we want them to," says Phillips.

Diamond will have the authority to issue tickets on campus. If fines are not paid, the company will write reminder letters before turning violators over to a collection agency.

Under the proposed contract, BSU will take the first $10,000 in revenue from decals and fines. From that, the school will pay administrative and personnel costs to Diamond. BSU will receive 70 percent of the money collected above $10,000.

Phillips says the city split revenues 50-50 with the university.

If the contract is approved by the State Board, Diamond will take over about May 15, Phillips adds.

BSU Iranians worry about visa status

Iranian students at Boise State University have been worried about the worsening relations between their country and the U.S. compounded by the expulsions earlier this spring of Iranian diplomats by President Carter.

About 15 Iranian students enrolled at Boise State "don't know what to do about their future here," said Steve Spafford, Boise State University associate dean of admissions and foreign student advisor.

These students are here under a "duration of status" category Spafford said, "and they have to keep their passports valid six months ahead at all times.

To comply with that regulation, some had sent their passports to the Iranian embassy in Washington, D.C., before the diplomatic expulsion. Now they don't know where those passports are, whether they have been renewed, whether they will be returned, or if they have just disappeared," he said.

None of the BSU students faces out right loss of a visa, Spafford said. "We did have four students who because of overnights had not renewed their status. When visas were checked by immigration authorities earlier this winter, they were given a "voluntary departure status" which allows them to stay to complete the school semester before leaving," Spafford said.

Normally, Spafford said, to stay on in the U.S. as students, they could appeal (Continued on page 2)

1980 summer state full

Despite any rumor of cutbacks caused by tight budgets, Boise State University's summer session will open with a full schedule of classes June 8.

Boise State will continue to offer summer courses in almost every department "and we'd like to squelch any rumors to the contrary," says William Jensen, BSU director of continuing education.

The university will also maintain the second five week session, added to the summer schedule last year after being dropped in 1978.

The extra five week session was revived last year after students more flexibility in their schedules, says Jensen.

Session dates for this summer are:

- First five week: June 9-July 11
- Second five week: July 14-August 15
- Eight week: June 9-August 1
- Ten week: June 9-August 15

Registration for the first five week, eight week, and ten week sessions will be held Saturday, June 7 from 8 a.m. to noon in the BSU Gymnasium. Students may register for the second five week session on either June 7 or on Friday, July 12 from noon to 3 p.m. in the BSU Student Union.

According to Jensen, the primary (Continued on page 2)
First-time accreditation for one program and reaccreditation for three others was granted this month to the Boise State University School of Education by the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE).

The re-accreditation for the BSU undergraduate programs in elementary and secondary education and master's degree program in elementary education, NCATE gave its initial approval for the program in 1975.

"This is a tribute to many parts of the university and not just the School of Education," said School of Education Dean George Thomason. "It is a demonstration of a quality program developed at Boise State over a long period of time."

The master's degree in secondary education at BSU is a cooperative program with departments of art, music, history, mathematics, business education, earth science, and English, Hart said.

When discussing the accreditation, Hart said his visit to Boise State Oct. 1-3, 1979. Led by Dr. William Gardner, director of the College of Education at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

Tenure granted to twenty-one

Twenty-one Boise State University faculty members were approved for tenure status by the State Board of Education at its April meeting.

New tenured faculty include Richard Ball, math, Bill Benson and John Taye, art; Nancy Bewley, practical nursing; Alan Britton and Gregory Raymond, political science; Paul Donaldson, geology and geophysics; Edward Jacoby, physical education; Peter Lichtenstein, economics; Elaine Long, home economics; Constance Matson and JoAann Vahey, nursing; Thomas Olson, biology, teaching techniques; Richard Reimann and William Smith, physics and engineering.

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1980 summer

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"Classes must have an average enrollment of 20 in order to break even," says Jensen. "Last year 11 classes were cancelled, which is pretty good considering we offered over 500 course offerings in nearly every department.

Counting special topics classes and workshops, this year's summer school schedule will include over 360 course offerings in nearly every department.

Unusually, most of the classes offered in summer school are basic introductory courses that fill general degree or major field requirements and help students accelerate their programs, says Jensen. "But this year we tried to add more intensive workshops to the schedule."

Special workshops total 71, compared to 15 in last year's schedule. They range from business and cultural tours of Mexico to a four-day geological expedition to Yellowstone Park.

One of the biggest summer programs at BSU is run by the School of Education, which offers general university offerings in nearly every department.

About 64 sections of courses and workshops on education topics will be offered through the school. Most are being held in the school building including newspapers in the classroom, nutrition, conservation education, and law for the classroom teacher.

Summer session bulletins containing a complete listing of classes and special programs can be picked up in front of the BSU registrar's office, room 102 of the Administration Building.

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At the State Board of Education's request, student organizers are working to come up with a more acceptable contract proposal for a Public Interest Research Group (PIRG) at Boise State University.

The State Board at their April 3 meeting in Pocatello rejected by a 5-3 vote the students' proposal that PIRG be allowed to collect a $3 fee from students through the university's registration system.

BSU President John Keiser recommended at the meeting that the Board "approve refusal of PIRG-related contracts at this point."

Keiser says he has "nothing against consumer research" and that he praised his recommendation on his general concern for academic integrity at Boise State. More specifically, Keiser says he is concerned with PIRG's failure to indicate the qualifications it will be able to let them know where we stand."

Another concern expressed by Keiser and several board members is that the university would be ultimately liable for the actions of a student organization it had no control over.

Martin says there has never been a suit brought against a PIRG, and though historical records are no guarantee, it shows students can be responsible. "The students know they are the only people who have the most to lose," he says. "Since the rejection of their initial proposal, the PIRG core committee has met with Keiser to get a better idea of the kind of public affairs organisation he has in mind for PIRG."

Keiser says he would like to see a $2-3 student fee earmarked for public affairs that would be basically under student control but would be used for a greater variety of public affairs activities including forums, seminars, and conferences.

"My approach would be to broaden the scope of public affairs activities on campus rather than limiting it to consumer research," Keiser explained.

Commitment of the faculty to forming a strong multicultural education program.

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The core in your future

The Morrison Center and pavilion have gathered most of the headlines, but the most important academic accomplishment at Boise State this academic year could well be the work done by a faculty committee to revise the core curriculum.

That committee issued its report this spring. While BSU still will retain the traditional "area" requirements in arts & humanities, science, and social science, the number of courses that students can take from those groups will be greater, and concomitantly, the report also puts more emphasis on writing skills and requires at least a "C" grade in all core courses.

The Ad Hoc Committee on the Core Curriculum has drawn praise for its work, but, as chairman Charles Davis says, it is a compromise statement on the core that was reached after nearly two years of vigorous, to use a polite word, political and philosophical debate.

As Davis puts it, "The best we could do is not annoy all our colleagues. The worst we could do is get everybody mad at us."

There is still plenty of work to be done before the new core is ready for printing in the 1981-82 catalog. First, there must be discussion at the department and school levels over what courses will be submitted to the core. Then the University Curriculum Committee or its subcommittee must make some difficult course-by-course decisions over who gets in and who is left out.

That should be some job. While much discussion will be over philosophical points, behind that will lurk more "bread and butter" issues such as enrollment and faculty jobs. It's an understatement to say those topics are controversial.

If that committee stands tough, builds on the foundation already poured by the Davis committee, and produces a tighter core dedicated to general education, it will be the biggest academic improvement at Boise State in years.

Where were you?

The Toward the Year 2000 conference on public policy and the future has come and gone, but the thought-provoking ideas left by a lineup of nationally-known speakers will not soon linger in The Treasure Valley for very long.

By any standard, the conference was a giant leap forward for Boise State University as its first truly public affairs conference in the school's history, an important supplement to day-to-day coursework.

Conference sessions were well attended, with the crowds showing a healthy mix of gray hair, business suits, and denim. The quality of the conference format drew rave reviews from one speaker, Willis Harman, who said the gathering would have drawn national news coverage had it been held in a larger media center like New York or Chicago.

