The Bronco Athletic Association is starting a campaign to raise the remaining $1.8 million of their $6 million pledge toward construction of the pavilion. (See story page 10.) Concrete pours for the seating areas are now underway.

Many classes hang 'no vacancy' sign

Boise State should experience a healthy enrollment jump that fall, but the increase won't be nearly as large as it could have been because the school had to turn away nearly 4,000 student requests for classes that were already filled.

Official BSU enrollment statistics won't be released until the State Board of Education meets in early October. Recent budget cutbacks have forced a hiring freeze at BSU, and the university now has insufficient faculty to handle the current enrollment crunch, according to Executive Vice President Richard Bullington.

"We're feeling the pressures of the area economic recession. A lot of people have not been able to find jobs, a lot have been laid off. Many are coming to school instead," Arts and Sciences Dean William Keppeler said.

Of those who have come to BSU, fewer are leaving this fall at the end of the two-week registration period, 175 who had dropped out last fall at the same time, according to Ed Wilkinson, Dean of Students Advisory and Special Services.

However, the filled classes and subsequent scheduling dilemma were factors in most of the withdrawals, Wilkinson said.

Forty-nine students, or 31 percent of those leaving this fall complained that they could not get the classes that they wanted, he said. Forty-seven students, or 30 percent, checked "time conflict" under reasons given for withdrawal.

Generally, Wilkinson said, that means they were unable to schedule classes around their employment hours.

Some students complained that they were scheduled into classes with different days and times from those they had originally requested. Wilkinson said this was probably because departments added sections to accommodate larger number of students than they had anticipated, he said.

According to Bullington, all student class requests could not be met by adding class sections because of the administration's inability to hire part-time faculty to teach additional classes, and because of a lack of classroom space to conduct those courses during hours when students wanted to take them.

Even if administrators had been able to "rob Peter to pay Paul" by dipping into the part-time faculty budget, that would have left that fund lowered or bankrupted for spring semester, he said.

The forced salary savings of $250,000 under the freeze can't be lifted until the State Board of Education meets in December to decide whether or not to raise student fees for spring semester. It may not be lifted then, either, depending on the Board's decision, Bullington said.

"We're trying to do our very best to forecast our needs each term," said Dean Tom Sitzel of the School of Business. "This semester we scheduled as many class sections as we could to stay within our students faculty ratio of about 26.7 full-time equivalent students per faculty member."

"We also have to keep our ratio of full-time to part-time faculty. There has to be a balance," he said.

"Our desire is to continue to offer high quality instruction. Every year we have to turn some people when some classes fill up: this year we were on a collision course," Sitzel said.

New look at FOCUS

With this issue FOCUS takes on a new, more "open" look designed to make the publication more graphically and editorially attractive to its 18,000 readers.

Modeled after the award-winning OSU Quest from Ohio State University, the new FOCUS format will feature larger type, more photos and other graphics, more columns, "ragged right" copy, and a new pageface for copy and headlines.

All of the familiar departments ... alumni, sports, editorials, and general news ... will remain, but the paper will emphasize more features and condense "announcements" stories about events.

Also new is a section that features a single in-depth story each month about a current issue that affects BSU or higher education. That feature will run on the "double truck" pages in the center of the paper.

Revenue drop causes holdback

Boise State University's already tight budget is being stretched even tighter as state tax revenues have failed to bring in projected amounts.

To help ease the state's financial crunch, the Board of Examiners has ordered spending restrictions at public colleges and universities, so cut spending by 3.85 percent.

That means Boise State must trim its current operating budget by $538,000 or up with the fund to help finance its programs outside the state tax system.

Just how BSU and the other state universities will solve their financial dilemma won't be determined until the State Board of Education decides whether or not to raise student fees.

As in September meeting the Board set in motion the procedures for a fee increase, agreeing to discuss the matter in October. If the Board decides at that time to proceed, a hearing and vote will be taken in December.

The new fees could be in place by spring.

The Board heard the state's college and university presidents agree to a $50 increase per semester for full-time resident students. They also recommended a $4 per credit increase for part-time students and another $100 for non-residents.

Without those increases, the 3.85 percent cut could seriously damage the quality of their programs and hurt faculty morale, the presidents told the Board.

"Our budgets are so low now that trying to cut them further would have a permanent effect on quality," said BSU president John Keiser.

Keiser added that a large fall enrollment has stretched BSU's resources to the limit, and that thousands of students were turned away from classes because the university couldn't expand to meet the demand.