If there was a disappointment, it was the paucity of professors who didn't bring their classes to hear what was being said. Despite a request by BSU president John Kelsey for campus-wide involvement, few professors let their classes attend.

They deserve a dunce cap for not breaking out of the narrow confines of the traditional lecture format. The college climate that even the worst of teachers could have woven into class discussions.

The topic...the future...was broad enough to attract "interdisciplinary" interest. After all, don't social scientists, scientists, teachers, businessmen, and health care practitioners all have a stake in the issues that will come up in the second quarter.

With the success of the futures conference, there will probably be other chances for the faculty to participate in another "university-wide" conference. We hope response is better then.

A wise solution

Architects and the Morrison project committee came up with a good solution to a tricky problem this month when they decided to convert the Special Events Center to theatre arts department use.

If for no other reason, the decision was a good one because it cut a cool $1 million from a Morrison Center budget that already is dripping red.

The plan is to refine the acoustics in the existing theatre, build an addition for a smaller "black box" theatre and faculty offices, and then house the theatre arts department in that complex rather than in the Morrison Center.

Construction could begin by fall, which will allow BSU to win a small battle against inflation while waiting for the rest of the Morrison Center funds to come in.

But practical facts aside, the move just makes good sense. The Speccenter never has reached its potential as a building that meshes with the university's academic purposes. Those who needed it most, theatre and music students, have used it for a couple of years, but never were satisfied with it. This year it has primarily served as a movie theatre on weekends.

The building is capable of being more useful to the university. It simply needs a manager and someone who can tenderly accept its faults but still come home to it at night.

After living for so many years as a bridesmaid, the theatre arts department could well shower the building with the attention it needs. The union between that department and the love-starved building should have a happy ending.

Academic quality

By Dr. John Kelsey
President, Boise State University

Academic quality and academic excellence are frequently misunderstood terms, rarely defined, and hotly pursued. Accrediting agencies, testing and grading services, budgets, personnel, scholarly publications, and many other aspects of university life seem to depend on them.

But they are often vaguely stated, sometimes threatening, goals. Unfortunately, a scholar is someone who constantly aims to perfect himself against a standard, which, as his sense of the standard becomes more refined, continually eludes him. (Try to explain that to the legislature.)

Among other things, however, quality is tone and style; it is unity between man and nature, Quality is the wisdom, the courage, and the integrity that every individual is institutional processes brings to his part of the task. Quality is authority which is earned rather than imposed; it comes from people. Quality is unity between man and his work; it is self-revelation, honesty. Quality is value added.

The evidence of quality anywhere can be found by those measures used to judge good writing, unity, vividness, authority, economy, sensitivity, clarity, emphasis, flow, suspense, brilliance, precision, proportion, and depth, among others.

In universities, the best measure of quality remains the work produced in classes: an indication of the extent to which the goals of the institution were fulfilled. For individual teacher's commitment to excellence has been transmitted to students.

Boise State University has set academic quality as its primary goal, and it has made a number of recent moves to emphasise it. The School of Business was recently accredited (less than 20 percent of the nation are accredited) and the School of Education has just been reaccredited at a time when its accrediting agency seems to be truly toughening up. The Vocational-Technical School has upgraded its leadership from director to dean, appointing a person rather well-known in his field for ideas and high-quality programs. There is a plan for increased integration between Vo-Tech and Arts and Sciences without losing the integrity of purposes of either school.

The University Community Arts Association with "excellence in the arts" as its stated goal has made real progress on the Morrison Center and on communication among the arts. The State Curriculum Committee approved the School of Public Affairs for immediate implementation is a question, the general emphasis has been mani and is to be a major step toward revision and emphasizing that important segment of our course offerings.

Among other things, that twenty-point document provides that all courses which fulfill the core must be approved according to established criteria; core courses are to be reviewed every five years; all students must complete a writing competency exam; departments are encouraged to develop junior-level writing courses; and a grade of "C" is required in courses used to fulfill the core.

Of course, each of these moves must be given substance by the attention and hard work of faculty and administrators before they produce quality, but the signal is clear.

With academic quality as our goal, the future holds some interesting decisions. What is the relationship between funding and quality? How many more students, if any, can the School of Business admit without significant new money and retain accreditation? That problem is generalised across the university as teaching loads and instructional costs are compared.

How do we assure continued faculty development in a time of recession? What about library resources? Surely, there are many challenges.

But I recall a line from Carl Sandburg when we used before and after it was accepted, marks the road to quality, "I am credulous about the destiny of man, and I believe more than I can ever prove in the recently-concluded public affairs symposium arranged by Professor Mahbut and his committee.

A plan for evaluation of all academic programs on a five year basis has been approved and will be instituted next year under the administrative leadership of Dean Hollenbaugh. Professor Davis and the Ad Hoc Committee on the Core Curriculum produced a report adopted by the Curriculum Committee and the Faculty Senate as a major step toward revising and emphasizing that important segment of our course offerings.

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Boise State University's curriculum has been literally shaken to its core by a report issued by a special faculty committee.

In its report, which came after nearly two years of work by the Ad Hoc Committee on the Core Curriculum and the review of its own "core" of general courses that BSU students must take to graduate.

The report, presented to the Faculty Senate with little debate earlier this month, and will now go to the University Curriculum Committee for implementation. BSU President John Keiser, who made the report a top priority when he came in 1978, called the report a "good first step."

Charles Davis, who chaired the committee, said he was "surprised... and pleased" by the rapid Faculty Senate approval, but that he expects the report to eventually spark some lively debate.

"I don't think we have played with the curriculum, debate down to save my course and save my job," said Davis. "It is nuts-huh, the report said core courses must be approved, and then set guidelines for that process. It also called for a writing competency test, review of core courses every five years, a "C" grade for all core courses, and awards for instructors who teach in the core.

What it means, said Davis, is that BSU can now re-build and tighten its core.

The core report is a large academic step for Boise State, because it is the first time the school has had a "foreign language," said Davis, for those courses, namely that they must develop the skills of literacy and critical thought, and develop an understanding in the types of knowledge represented by the sciences, social sciences, and arts and humanities.

Core requirements should be "aimed at developing specific learning and communication skills as well as a breadth of knowledge," and not necessarily afford by the undergraduate major.

"At least the university can say, 'Here is where BSU should be and here is the reason.'" explained Davis.

One change the new approach will make is to shift goals in core courses from knowledge in specific disciplines to general education.

"Most courses are started to fill department needs. We say there are broader needs, and courses should be started to fill those," Davis said.

"The basic question is, 'Is the university committed to general education?' If it is, then we have to say the needs of the student, not the individual departments, and this is non-U.S. culture.

The core philosophy and guidelines for social inclusion will be developed, and outlined the way to achieve them.

Davis said the core committee report is a "framework," a document that was reached after long, hard discussions. There wasn't a single unanimous vote on the issues.

Three areas that were debated, but eventually not emphasized in the core were economics, foreign language, and public affairs. In particular, Davis said that those topics were under-studied, "but how to incorporate those in the core was a matter we couldn't resolve.

"The committee wasn't designed to do every "L", but rather to set up a framework. Just what will be built around that framework will be up to the University Curriculum Committee or its subcommittee that will be charged with the task of approving or modifying the changes.

"The first response will be 'I can be happy with it. There may have been something taught for years doesn't mean it is appropriate for the core. We are not trying to "eliminate" courses, there are other options that may be better. We are trying to make teachers and students in the long run."

Already the committee has said special seminars, and independent studies will not count in the core.

Most classes will be included, the report recommended, will serve non-majors.

The report also requires a writing competency exam for all BSU students.

BSU President John Keiser, gave the report a "good first step."

"Maybe it is, a decision we all agree is important to everyone... it ought to be as tightly focused as political and economic decisions at the top."

Keiser said the second step in the report process should be a "public debate of the committee, and departments that do the screening admit a commit­ tment to core education, then it can be of value to everyone.

"If it turns out to be, 'What can I get away with?' then the report is a sham, it will have been an unavailing mess."

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The report also requires a writing competency exam for all BSU students.

BSU President John Keiser, gave the report a "good first step."

"Maybe it is, a decision we all agree is important to everyone... it ought to be as tightly focused as political and economic decisions at the top."

Keiser said the second step in the report process should be a "public debate of the committee, and departments that do the screening admit a commit­ tment to core education, then it can be of value to everyone.

"If it turns out to be, 'What can I get away with?' then the report is a sham, it will have been an unavailing mess.

In another step toward improved writing, the report recommended that each department prepare a junior level writing course centered around its discipline.

Already 4-5 departments have shown "strong interest" in such a course, said Davis.

The report also required a "C" grade in all core classes, the same grade that is now required for courses in a student's major field.

It also called for a writing competency of at least two core courses.

In its report released a month ago, the Ad Hoc Committee on Core Curriculum made twenty recommendations to modify BSU's course structure.

Other schools have required all students to take a few highly integrated courses.

Stanford, for example, now requires all new students to take a course in Western culture that is taught by faculty members from a variety of departments.

In addition, Stanford students must take at least one course in each of seven areas: literature and fine arts; philosophical, social and religious thought; history, political science and public policy; social processes and institutions; math, natural science; and technology and applied science.

At least one of the courses in the seven areas must be concentrated on a non-Western culture.

Closer to home, Idaho State University, and its curriculum revision plan passed by the State Board of Education this spring.

That plan lists twelve curriculum "goals" which require students to take courses in English composition, speech, math, biological science, physical science, fine arts, literature, philosophy, U.S. and world culture or foreign language, government or economics, and social science.

Reform in most cases hasn't come without some intense political debate over territory, and even some vocal opposition from the given disciplines.

But one important point has already been made: the do-your-own approach to academic planning is changing as we enter the '80s.
The reality of the new BSU pavilion, expansion of the FOCUS, and the successful implementation of the new dues system will make it possible to bring additional educational, social and cultural events to our members, Levy said. If you have not paid your dues or if you have not paid your "Founder's Club," please do so before the end of this school year. He newly enacted 50 percent state tax credit (subtractable from taxes payable, and also, deductible as above the line state and federal tax expense) provides a substantial benefit for contributors to Idaho higher education.

"HELP WITHOUT HASSLES" is just what Vietnam veterans can get at Idaho's new Outreach Center, 106 W. State St. Members of the staff there include (from left to right) team leader John McKay, MSW, and outreach workers Dan Kroy, Mike Duncan, and Linda Stevens.

The team who is neither a BSU graduate nor a veteran, was married to a service- man and lived on Guam during the war where she worked as a counselor for the Red Cross.

She has been elected ascopy to the American Legion.

McKay says that because the Vietnam war was 19, as compare to 36 for the war in Korea, and 27 during World War I.

"Many were back on the streets within 48 hours of their discharge. They didn't have a chance to talk out their war experiences and they were left alone to develop their own healing theories.

"A lot of us became nomads after the war," he says. "But I finally realized it was because of the anti-war movement even before he left Vietnam; and after his discharge in 1971 he returned to school at BSU where he organized the Boise chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

"I was angry that no one really knew what was going on over there. What saved me was getting right back into the issue—it helped me vent some of that anger.

"On the other hand, Duncan says he couldn't talk about the war or he would become even more involved. "So I dropped out of society for about five years.

"I became a recluse and lived in the mountains near Catherine Lakes, North Carolina, and then up on Crooked Summit near Robbie Creek (Idaho).

"Then I woke up one morning under a billboard in Arizona. I was starving and had pneumonia, and I knew it was time to go home."

"You'd be surprised how many vets are still sleeping under bridges and billboards," adds Kroy. "We get a lot of vets hitchhiking through Boise who have been on the road for years, and I really take pride in giving them roots."

Kroy retired from the Marine Corps after spending 11 months in a hospital on Guam recovering from shrapnel wounds.

"If I just wanted to have a good time and never work again in my life," he says.

He took advantage of free military flights and traveled for five years to countries all over the world including Columbia, Peru, Mexico, and Japan.

"A lot of us became nomads after the war," he says. "But I finally realized it was because of the anti-war movement even before he left Vietnam; and after his discharge in 1971 he returned to school at BSU where he organized the Boise chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

"I was angry that no one really knew

The Annual BSU Alumni Association Spring Dinner/Dance and Installation of New Officers is set for Saturday, May 10 at the Crystal Ballroom of the Hoff Building.

All alumni and friends of the University are welcome. Tickets are $10 per person. Reservations must be made to the Alumni Office (385-1969) by May 8.

Nomination procedures for officers under Article VI, Section 3 of the by-laws, are as follows:

The Nominating Committee shall nominate one candidate for each office to be filled at the annual meeting.

Other nominations may be made by any fifteen (15) members of the Association. Such nominations, if received by the Secretary in writing not less than ten (10) days before the annual meeting are valid nominations and shall be placed on the ballots together with those of the Nominating Committee. No further nominations may be made.

The Nominating Committee shall have absolute discretion with respect to all nominations made by it or by any other person. The Committee shall consider for the office of President, but is not obliged to nominate any person who is a candidate for any other office.

The center's free counseling and other readjustment services are directed toward self-help and peer support.

"We use the same counseling techniques," adds McKay. "But they're more likely to talk with us because they know we've been through it too."

"A lot of us became nomads after the war," McKay says. "But I finally realized it was because of the anti-war movement even before he left Vietnam; and after his discharge in 1971 he returned to school at BSU where he organized the Boise chapter of Vietnam Veterans Against the War.

"I was angry that no one really knew
National exchange students thrive here

By Larry Burke
BSU News Bureau

Pamela Dubois comes from a tiny town in northwestern Maine, just a stone's throw from Canada. Joe Revello lives on the outskirts of urban Philadelphia, where he commutes 45 miles a day to school. And home for Kathy Greif is the rich farm country of northern Kansas.

But this year they, and 13 others like them, are BSU students, here on an exchange program between BSU and 49 other universities.

Known as the National Student Exchange program, the program is entering its fourth year at Boise State. It allows students to transfer to other schools for a year without going through elaborate entrance procedures or paying expensive non-resident tuition.

Without the NSE, these financial strain, most students who are here now would still be at home.

"Most parents could never afford to send their students out-of-state. Some are getting a real good deal," notes Christa Bax, the NSE advisor.

"I wouldn't be here if it weren't for the National Student Exchange," says DuBois, University of Maine at Ft. Kent. Bax says the NSE program is growing by leaps and bounds. This fall 32 students from BSU will scatter to the far corners of the country. Likewise, 37 students from places like Georgia, Massachusetts, Florida, and Maine will sample campus life at Boise State.

Bax says the number of NSE students next year will be more than the first three years put together.

Most students join the NSE because it gives them a chance to travel and live on a campus in another part of the country.

"The National Student Exchange gives you a chance to go to other places. It broadens perspectives. You can really get hung up in one area if you don't travel," says Revello, from West Chester State in Pennsylvania.

In Economic Ed

Dr. Garlic Chatsen is composing detailed reviews of several introductory psychology texts for Holt, Rinehart and Winston publishers.

Phills, Dr. Mark Snow and Dr. Harry Sanger attended the March Idaho Psychological Association meeting in McCall. Dr. Wyla Barans is president of the association.

Sanger has been invited by the editors of the American Psychology and Guidance Journal to contribute two reviews on topics appearing in the journal. The first review, a critique of a religious study on women's liberation and person ally dynamics, will appear in the October, 1980 issue of the journal.

Dr. Jerry Dodson attended the national convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association in Atlanta, Ga., March 26-29.

In Mathematics

Dr. Daniel Lamont reviewed the National Science Foundation instructional scientific equipment program as part of the NSF standard peer review in Phoenix, April 9-12.
in springtime, rebirth and renewal brighten the world. Spring of 1980 in Boise may be noted for a rebirth of the human spirit and a renewal of the prospect for our survival as a result of the conference "Toward the Year 2000: Public Policy and the Future: Prospects and Potentials."

The conference was jointly funded by Boise State University and by the Pacific Northwest Regional Commission and was the creation of Professor Richard Mabbutt. For three and a half days, the community was invited to attend presentations by speakers whose foresight and audacity have won them recognition as leading "futurists"—individuals whose imaginations and extrapolations offer a variety of possible futures for us to create and to endure. The speeches were complemented with response panels of prominent local leaders and with group workshops.