Money generated from the fee increase would take care of about half of BSU's $638,000 holdback, said Keiser. The rest would be made up through reductions in capital and operating expenses and from money carried forward from last year.

Keiser and University of Idaho president Richard Gibb told the State Board that their institutions could not get through the year without either a fee increase or a declaration of financial emergency that would allow them to lay off faculty in mid-year.

Idaho State president Myron Coulter and Lewis and Clark president Lee Vicken said their institutions could survive this year without a declaration of emergency. Both, however, reluctantly endorsed the proposed fee increase.

BSU student body president Sally Thomas also presented the Board with a student resolution which supported a temporary $40 fee increase for full-time resident students. The resolution also asked the Board to consider other long-term solutions, including with tuition consolidation, phase-out of student funding for athletics, sale of liquor on campuses as a means to raise revenue, and additional state taxes for education.

While waiting for word on fee increase, Keiser has ordered spending restrictions.

He has:

- Frozen all vacant positions.
- Limited travel expenditures to 70 percent of original budgets.
- Limited capital expenditures to 70 percent of the budget.

In addition, budget revisions of over $500 and capital expenditures of over $1,500 must be reviewed by vice-presidents before they are approved.

Those restrictions will be in effect until the State Board takes action in December, and could be continued through the fiscal year, depending upon their decision on the fee increase, Keiser said.
CAMPUS NEWS

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Editor/Larry Burke
Writers series opens Oct. 8 with Kennedy
X. J. Kennedy, poet and critic, will give the first of seven readings in the BSU Writers and Artists Series at the Boise Gerley of Art, Wednesday, Oct. 8 at 8 p.m.

Admission is free.

Kennedy has published three volumes of poetry: *Nude Descending a Staircase, Growing into Love, and Emily Dickinson in Southern California.* An anthology, *The Tennyson of *Stepper*;* poems of hate, anger and inventive, a survey of hate poetry from Chaucer to the present, will be published in 1981. He has recently written several volumes of verse for children.

Kennedy has taught at several universities: Michigan, Greensboro at North Carolina, Irvine as California, Wellesley College, Brandeis, Rocky Mountain, and also at the Eastern Kentucky writer's conferences. He was Bruenfellow in American civilization at Leeds University in 1974-75. His textbooks on poetry and literature have been studied by about 600,000 college students.

Kennedy was an English professor at Tufts University before resigning in 1979 to write full time. He has served as poetry editor for *The Paris Review* and also co-authored with his wife a poetry magazine *Counter/Measure;* from 1971-74. His work has been recognized with the Lambda Award of the Academy of American Poets, a Guggenheim fellowship, the Bess Hokin prize of Poetry magazine, and the *Shekel* award.

The Writers and Artists Series is sponsored by Boise State and Idaho State universities, the Boise Gallery of Art, the Book Shop in Boise, and the ISU Alumni Association. Co-directors for the programs are Carol A. Martin, BSU, and Danie K. Cantrill, ISU.

Celebrities set ASBSU season

Richard Brautigan, the popular author of such works as *Trout Fishing in America,* will perform Nov. 15 at 8 p.m. in the Special Events Center at Boise State University. His latest book *The Tokyo-Montana Express* has just been released.

Brautigan will speak Nov. 9 at 8 p.m. at the Boise State Student Union Ballroom. *Dances for a prince* will perform Dec. 4 in the Special Events Center.

Music events highlight arts

The Boise State University Music Department has planned four series of concerts and recitals for the 1980-81 season.

The Faculty Artist Recital Series will include solo or chamber ensemble performances by at least 15 members of the music faculty. The dates and artists include Joseph Baldassare, guitar, and Gerald Rosenbaum, violin, Oct. 17; Michael Samball, trombone, and Donald Oakes, organ, Nov. 21; George Thomson, guitar, and James Hopper, clarinet, Jan. 16; Canroo Meyer, piano, and Walis Bratt, cello, Feb. 20; John Best, cello and John Baldwin, percussion, March 20; and Madeleine Hsu, piano, and the Faculty Brass Ensemble, April 27.


Student and senior recitals will be presented by outstanding BSU music students in all areas of performance. Rob Matson, guitar, will perform Nov. 9; Jackie Van Paepghem, voice and marthoba, Jan. 25; and Sidney Hudson, soprano, Feb. 5.