Dr. Edgar Mitchell confronted us with experience beyond fantasy, exposing our nerve ends to hidden suspicions of legendary powers that dwell somewhere behind our eyes. This man of science, of the right stuff, dependence partially upon the twinkle in his eye, and largely upon a stable blend of scientific training and humanistic devotion. He called for a new idea of progress to replace the concept as it has been linked to the industrial era, an era he and the others believe to be rapidly fading. Victims of our own apparent success, we must now reverse deadly habits and alter our lives in order to survive critical shortages of non-renewable resources. Of course, Dr. Harman believes not only that we can survive, but that we may emerge vastly improved representatives of life's highest form.

But his attempts to draw from the audience visions of the coming age were unsuccessful and were frustrating for him and for some of his admirers who hoped to hear more of his own views. Early in his remarks, Dr. Harman likened the transition of the ages to the metamorphosis of a caterpillar into a butterfly. Because of a lack of audience responsiveness and his unwillingness to hand out road maps for the future, Dr. Harman left us struggling inside the cocoon. This unintended impasse was a disappointment, especially in light of Dr. Harman's renowned anticipation of tomorrow.

Exciting groundwork was laid this year and we discovered a variety of possible futures for us to create and to endure. The speeches were complemented with response panels of prominent local leaders and with group workshops.

Dr. Willis Harman is a gentle man whose persuasion depends partially upon the twinkle in his eye, and largely appointed at the reluctant response of the audience. Like Dr. Harman, he failed to understand that our curiosity was matched with uncertainty and a need for more forceful suggestion. His energetic and optimistic personality provoked attention and interest in rethinking our concepts of full employment and of rising standards of living, but excluded the spiritual invitations extended by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Harman.

Joel Schatz focused upon community efforts in Salem, Oregon, where local business and community leaders participated in a conference to explore methods to conserve energy and to develop renewable resources. His theme was, "We have the power to influence best that which is closest to us." Unfortunately, Mr. Schatz had done no homework on Boise and was not able to effectively apply his experience to our problems and potential solutions.

Neither Mr. Schatz nor the other speakers sufficiently addressed the point of departure for most of us, and that is the self. Amid these wrenching reversals of history and these fearsome futures, what am I to do? No one spoke of the personal relief many people have found by voluntarily simplifying their lives, reducing consumption, restoring their health, improving self-reliance and, thereby, clearing the way for some kind of spiritual satisfaction.

This conference was an extraordinary event, bringing together formidable minds to contemplate the future. Exciting groundwork was laid this year and we discovered that many community leaders are anxious to explore various means of preparing for the future. Perhaps next year's conference will take up on the longings of each of us harbors for physical security and spiritual equipoise amid tidal forces of change.

Bob Bushnell, Jr. is a Boise attorney who is active in future research.
Toward the Year 2000
A special FOCUS section

Edgar Mitchell
'\textit{We need a new order of thinking}'

The destruction of society as we know it looms ahead unless people accept their spiritual nature and build new institutions to serve it, a former Apollo 14 astronaut

Dr. Edgar D. Mitchell, who landed on the moon in 1971, said there is widespread evidence that human institutions are no longer serving the needs of society.

Mitchell, 49, who said he perhaps is best remembered as astronaut alan Shepard's on-the-moon golf caddie, opened Boise State University's first futures conference, "Toward the Year 2000: Public Policy and the Future.

"Change in established lines of thinking is needed, but must be accompanied by a view of humans as spiritual rather than material beings," said Mitchell, of Palm Beach, Fla.

"Making up the new order must be people willing to accept responsibility for their own lives, the environments they create around them and the world they live in, he said.

Indeed, systems and patterns that are not working for people must be discarded, he said, while ideas that are working should be retained.

"All the signs and symptoms are that we need a new order of thinking," Mitchell said at an evening press conference.

"We are tottering on the edge of large and small wars constantly," he said, adding that political and economic systems are unstable, religious institutions have failed to meet human needs and efforts at peace are faltering at best.

"In the last 10 to 20 years, people have demanded more from their governments, he said, but governments are unable to meet those needs.

The potential consequences of all this, are, unlike in the past, global rather than regional in nature, Mitchell said. "American no longer have the latitude in our complex society make the mistakes we've made in the past," he said, "and their effects would be so widespread.

"But all hope is not lost. "The number of people who read they have a choice is growing very rapidly," Mitchell said. "There's something stirring in the hearts of people to read, they don't like what's happening.

"Today we are equipped to participate in our own destiny which our ancestors weren't equipped to do," he said, "create our own destinities,"

Mitchell, who holds a doctorate in aeronautics and astronautics from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said our own view of mankind's makeup and the universe was profoundly affected by his moon voyage.

"I'm fond of saying, we went into space technologists, we came back humans," the former astronaut said.

Kenneth Walters
'No Geritol to restore vigor'

Capitalism has managed to survive economic problems in the past, but today there are several challenges that the system must face if it is to survive, a University of Washington author and business professor told an audience at Boise State during the "Toward the Year 2000" conference.

Dr. Kenneth Walters said capitalism has faced severe tests in the past, but "The great surprise has been that each time capitalism has been tested by crisis, it has arisen from its sick bed and walked...and more energetically than ever before.

"American capitalism, the system that gave us the Great Depression, promptly turned around and produced the most dazzling economic performance in modern economic history, the great postwar boom of unparalleled economic growth," But Walters cautioned that "storm clouds on the horizon" are causing scholars to suggest that capitalism faces a grave period of danger in the next 20 years.

"In fact, whether capitalism survives will depend precisely on whether the correct public policies are taken that will allow it to survive," he said.

In addition to monetary policy and balanced budgets, Walters said the economy must be kept producing and competitive, unions can't become more powerful, capital spending must be encouraged, and regulators must become more cost conscious.

"All of these are necessary. But are they politically feasible? A major public policy challenge of the 1960's and 1970's will be to convince the public that these steps are essential for the national good — not for the further lining of the pocket-books of a few malevolent capitalists.

Government spending, which Walters pointed out has grown under presidents of both parties, poses another threat to capitalism.

"Government can be some things to some people, but they cannot be all things to all people. But have people learned this fact? The doctrine of unlimited government omnipotence and omniscience continues to be a great threat to capitalism," Walters said.

Changing beliefs and a more hedonistic lifestyle has caused a decline in America's work ethic, but the rise in the status of women has been "one of the most pro-capitalist developments in the past 50 years," Walters said.

"For every hippie dropout of the 1960's and 1970's, there are 100 female graduates in business administration, computer science, and engineering, all beating a path to the doors of corporations, anxious for a career in the business world.

Walters also pointed out that the new ideas, products and techniques of the Western capitalist nations are far greater than those from the socialist world.

But he warned that American capitalism faces a "serious threat" of technological lag.

"Unless public policy addresses the question of improving productivity and increasing innovation and investment, we will be doomed to high rates of inflation, high interest rates, and a declining standard of living.

Walters said the American economy, though "tired and aging," can be revitalized with changes in tax and regulatory policies.

There is no Geritol pill that can restore vigor overnight. What is required is a long term commitment to rebuild our industrial base, develop new sources of energy, increase basic research and development, and erect modern factories filled with the most efficient machinery in the world.

Robert Theobald
'We've got to find'

People are afraid to say what they really think, which is the central problem hindering changes the world needs to undergo for coming decades, economist Robert Theobald said during a futures conference at Boise State University.

"There has never been a time when there is such a gap between what people say and what people are willing to believe," Theobald said. He cited the experiences of an economics writer friend, who, in talking to economists, gets one story for print and "the real story" off the record.

"We've got to get to the point where we love and trust each other enough to challenge ideas," he said. We've got to find a way to help ourselves change.

Theobald, a Cambridge and Harvard-educated economist and author, said he is convinced society can change, but added, "I'm far from convinced we will change.

If people resist the institutional transformations necessary to carry us into the next century, "then it is hopeless," said Theobald, who lives in Wickenburg, Ariz., and Scotland.

Frustration and despair is "incredibly pervasive," the writer said, but he added that people have been discouraged by society from trying new ideas.

His advice is: "Look at your own universe, look at where you have influence and start acting. Recognize that the people you see as your enemies are caught up in the same traps. Start communicating with them, and you might find out they're not the personification of evil.

The place to start, he said, is enlisting universities and
Historians probably will look back on the 1980s as a decade of transition, a time when the basic premises of society are challenged and changed, noted futurist Dr. Willis Harman.

But the question of "transformation to what" remains an unknown. From this vantage point, said Harman, associate director of the Center for the Study of Social Policy and professor of engineering economic systems at Stanford University, "I think maybe the decade of the 80s will be looked back on by some historians as the decade of the emperor's clothes." Harman said, adding that people may discover that some of the precepts of society they have long accepted may not be valid.

"It's a time for recognizing symptoms we see as a sign of transition rather than the end of the world," the futurist said. "But we seem to have come to the end of our tether on the course we're on.

The issue, Harman said, is whether transition will be disruptive or not. "It's probably not in the cards for us to do it totally disruptively," he added.

The collective social movements that have come into prominence in recent years...feminism, minority rights, anti-nuclear and environmental activism, holistic health...

Schatz: Community leaders who notoriously disagree

Yet, Schatz said, "There is a real need on the part of utilities to be accommodating it.

When he was asked to organize an energy conference by Portland State University, Schatz said he thought "Why not bring all the rival leaders together for a jammer." The idea was to pick people from special interest groups "known to hate each other," and tell them they would be kicked out if they argued, he said.

And, they had to confine discussion to energy policies "totally within the parameters of the goal." People are nervous.

And rules were, Schatz said, that discussion had to be to conservation and the use of renewable resources, if flat, one could fight. Discussion of more reliance on the state and community level in.

"It is totally within the power of the people of the state." Willis Harman

The problem is that so many people are turned off. They nobody wants to keep himself healthy," he said. "It's a bore.

The problem with the way government traditionally...

The problem is that so many people are turned off. They said, "It's a bore. We all like to eat and drink too much."

In education, Theobald said, "the issue is to enable people to learn to learn." Instead of teaching isolated facts, students need to be led to look at the whole of things.

Employment systems also have failed people. "I'm arguing that it is impossible to keep a full employment system," he said. "It seems criminal that people are doing unmeaningful work when there is such important work to be done, such as in the home and with the children."

Too little attention is being paid to the dynamics of the post World War II baby boom, according to Theobald. The fact is, he said, that there will now not enough jobs to go around in coming years.

"Now we say everybody's got a right to get up the ladder, but the ladder isn't wide enough to carry everybody up," he added. "That's not to say there aren't enough responsible work to do," he added, "but the present job structure is not set up to accommodate it."

Theobald's optimism that the world can make it through the 1980s is reflected in his new book, Not Ready for That Yet, which was published in January. He described the book as a thought-provoking work

"A way to help ourselves change..."
Creative film explores modern energy concepts

By Joelyn Fanin
BSU News Bureau

"Why do we use energy the way we do... is there some pattern, some ancient genetic code that guides our behavior and therefore the way we use energy?... How does living in a high-energy world affect our behavior?..."

Energy and Morality

The film Energy and Morality, shown earlier this month at the Toward the Year 2000 public affairs conference, explores these questions in search of a modern concept of energy.

Filmed by Montana Swan Wolfe, the film gives a visual observation of his concepts of the evolution of energy use.

Wolfe was assisted in the filming by Boise State Professor of Communication Richard Boylan and his wife Barbara, a BSU dance instructor, and Idaho State artist and BSU alumni Grady Meyers.

"This is a film about energy... It's also a film about how we think about things... To many of you the questions that will be asked may seem strange at first, if only because in our everyday lives we rarely bother to ask them out loud.

Energy and Morality

The film is a mixture of ideas about energy use conceptualized by 12 year old Sarah Crump, Helena, Mont., who talks about her ideas with her "father," played by Wolfe.

Interpersed with her conversations are reflections from scientists, economists, and Wolfe, about the nature and value of mankind's search for energy.

"We're attempting throughout the film to explore and understand some of the emotional and biological constants in our own behavior and trying to identify ways in which we organize ourselves," Wolfe said. "We need to encourage a more stable economy from within the community."

"I see morality as being connected to survival," he said. One of the reasons honesty is part of human systems is so that one part of the system can tell what other parts of the system are doing. The ethical system makes the economic system efficient," he said.

"Man's inability to change as fast as the environment is one of my themes," Wolfe said. "We may be the first species willing to sacrifice our offspring to maintain our standard of living.

Energy and Morality

This film is designed to encourage thinking. We feel that any discussion about the appropriateness of future energy technologies is incomplete without an understanding of the complex relationship of energy to the emotional and ethical basis of human culture.

Energy and Morality

Boylan and Wolfe plan to offer the film for either short term viewing or purchase to schools, and will make it available with a speaker for discussion at public forums. It has already been purchased by some Oregon and Montana school systems. It will be a finalist in the American Film Festival, May 25-30 in New York City.

The pair wrote a grant proposal in the fall of 1978, and during the next summer Wolfe and his wife Lynne shot the film footage and interviews and wrote the script on a trip through the U.S.

The project was funded by grants totaling $35,000 from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho, the Humanities council in Wyoming, and the Watershed Foundation, Montana.

... We came into our existence in a particular way. A natural way. For two, three million years we only used the energy our bodies made from the food we ate. And that kind of energy is the basis for our evolution.

Energy and Morality

The most complicated part of the filming was an animated sequence dreamed up for the film by the Wolfe's about an aggressive rhino and a greedy pig pumping gasoline. Myers drew the frames for the animation and Barbara Boylan painted them. Boylan did the animation film work assisted by the Boylan children Mark, Lisa, Anne, Sybil, and Jonathan.

The social values that feel a high energy society are all too apparent today... What happened to thrift? To neighborliness? To craftsmanship? To the notion that esteem is merited more by conspicuous simplicity than by conspicuous consumption? Recycling such values could help us to achieve growth in things that really count, rather than in things that are merely countable.

Energy and Morality

While filming the cartoons, Boylan said, "we had 4 people to shoot, one person putting up cells (celuloid or plastic overlay), another with the log book, another to relife cells and keep them in order. In addition to making the film, we came up with a lot of recycling ideas for the cells, since about 45 cells are used per second of filming. We had shelves covered with cells, and an elaborate chart like a massive game plan for changing cells during the filming."

The people who plan things, the managers and bureaucrats, hold a unique position in our society. They function in a high-energy state. They are energized. The solutions to their problems are energized. And a high energy life causes a high energy fantasy to be projected into the real world. If these planners are really true believers in high-energy problem solving, they're blinded to the possibilities of low-energy solutions.

Energy and Morality

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It is available through the Association for the Humanities in Idaho, 1403 W. Franklin, Boise, ID 83702, and from the Watershed Foundation, 940 N Higgins, Missoula, MT 59801.

AGGRESSIVE RHINO dreams of future gas station in animation sequence of film Energy and Morality.
**Renaissance celebration**

A Renaissance Celebration sponsored by BSU Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities will be presented April 30-May 4 at the Idaho State University Art Center. 

For the second year, the humanities fair will offer a sampling of arts, crafts, music, and drama from the Italian, French, and English cultures between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries.

The public performances will begin each evening at 8:15 p.m. Light refreshments will be served before the entrance to the theater in the Special Events Center.

Performers will include the Boise State University Singers, directed by Dr. Gerald Schroeder; the Andante Recorder Society, directed by John Tao; and BSU Dance Theatre students, directed by Barbara Boylan.

**In Art**

Works by BSU artist Dr. Louise Peck were included in the March exhibit at the Boise Gallery of Art, "Six from Idaho." Peck also gave a workshop at North Idaho College, Coeur d'Alene, April 10-11.


**In Music**

Melvin Shelton recently judged concert bands, jazz ensembles, brass solos and ensembles at the District IV Spring Music Festival in Twin Falls.