The BSU Music Department will also present several guest artists throughout the year. All admissions are charged to the Music Department Scholarship Fund.

For more information on exact times and locations for all music events, contact the BSU music office at 385-1771.

Be our friend, subscribe

A new "Friend of the Arts" subscription is now being offered that will admit patrons to several cultural events at Boise State University at 30 percent below the regular ticket prices.

Sponsored by BSU and the University Community Arts Association, the ticket costs $20. For that, patrons can attend all four of the theater arts department productions and the music department's Faculty Artist Series of seven recitals. The ticket also allows subscribers to attend the BSU Jazz Festival in February at a reduced cost.

Interested patrons can get more information about the "Friends of the Arts" ticket by contacting the University Community Arts Association at BSU, phone 385-1412.
Symposium in October

Educators from throughout the West will travel to Boise State Oct. 9-11 to attend "Education and Contemporary America," a symposium featuring a variety of papers presented by prominent teachers and discussion of current educational problems and philosophies.

Dr. Freeman Burt, noted educational historian, will lead the conference with a talk on "Liberal Education and the Revival of Civic Learning." Oct. 9 at the opening conference dinner in the new Boise Basque restaurant at 6:30 p.m.


Symposium sessions will be conducted Oct. 10-11 in the Boise State Education Building. Papers and discussion will follow three major themes:

- Status of university teaching today
- Changing views of human nature: what will the impact be on education?
- Re-assessing the 70's: where are we going in the 80's?

RE: open galleries

Bugs Bunny" sup. "B.C." frames by the popular B. Kliban, "Our Town," a Pulitzer Prize-winning play by Thornton Wilder, will be presented Oct. 17-23 at 8:15 p.m. in the Subal Theatre by the Department of Theatre Arts.

The box office will open Oct. 15 from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m. daily. Tickets will be $3.50 for the general public, and $1.50 for BSU students and faculty, and for senior citizens.

First play soon

Two shows open galleries

Two Boise State University art gallery shows are on display until Oct. 3 in the BSU Liberal Arts Building.

Original comic strip art collected by Ron Burney Wells is now in Gallery II, room 256, while BSU alumni artists Frank Goitia, Janie Ricks, Jone Luna Rodriguez and Kathy Wren are showing multi-media works in the Liberal Arts first floor gallery.

Gallery II is open weekdays from 9 a.m. -noon, and Gallery I from 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Goitia, a BSU graduate, has exhibited his experimental mixed media works at the Boise Gallery of Art annual Idaho artists show, and this year at Ray's Seafood Restaurant and the Idaho Historical Library.

A sociology graduate of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah, Ricks attended BSU art classes in 1976-77, and has continued her art studies as a student of Denis Ochi, the Boise State gallery director. Her watercolor work using plants, grasses and leaves has been displayed at the Ochi Art Gallery, Boise.

Rodriguez, much of whose work represents the lives of migrant workers, is a member of the Boise Art Group. Her work has been featured in documents by the Idaho Historical Society and the Idaho Commission on the Arts.

A student at Boise State from 1974-1978, Rodriguez works with several art forms including oils, watercolors, woodcuts and sculpture. He is artist director, photographer and writer for the Idaho Migrant Council newsletter.

Wren, also a member of the Boise Art Group, has won several Idaho awards for her watercolors. Her technique of applying hot and cold wax to fiberglass paper has been displayed at the Sun Valley Center for the Arts Gallery. Some of her paintings are owned by the Idaho First National Bank, and her work is now on display in the Belson-Brown Gallery, Ketchum.

Wells, a collector of etchings and lithographs, began adding original comic art to his collection about three years ago. He will display about 20 single frames, panels and sketches in the show. Included are designs for the "Bugs Bunny" strip, "B.C." frames by Johnny Hart, and "Kat" drawings by the popular B. Kliban.

BULLETIN BOARD

B.C. by Johnny Hart

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New Service Desk

A second floor BSU Library service desk will be open on a trial basis from 9:30-10:00 p.m. Mondays through Thursdays.

Library hours for the school year are: Mondays-Thursdays, 7:30 a.m.-11 p.m.; Fridays, 7:30 a.m.-5 p.m.; Saturdays, 9 a.m.-5 p.m.; and Sundays, 1-9 p.m.

Parent Education Services

The Boise State University Parent Education Center will again offer parent study classes this fall beginning Sept. 29.