Dr. Gerald Schroeder judged mixed choirs, men's and women's choirs at the District VI Spring Music Festival in Idaho Falls recently.

Wilbur Elliott was guest clinician for the Eastern Oregon Small Schools Music Educators April 1 at Huntingdon, Ore. In the meeting, he worked with eleven high school choirs individually, then rehearsed with mass choirs in the afternoon for a group concert that evening.

April 9-13, several members of the BSU music faculty accompanied over 120 music students on the annual spring concert tour. The groups presented concerts in Mountain Home, Filer, Jerome, Shoshone, Twin Falls, Idaho Falls, Pocatello, and Preston.

**In Humanities**

Dr. William Skrill now serves as the chairman of Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities. Skrill, working with the Humanities Council and steering committee, will manage the program budget, curriculum and personnel. Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities has been operating at BSU during the past seven years under a $600,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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**Absahta Press publishes fourteenth poetry volume**

A collection of poems by Genevieve Taggard, To the Natural World, was just released by Boise State University's Absahta Press as the fourteenth volume in its series of publications that feature works by Western contemporary and modern poets.

Even as a child growing up near Honolulu, Taggard (1894-1948) had an interest in experimenting with the lyric effects of words. She began writing poetry when she was 13, and later, as a student at the University of California at Berkeley, her poems and stories appeared in the university literary magazine, "The Occident."

In all, eleven volumes of Taggard's poems have been published, including her first, For Eager Lovers, in 1929, and her last, Slow Music, in 1946.

A 1919 graduate of UC Berkeley, she taught literature at three colleges, edited four anthologies of poetry and two literary magazines, wrote dozens of book reviews and a biography, The Life and Times of Emily Dickinson.

With her experiences and observations used as metaphors, Taggard's writing consistently reflects the sights and sounds of her surroundings.

"A place that has not been truly felt and communicated does not, in a certain sense, exist," she wrote in her last volume of verse.

The poems included in To the Natural World are grouped according to the many regions Taggard lived in during her lifetime: Hawaii, Washington State and California, Vermont, Andover, Malorca, Capri..."

I'm like a marble from one little pocket of the map to another," she commented after her second stay in Europe that lasted from 1931-33.

The poems were selected and arranged by her daughter, Marcia D. Liles, and edited by BSU English professor Don Dale K. Boyer.

Founded in 1975, the Absahta Press is sponsored by the BSU English Department. Each year three volumes are published by the press to encourage young poets and to illustrate traditions and achievements of the American West.

To the Natural World, and other Absahta Press books, are available for $2.50 at the Boise State University bookstore, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, and at other bookstores in the region.

**Fitzgerald plans poetry reading**

Gala Fitzgerald, special lecturer in English at BSU will give a poetry reading Tuesday, May 6, at 9 p.m. at the Boise Public Library auditorium.

The reading, which will be signed for the deaf, will be free to the public. Fitz­gerald will lead a discussion session following her selections.

She is a creative writing graduate of the University of Washington, and received her master of fine arts degree in poetry from the University of Montana. Fitzgerald has given numerous poetry readings, and has worked with poets including the late Elizabeth Bishop, John Haines, and Dick Hugo.

**'Diversions'**

"Diversions," a BSU dance perfor­mance featuring student choreography of various dance styles, will be pre­sented Saturday, April 26, at 8:15 p.m. in the Special Events Center.

Directed by Barbara Boylan, the pro­gram will feature about 30 students from the stage movement and performance class and dance major and ballet num­bers. Included will be "Repetition," a modern dance without music, and dances based on the French "Petite Lettre," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Tickets for the dance performance may be purchased at the door for $2.
Tuttie Workshop, "Teacher Evaluation," training paraprofessionals to work with convention in Blackfoot, April 26. He

In Education

Gallery features new exhibit

Watercolors from Portugal by Charles Ransom and oils and watercolors by Ray Hellberg will be featured at the Boise State University Gallery April 16 May 8. Ransom, a BJC and College of Idaho graduate, established a cultural center at the mouth of the Amazon River in Brazil prior to traveling to Portugal, where he produced about 150 drawings and watercolors. He has also been an art instructor for Portland Community College.

Hellberg, head of the Utah State University Art Department since 1972, was elected president of the Utah Art Educators Assembly this year.

Dr. and Mrs. Ellis W. Lamborn, Dr. and Mrs. Jerry Dodson, and Dr. and Mrs. V. Marvin Cox have been named Danforth Associates for six year terms ending in 1986. The Danforth Foundation has since 1941 selected college and university faculty members who have expressed a major commitment to undergraduate teaching for the associate positions. Their spouses are also included in the awards.

The program offers biennial regional conferences in support of values in education to the associates, as well as area conferences, and eligibility to apply for Danforth funding up to $2,000 for projects related to improving the quality of teaching and learning on the campuses.

Ellis Lamborn is a professor of economics at BSU; Jerry Dodson, a professor of psychology; and Marvin Cox, an associate professor of communication.

Two of his works are pictured in a recent book, "Ceramics in the Pacific Northwest: A History," by LaMar A. Harrington of the University of Washington, Seattle.

BSU couples named associates

Three Boise State University couples, Drs. Ellis W. Lamborn, Dr. and Mrs. Jerry Dodson, and Dr. and Mrs. V. Marvin Cox have been named Danforth Associates for six year terms ending in 1986.

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In Education

Dr. Carroll Lambert has had her article "A First Experience Sleeping Away From Home" accepted for publication in the Spring, 1980 issue of Family Perspective. She attended the Association for Childhood Education International Conference in San Francisco April 2-5.

Wendie Waite and Jeanne Bauwens have been awarded a grant from the Idaho Department of Education to develop a statewide training program for public school teachers on mainstreaming.

Waite will deliver the keynote address at a luncheon for the Idaho Association for Retarded Citizens at their annual convention in Blackfoot, April 26. He attended a conference at the University of Nebraska Medical Center on issues in training paraprofessionals to work with the severely handicapped April 10-11.

Dr. Rambykha Singh attended the ASCD National Curriculum Study Institute Workshop, "Teacher Evaluation," in Denver, Colo., April 11.

The Human Service Technician Project, coordinated by Judy Secret, will sponsor a series of workshops in the Caldwell area to train shelter care personnel working with severely handicapped persons. A similar series of workshops will be offered in the Boise area for persons providing respite care for the severely handicapped.

Dr. Richard Hart and Dr. John Betina recently visited the Lewiston School District as program evaluators of a federally funded Title IV-C project dealing with reading materials. The project was evaluated on the basis of the objectives developed by district personnel and its effectiveness in providing additional resources to the district.

Dr. Larry Price, director of the University of Education ESEA Title IV conference in Idaho, recently attended the annual U.S. Office of Education ESEA Title IV conference in Washington, Va., where USOE personnel provided information regarding legal, fiscal and regulatory considerations of the Title IV program. While there, he also attended the executive committee meeting of the Association for State Advisory Councils and as chairman reported on the results of a committee survey.

Dr. E. Coston Frederick gave two presentations in Billings, Montana May 21-22. His first talk to the Rocky Mountain Reading Specialists Association was titled "What Really Want Action Research in the Classroom?" The following day he addressed the Eastern Montana College annual reading conference on the topic "Do Our Teaching Methods Really Affect Children's Attitudes Research Findings." That talk consisted primarily of the results of master's theses research area graduate students in reading at Boise State University and also addressed several hundred teachers in Lewiston, Okla., April 16, on "The Three R's: Reading, Role, Reality." This talk is also scheduled to be presented and participate in a workshop session at the annual national reading association conference in St. Louis in May. He is a member of the media awards committee of the association, and will participate in the national awards for newspaper and magazine articles about reading education that appeared in 1979.
BSU gymnasts coach John Head and competitors Kelly Parker, Linda Rife, Lori Talbot, Shari Hammond, Madonna Stroschein, Shalagh Astor await judges' decision in a close meet. This year the team took fourth at nationals, highest ever for BSU.

Bronco gymnasts win fourth in nationals

By Larry Burke

Sports quiz: Which Bronco team finished highest in national competition this year?

If you guessed football or wrestling, guess again. The answer: gymnastics.

The spotlight doesn't shine too brightly in their corner of the gym, but this year Boise State's team came back with a fourth place finish from their trip to the national division II meet in Shoreport, La.

The Broncos missed third by one-half a point, finishing behind Centenary, Davenport University and West Chester State College in Pennsylvania.

The fourth place finish was highest ever for BSU, up from eleventh last year.

The Broncos also qualified two girls for the individual events finals for the first time.

Shalagh Astor ended up seventh best in the nation on beam, and Lori Talbot took eleventh in the uneven bars.

This year the gymnasts broke nearly every school record, and lost only to larger division I schools like Nebraska, Oregon and Brigham Young.

John Head, who served as interim coach after Ed Zimmerman left for the University of Washington last year, thinks this year Boise State's team came back with a record profession to high school students of association members.

John Head was looking at a team that was, as he puts it, "hurtin'."

But it will be difficult to beat top competitors.

Girls who visit the campus like it here," Head adds.

"This year's success didn't come with out its stops and starts. By mid-season, Head was looking at a team that was, so he puts it, "hurtin'."

In one meet three gymnasts went down with injuries, including top all around Talbot. She missed five meets, and many athletes naged by small injuries all year.

But the program looks good, mainly because the team is composed of nine freshmen who will be back with one important year of national competition behind them.

"Our girls know they are fourth or better. They want to come back and do better," says Head.

"I think we can score 136-137 in the nationals. We can push Denver...I know we can do that."

But it will be difficult to beat top competitors. At that school gymnast's live off-campus in a private training. Head notes by the same man who has worked for them for 6-7 years.

"Shelley is drill, drill, drill. They eat, sleep, and breathe gymnastics," explains Head.

If there is a potential problem for Boise State in the future, it is the "burn-out" that causes some girls to leave competition.

"Gymnastics at the college level have competed since they were 10-11. Many of them come to college and want to get involved in other things.

Because of burn-out, gymnastics relies on freshmen and sophomores more than other sports.

But those younger competitors are coming into college programs with more experience than they have in the past.

Many are serious, year-round competitors at the club and high school level.

"Freshmen come in now and aren't a bit nervous. A few years ago they would go nuts; they didn't know what to do.

"Now, the more pressure there is, the better they do."

Regional here

The Boise State University women's athletic department will host the NCWSA regional track and field championships May 8-10.

The competition will begin at 10 a.m. May 8 with the pentathlon. Also on May 8 are the finals of the 10,000 meter run. On May 9, the semi-finals will begin at 1 p.m. Finals will begin at noon and finish with the awards ceremony at 3:30 p.m. on May 10.

In Communication

Dr. Suzanne McCorkle accompanied Cindy Hinton, BSU speech team member, to the National Individual Events Tournament, Colorado Springs, Colo., April 11. McCorkle is one of three authors of "The News Factory," an article based on team observational analysis of a television newsroom, in the January, 1980 issue of the Communication Research Journal. McCorkle and members of the BSU speech team conducted workshops for students at Boise, Caldwell and Meridian high schools in sessions during March and April 1. C. Harvey Pitman was recognized in an article in the 1980 issue of Spectrum, the Speech Communication Association Journal, for his outstanding contributions to the field of education.

In Athletics

David Rayborn conducted a workshop on communication in the small group for an auxiliary leadership conference sponsored by the Idaho Hospital Association in Boise, March 19.

Dr. Marvin Cox conducted a workshop on listening for the American Association of University Women in Boise, April 14.

Dr. Robert Bures presented a workshop on problem solving for the Bureau of Land Management in Boise, March 4; a workshop on team development for the U.S. Forest Service, March 10, in Boise, and sessions on public participation in policy development and effective communication for the National Advanced Resource Technology Center at Marana, Ariz., March 24 and April 11.

In Health Sciences

Carol Seddon will attend the 19th annual spring convention of the Idaho Medical Record Association in Lewiston, April 24-25. Seddon will present information on the medical record profession to high school students from northern Idaho.

In Nursing

Pat Taylor has passed the national certification exam for critical care nurses which qualifies her to use the title Critical Care Registered Nurse (CCRN).

In Geology

Spuce Wood attended the 1979 Geological Society of America national meeting recently in San Diego, and presented a paper co-authored by BSU senior Richard Brooks on radiocarbon and obsidian hydration-rind age dating of a 66,000 year old volcanic eruption in eastern California.

In Women's Athletics

Carol J. Laidig, the Assistant Athletic Director, has been elected as the President of the Northwest Collegiate Women's Sports Association. Laidig will assume command of the NCWSA which includes colleges and universities from Oregon, Washington, Montana, and Idaho, in the spring of 1981.

Inks race for BSU fund

Bogus Basin ski resort has found a way to make fund raising fun.

As they have for 10 years, this April Bogus sponsored the Vince Aguirre Memorial ski race (formerly the Royal Cup) to raise money for a special University of Idaho State scholarship.

Through entry fees paid by over 1100 aspiring racers, Bogus collected another $393 this spring for the scholarship fund that has now grown to over $4,500. Interest from that is used to pay for the fees of a Boise State student involved in competitive skiing or working towards a career in the ski industry.

"It's the highlight of the racing season...more adults participate in it than in any other race during the year," says Bogus director Terry Loftsvold of the Aguirre Memorial.

The scholarship was established to honor Vince Aguirre, the former owner of the Royal Restaurant who died in a 1989 plane collision over Boise.

Aguirre opened his restaurant for Wednesday night ski parties that became a Boise institution. Meals in 1950's and early 90's. Then he headed the year with an ski race, the Royal Cup, on a Wednesday in April.

The Royal Cup race was continued after his death, and any entry fee was charged and money dedicated to a scholarship for a BSU ski team member.

When the race began in 1976, its competitive ski team, the scholarship was opened to students involved in other aspects of the sport.

After the race this year, competitors and their fans gathered at the Gastation for an awards ceremony and post-game party in the true Aguirre spirit.

A season pass at Bogus, a brass plaque, a champagne brunch at the Idaho-a Hotel, and a champagne night at the Gastation were donated as door prizes, so money raised from raffle tickets also went into the scholarship fund.

A special guest at this year's party was James Crew of the Yakima, Washington, chapter of the Aguirre scholarship and now an employee at Hewlett Packard in Boise.
I'm a perfectionist

A FOCUS interview with new basketball coach Dave Leach

Why do you like basketball? What is there to the game that you enjoy so much?

Basketball to me, to a large extent, the ragged edge. There are a lot of things that can happen to you in the other parts of your life that happen in a game like basketball. In a very short period of time decisions have to be made and things have to be done. It is kind of a microcosm of life within those 40 minute periods. I've always enjoyed decision-making on the ragged edge at a very short notice. I like that kind of thing, it's like the excitement of it. Beyond that, I like the association with the young men.

I enjoy the opportunity to help somebody make the right decisions down the road or to help someone get a little more squared away as far as life goals are concerned. I think one of the great joys of coaching is not being a perfect being. I am not a hard-sell type of individual. I believe in the associations that are involved in your program, what kind of character they have to begin with, and what they see as the important things.

Most coaches put a great deal of pressure on themselves. But if we live up to the potential that we have individually and collectively, then the other things are going to take care of themselves. These young men will have a lot of good memories about wins and some bad ones about some losses, but the great thing will be the feeling that they did live up to their potential.

What do you think is the most difficult part of coaching?

I see the least rewarding part of coaching as recruiting. There are a lot of things going on in recruiting that I don't agree with. My recruiting philosophy is to shoot square with the kid. If we have the education he is looking for, I will try to sell him on that. If we don't, I'm not going to try to sell him here.

Same thing in basketball...if I feel he has the skills to play, I'm certainly going to tell him and I'm going to try to convince him that BSU is the place for him. On the other hand, if he is a little slow for our style or maybe his game is very individualistic, he and I will probably part ways. I also believe in playing the games that we like it to be done, why then certainly they have a chance to work in our framework. If they don't, I'm not going to yell and scream and make a big scene as far as that particular individual is concerned.