Registration for the study groups will be Sept. 16 and 17 from 11:30 a.m.-7 p.m. at the Boise School District Administration Bldg., 1200 Fort St. Courses offered include "Children: the Challenge," "Systemic Training for Effective Parenting," "Partners, Youth and Drugs," "Teenagers: The Continuing Challenge," and "The Practical Parent." Cost is $15 per person or $20 for each family.

For further information, contact the Parent Education Center, 385-3279, from 9 a.m.-2:30 p.m. weekdays.

Library Needs Donations

The Boise State University Library is requesting donations of paperback and hardcover books of general interest for its browsing collection, including best sellers in science fiction, mystery, politics, and historical fiction.

Anyone wishing to contribute books to the collection may contact Don Haacke at 385-3956 or a member of the Boise State Parent Education Center.

Food Industry Scholarships

The Western Association of Food Chains has given $1500 to the School of Business to be awarded as scholarships in the current academic year. The funds will be available for students with career interests in the food industry.

Application forms for the scholarships are available in the Dean's Office of the School of Business, B 117.

Tail Gate Party

Boise State University faculty, staff, and friends of the University are invited to a pre-game tail gate party before the Montana game Oct. 4 at 6-7 p.m. in the Buckaroo Parking Lot.

Dinner includes corned beef dogs, chips, donuts and cream doughnuts. Cost is $1.50 for adults and $1 for children under 12.

The event is sponsored by BSU Faculty Wives and Women.

Istvan Nadas


Nadas, who has studied with Bela Bartok and Zoltan Kodaly, will give a solo concert Oct. 15 and will perform with the piano-piano duo on Oct. 21 with BSU pianist Madeleine Hux, both at 8 p.m. at 815 p.m. in the Special Events Center.

Nadas, now a U.S. citizen, is a graduate of the National Academy and the University of Budapest. He has served as director of the piano department of the National Conservatory of Caracas, Venezuela, and faculties of Loyola University, New Orleans, San Francisco State and Washington State Universities.

Nadas particularly known for his expertise in playing Bartok, Beethoven, and Bach. Nadas has taped extensively for the British and Canadian Broadcasting companies.

His performances here are sponsored by Hammond Music and BSU.

Ceramicist Comes to BSU

Ceramic sculptor Ruth Duckworth, known for her innovative porcelains and large murals, will visit Boise State Oct. 23-24 to conduct a workshop at the art department.

The world-famous Duckworth, who left her native Germany in 1934 for a twenty-eight-year British residence, sculpted for twenty years in terra cotta, wood, metal, and stone, before turning to her work with pottery. Her ceramics creations have been displayed in numerous international shows and public collections.

The workshop sessions, beginning both days at 9 a.m., will be free to BSU students $10 registration fee to the general public will cover the cost of lunch during the workshop. Oct. 23.

Duckworth's appearance at BSU is sponsored by funds raised from the annual Boise State Festival of Ceramics.

For further information about the Duckworth workshop, contact John Tatahnea, 385-3205.
Guest editorial

By Mike Cleveland
President, Faculty Senate

I began teaching at Boise State in 1970. The future of this institution then was wide open, full of unanticipated hope and grand vision. Looking back over this decade I see remarkable growth and vitality. We can justly proud of our graduates and their successes, as well as of our faculty and its accomplishments. We can also take pride in the physical growth of the campus, although students, rather than the state, have built nearly all of the newer buildings since that time. Perhaps it is this collection of real growth which makes it so difficult to accept and deal with our current crisis in funding Boise State University. Simply refuse to believe that our future is to be stunted by unreasonable constraints, or that we are about to begin an era of cuts, slices, etc. To my knowledge it was the only time that Board members looked at the problem from the perspective of being faced with an 'unfair' and 'unwieldy' poundage; and schools and agencies.

The holdbacks have trimmed our original legislative appropriation from an original 11 percent increase to one of about a 7 percent increase—about $358,100 for this year, FY 81. The unsettling part of it all is that analysts are predicting perhaps another 1 percent or 2 percent cut could easily occur in the next future. The issue of differential funding of BSU, ISU, and U of I is certainly to come to a focus in these lean months ahead. While BSU can continue to illustrate in case with figures of dollars and ratios, it never was more clearly shown in practice than when the University president, during the Board meeting, at first supported the proposed temporary increases in student fees. Soon, however, it was only BSU that needed immediate financial support to get through FY 81 and FY 82, with the other presidents vacillating on the issue with murmur of 'perhaps we could get by without student fee increases. If we were a Board member I would have hastened to ascertain why they could make such statements in light of their proposed cuts.

At the Faculty Senate's request I presented a resolution to the Board in September which was vigorously supported the increase in student fees in lieu of declaration of financial exigency. Later I was asked, 'What is this you're willing to give up—when are they going to contribute their share?' In reply to this I made it clear that it is by law the State Board's responsibility to declare exigency, to fire faculty, or to terminate programs. The faculty's role in such a situation is, at best, to provide input and to ameliorate the negative effects on faculty morale.

My second response was, and continues to be, that it is not a matter of what the faculty will give up as much as how much more will it continue to give up. A quick listing of some of our more recent losses is revealing:

- Loss of approximately $10,000 in sabbatical funds, FY 1976
- Loss of eighteen positions (four faculty, 14 support staff), FY 1980
- Loss of $150,000 in departmental budgets, FY 1980
- Reduction of library funds
- Reduction of travel funds
- Reduction of needed maintenance for buildings and grounds

This listing does not take into account the $100,000 fee paid received in FY 1976, the current bulging classes which should a notable increase in student-teacher ratio, and the placing of the salary equity behind all restoration items for FY 1982. Faculty continue to teach with the highest of quality instruction. Faculty members are vitally concerned with the current crisis, yet morale seems characteristic of the spirit of this institution as a whole. We will ride it out and emerge with dignity and integrity.

It was right. Under present circumstances, it seems clear that opportunities are being sacrificed elsewhere, that will cost 16.3 presently occupied positions, and most are in the academic area because that is where the money is. That hurts too.

What makes all the more frustrating at Boise State University is the real task that is being performed. Although appropriated funds have fallen behind inflation since 1974-75, our enrollment has grown from 8,875 academic student headcount in the fall of 1974 to 10,025 in the fall of 1979. That is 1,300 more than the second largest institution. This fall, Boise State University received and processed a record number of applications, total enrollment may have jumped between 4 and 5 percent, and many students were simply turned away for lack of space or instruction.

The Dean of the School of Business reports 1,500 enrollments turned away, Arts and Sciences reports 1,300 enrollments denied, the School of Education 320, and the School of Vocational-Technical Science over 700 enrollments for which no instruction was available.

Last year, 10 percent of the students who withdrew from the University said they did so because no classes were available. This fall, 31 percent gave that reason. Many others are in classes because they were open rather than out of interest or requirements. Clearly our choice must be to do a quality education of those students we can handle, allowing the others to go unserved, go elsewhere—if they can, or leave the state. That is unfortunate for them and for the Treasure Valley.

The State Board of Education distributed statistics at the last meeting dramatically illustrating the problem. For example, under the category of programs granting 20 or fewer bachelor's degrees between 1977-78 and 1980-81, BSU, 5; ISU, 12; UI, 21; and LESC, 19. Student-faculty ratio reports for the fall of 1979 were: BSU, 18.1/1; ISU, 14.64; UI, 19; and LESC, 13.1/1. A report indicating direct cost per credit hour shows: BSU, $32.04; ISU, $43.19; UI, $48.81; and LESC, $43.20.

Like the other institutions, we are undeniably, but we are also inequitably funded in comparison. Somehow it has been equated for us to have 26 percent of the budget and 34 percent of the students.

Perhaps, decisions makers will see that we have tried to help ourselves in matters from academic quality to financial support. There is no state money in the Pavilion. Likewise, the Morison Center, if realized, will add quality far above the cost to the state. We have consistently supported a student fee increase to assist with part of our problem, a fee increase endorsed by student government. But the fee increase may not come because others don't need it as much as we do. But political leaders don't want it or believe it is not necessary nor can they give away the idea. The pressure should be the only source of new income for the universities.

The fat is gone; the lean is being carved, but the spirit remains strong. How long that remains depends on the effectiveness with which the state has decided to make the priority set for us. Maybe they were wrong after all; maybe it can be taken away.

(Continued on Page 11)
The BJC football teams of 1953, 1954 and 1955 are planning a get-together on homecoming weekend, Friday and Saturday, Nov. 7-8. Members of the reunion teams have formed a committee to plan the activities, which, so far, include a Friday evening banquet at Old World Catering, a Saturday morning tour of the campus, followed by a social hour before the game at the Old Boise Hotel (the Hoff Building) in the Gin Mill and a regulars planned homecoming activities at the Crystal Ballroom for a social and a dance featuring music from the 1930's through the 1970's.