In all, I hope I have a reasonable approach to the game of basketball that might be helpful for young men to be successful.

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You have said in other interviews that you want to stress that players graduate? Can you tell us more about that?

I certainly think that a young man is at least a little misguided if he decides to bet his life on a professional basketball career. I wouldn't like the situation to come out with both fists full, so to speak. On the one hand, they should live up to their potential in the classroom, and on the other hand, they should do the most they can with their God-given talents in basketball. They should come out feeling great about both and be prepared to meet the next challenge ahead of them.

They are kidding themselves if they don't get their degree and live up to their potential in other areas. In the end it's going to be him that decides, "Am I or am I not?" So he'll have that choice in the end, just like he'll have a choice as a basketball player to decide, "Do I do the best I can or am I satisfied with less than that?"

Those people who are satisfied with less in both areas will probably eliminate themselves from the situation. Those people who aspire to be what they ought to be according to what they have will be successful.

Do you have any figures as to the percentage of players at Oregon State who graduated?

I do, because we took pride in that. Since 1967, of all the young men who were involved in the basketball program and used their four years of eligibility, only five have had to redshirt or aren't going to receive their degrees next fall. It is one of those things that Oregon State has emphasized, which I believe in firmly, and will try to implement here to the best of my ability.

What do you look for when you recruit a player?

Well, there are several things that we look for. Number one, he has to play our style of basketball. The young man must cover the 94' of the floor with speed and quickness. Because we are going to be pressing and quick-hitting kinds of situations. The other things are passing ability, the ability to see the floor, to recognize open people and to be able to deliver the ball to them.

The NCAAs play-offs seemed to indicate a trend toward shorter, quicker teams. Is that a sign of the future?

Well, I think speed and quickness definitely are very important in the game of basketball, more so than just bulk. This year it happened to boil down to two teams that had the speed and quickness, so they beat some bigger people who had bulk, but not quite the quickness. Purdue would be a perfect example of a team that had really good size but not real good quickness in every position. So they were hurt because of it. We'd like to have our cake and eat it too, like everybody else.

Let's say we were recruiting a post man. There is a 6'11" guy that is a little on the slow side, but is a fine player. Then there is a 6'5" guy who is fairly equal in those skills but has more quickness. I'd take the 6'5" guy. Most people can look good playing a game when nobody bothers them much and they have a lot of time to shoot or dribble the ball un molested. But put one of those quick guys right in their face and keep him there for the whole 40 minutes and pretty soon they are so sick of him that they want to go sit down. Mistakes and rushed shots follow. Quickness does a lot of things to people, and most of them as far as the opposition is concerned aren't good.

Some freshmen can play in rather good programs early, as the NCAA play-offs indicated. What is your opinion about using freshmen athletes as starters?

The two changes the NCAA made...limiting the scholar­ships to 15 and the abolishment of the freshman eligible rule...have certainly spread the talent around more and given freshmen an opportunity to play. I think the greatest adjustment a freshman has to make is not in basketball, but in the academic area. All of a sudden he has a lot of free time that he hadn't had in a high school situation. So he has to organize his time. He has to learn when he has to be there, when he can go to the union building, when he can visit with his girlfriend. He needs to learn a lot of those self-discipline things that really make the difference in how those grades come out.

As far as on the basketball floor, the young men in high school now have an opportunity to play against college players in the summer. So freshmen have a great deal more exposure to the game than I did in the early 60's. I think with that approach, things are going to happen. There are a lot of things that indicate that we have a good chance to grow and to become more and more of a league that will have to be reckoned with after the Big Sky championship tournament.

The pavilion here has got to be a good boost. Well, I think the pavilion puts us in a position to compete in all areas as far as other Big Sky teams are concerned. We certainly will have one of the finest, if not the best, facility in which to play basketball. We won't have to take a back seat to anyone there. I think one of the great things about the pavilion is that this community and student body made the commitment. If that's indicative of the interest, it will be a real joy to play in front of all those people, to entertain them and to hopefully have them become as rabid basketball fans as they are in football.

Do you have any kind of a time table?

I've heard a lot of coaches expose on time tables. I don't know any of them necessarily to work out. I certainly am no magic man. I don't have a magic show that is going to produce fantastic results early on. We certainly are going to do our best to get the job done.
International Student Association for the third year, will include a dinner of April 25, at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Union Ballroom.

An international food, song, and dance festival is planned at Boise State Friday, April 26, at 7:30 p.m. in the Student Union Ballroom.

The festival, sponsored by the BSU International Student Association for the third year, will include a dinner of dishes from foreign lands and a program with songs and dances from around the world as well as a karate exhibition.

Tickets for the multi-cultural evening may be obtained in room 106 of the BSU Administration Building from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays, telephone 385-1757. Cost is $7.50 for the general public and $5 to BSU students with activity cards.

Profits from the event will go toward a scholarship fund for international students at BSU.

Scott memorial scholarship

Applications are now being accepted for the Anthony R. Scott Memorial Scholarship that will pay $1,000 to students who will attend Boise State’s “Campus in Spain” next fall.

Three scholarships are available, according to program director Pat Bieter. Application deadline is May 1. Scott, Boise, was a student at the Onate, Spain campus when he died in 1976. The scholarship was established in his name by family and friends.

Located in the Basque country of northern Spain, the program features classes in Basque and Spanish language, culture, history, art and literature.

Pain and stress seminar

A seminar on chronic pain and stress control will be conducted by Dr. Norman Shealy, leading proponent of holistic medicine, Thursday, April 24, at Boise State University.

Shealy, a neurosurgeon who has pioneered a comprehensive approach to helping patients with chronic disease, is the founder of the Pain and Health Rehabilitation Center, LaCrosse, Wis., and president of the American Holistic Medicine Association. He is the author of best-sellers “The Pain Game” and “90 Days to Self-Health,” and has lectured throughout the world on his philosophy.

He will speak at three sessions in the BSU Student Union Ballroom. The seminar is sponsored by the BSU Counseling and Testing Center.

Tickets for the seminar will be $20 for students and $25 for the general public. They will be available at the BSU Counseling Center on the sixth floor of the Education Building.

BSU academic credit will be offered to those attending the workshop for an additional registration fee of $10. Those who wish credit must attend all sessions April 24, and a follow-up meeting with Dr. Gallison of the BSU Psychology Department April 29, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.

They will also be required to write a paper.

Further information on seminar credit is available at the BSU Center for Continuing Education on the second floor of the Library, 385-3293.

Creative contest

Eighth grade students from the Boise and Nampa school districts can participate in a creative contest Saturday, April 26, at 9 a.m. at the Boise State Education Building.

Students will compete for prizes in historical impersonations, storytelling, creative games, and visual arts categories. Each junior high may send one contestant in each of the four categories.

The contest is sponsored by Dr. Trudy Comba’s BSU class on the gifted and talented, to encourage more creativity in the schools.

Language picnic

A Foreign Language Department picnic is scheduled May 3 from 10:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. at Northview Park. For further information, contact Dr. John Robertson, 385-9066.

Spring conference

The spring conference of the Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel will be at the Boise Red Lion Downtown April 25-26.

BSU office personnel may attend the conference on Friday if they also attend Saturday, according to personnel director Jane Buser.

Dr. Mont Warner, BSU geologist, will join the conference panel “Challenges to our Environment,” with Kenn Dunn, Idaho Water Resources Department, and Lee Stokes, environment division of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

For further information about the conference, contact Maudie Garretson, BSU Office of Teacher Education, 385-1059.

Resident hall formal

The BSU Resident Hall Association will sponsor a spring formal Friday, May 2, in the Student Union Ballroom at 8 p.m.

Tickets for the dance, available at the SUB information booth or at the residence halls, are $2.50 for singles and $5 for adults.

Overseas study

Students enrolled in programs at BSU may apply beginning May 1 for overseas study with the Institute of International Education.

About 519 grants for graduate study or research abroad in academic fields and for professional training in the creative and performing arts in 50 countries will be awarded for the 1981-82 academic year by the institute.

Application forms and further information are available at the office of BSU Fulbright advisor Dr. John B. Robertson, Liberal Arts 206, 385-9066.