Over 400 alumni and friends were on hand to kick-off the football season at the annual Alumni Association wine tasting party fall included, from left, alumni director Dyke Nally, Vicki Ebright, Pat Ebright, Pam Simmonds, Doug Simmonds, Madeline Rice, and Ivan Rice.

Bjc teams-set Homecoming reunion

The committee is busy trying to locate all of the players throughout the country. Players from 1951-54-55 teams should call the Alumni Office at 385-1599.

Over 400 alumni and friends were on hand to kick-off the football season at the annual Alumni Association wine tasting party this fall, including, from left, alumni director Dyke Nally, Vicki Ebright, Pat Ebright, Pam Simmonds, Doug Simmonds, Madeline Rice, and Ivan Rice.

JOBS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

William C. Richardson (71) has been appointed as an audio-visual librarian at the Santa Fe, New Mexico, Public Library. While attending Boise State he studied anthropology, psychology and photography. He was a photo lab assistant and did photography for the college yearbook.

Monta D. Tuska has completed his master's Degree in Public Administration at California State University, Sacramento. He is working as an Education Administration Assistant to the Associate Superintendent for Curriculum Services in the California State Department of Education.

Joy Mann, a management and industrial relations graduate of BSU, has joined Jim Trounson and Associates in Boise. She will be responsible for the administration of Family Practice Associates, a new five-physician group, formerly Gem Health Center.

Glenn O'Dell has been named division personnel and safety manager in the J.R. Simplot Company's Land and Livestock Division. He worked in the Idaho Attorney General's office and the U.S. Marshall's office prior to joining Simplot.

Larry Johnson (78) has left his position as financial analyst at Intermountain Gas Company to accept a position with Boise Cascade as an Internal Auditor, EDP Section. He graduated from BSU with an economics degree.

Leilie Jean Bastian (60) has completed the training course at Delta Air Lines' Training School at Hartsfield Atlanta International Airport and is now a Delta flight attendant assigned to the airliner's Boston flight attendant base.

Mark W. Litteras, an officer with the Boise office of First Security Bank of Idaho, has been promoted to vice president and commercial loan officer. Litteras joined the bank as a management trainee in 1972 after graduating from BSU.

1980 biology graduate Mark McKee was recently awarded a grant for doctoral study at the Institute of Molecular Biology, University of Oregon.

WEDDINGS

John Brady and Tracy Schultz are living in Boise after being married June 27. He is employed by Idaho Sporting Goods.

A June 26 wedding ceremony united Paul A. Klotz and Patricia Anne Dempsey. The bridegroom is employed by the Red Lion and the bride is employed by the Department of Interior.

Michele E. Bird and Andrew E. Kline were married July 11. The bride graduated from BSU and is employed as a dental assistant for Dr. Brent Brady, Meridian Dental Clinic.

Patricia Valentine became the bride of Steven J. Antoine on July 12. She is employed by Morrison Knudsen. The couple is living in Boise.

Larry C. Parberry and Anne T. Nelson were married July 12. The bride is employed by the Nampa School District.

Emily Jean Mills and Jack Sovich Nelson exchanged wedding vows July 12 in Jerome. The bride is teaching in Wendell.

July 12 was the wedding day of Nona L. Hettich and William C. Wammon. The bridegroom is employed by Idaho Power Company in Boise.

Making their home in LaGrande, Oregon are David Rottong and the former Chantelle Gardner. They were married July 12. The bridegroom is employed by Quisenberry's in LaGrande.

John Eichmann

Alum in title role


Performances of this melodramatic account of the return from death of the soul-destroying vampire Count Dracula will begin at 8:15 p.m.

Eichmann was one of the original BSU Subal Theatre players where he played Kent in King Lear, Macduff in Macbeth, for which he received a best actor award.

He played Richard Lionheart in the Boise Little Theatre production of The Lion in Winter, and Dr. Carrasco in Man of La Mancha, directed by Ted Norman.

His most recent stage appearance was as Captain Hook in the Boise Little Theatre production of Peter Pan, for which he received the theater's best actor award.

Eichmann has also directed Theatre in a Trunk's first production, The Private Ear, Carmen, for the Boise Civic Opera, and I Pagliacci for the Northwest Opera Association.

Other BSU students and staff cast in Dracula are Sandy Fauver as Lucy, the vampire's victim; Patrick Russell as the maniac Renfield; Joel Farmer as Professor Van Helsing, and Pam Abas as the maid.

The box office for Dracula opens Oct. 13 at 342-5104.

Richard Bauscher and Li Nae Johnstone were married August 1. They are living in Burbank.

August 2 was the wedding day of Michael B. Zink and Rona Mae Isham. The bridegroom is employed by Western Mortgage Loan Corporation. The couple is living in Las Vegas, Nevada.

OBITUARIES

BSU physical education department secretary Colleen E. Wallace, 56, died of natural causes Sept. 9 in a Boise hospital.

Walter attended Boise Junior College. She had served as a secretary to the Southern Idaho College of Education at Albion, as well as several Idaho companies. She had worked at BSU for the past 12 years.

She was a member of the Idaho Historical Society, the BSU Faculty Wives and Women and the Boise Lady Elks.

Walter was born July 15, 1925, in Fresno, Neb. She moved with her family to Boise, where she attended school through the 11th grade. They then moved to McCall, where she graduated from high school in 1943.

Kenneth L. Wilke, 37, died July 12 as a result of an industrial accident near Hagerman. He had attended Boise Junior College and was an employee of Blue Springs Industries and United Crane Service.

Richard John Juden III, 29, died in an auto accident near Cascade on Aug. 3. He served in Vietnam as a helicopter mechanic.
Oregon Trail revisited

Route studied before it disappears

Oregon Trail revisited

People on the move

ART

Works by Dr. Louis Peck and five other Idaho artists will be on display at Picc's College, Oct. 6-31, and the University of Idaho Nov. 24-Dec. 19 in an exhibit titled "Silk from Idaho." The exhibit has been organized by the Boise Gallery of Art with funds from the Idaho Commission of the Arts and the National Endowment for the Arts.

BIOLOGY

Dr. Robert Fitchman and Russel Castante conducted a food microbiology short course Aug. 11-15 for employees of Oneida- and Custom Dairy Foods, Probo, L R. Simplant, and R T. French companies. The group studied food borne organisms and diseases in an effort to update and improve laboratory techniques for quality control.

BUSINESS

Dr. Tom Stitzel completed his term as director of the 1 000-member Western Finance Association by serving as chairman of a session on asset management at the association's annual meeting in June. Stitzel also taught a July course in financial management for the University of Idaho public utilities executive course.

COMMUNITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Dr. Elton H. Edmundson, Jr. has been appointed chairman of the Department of Community and Environmental Health.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

Al Carr has been appointed director of continuing education, summer sessions and evening programs at Peninsular College, Port Angeles, Wash.

HEALTH SCIENCES

Dr. H. L. Fincham attended a meeting of pre-medical advisors at the University of Washington, Seattle, Sept. 4-5.

HISTORY

Dr. Warren L. Trelf's manuscript. "The Tale of Two Controversies, 1946-1976," will be published in Foundations, a journal of history and theory.

Dr. Patricia R. Ouszla's study of the Indian heritage of Wisconsin will be included in a series of radio programs on Wisconsin ethnic heritage to be aired on WPR radio, University of Wisconsin Telecommunications Center.

Dr. Charles Odahl has been named an "Outstanding Young Man of America for 1980," an award by the U. S. Jaycees for outstanding professional achievement, superior leadership ability, and exceptional service to the community.

LIBRARY

Darryl Hoekley has been appointed to the Idaho Advisory Council on Vocational Education. He attended the 11th Annual Educational Conference in Twin Falls in July. He is also the 1980-81 president of the Idaho Association of Library Trustees. This summer he attended the American Library Association's annual conference in Chicago.

Mark Rhee has joined the library faculty as reference and cataloging librarian. He has served as reference librarian at Stamluun County Library, Modesto, Calif., and at the Idaho State Library, Boise.

Marjorie Fairchild attended the annual conference of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, Aug. 3-8, in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, to deliver a presentation on "Literature for Young Adults.

MARKETING

Douglas S. Lincoln, new marketing professor, participated in a panel discussion on "Meeting the Needs of Industry: A Marketing Challenge for the 1980's during a special session at the American Marketing Association Educators' conference in Chicago, Aug. 3-5.

By Jessica Jones
BSU News Services

Ruts left by the emigrants' wagons are still impressed across some sections of the Oregon Trail. Time, nature and man have failed thus far to erode all the visible traces of an epic human migration conducted by thousands of pioneer settlers and adventurers.

A project was undertaken this summer to study the remains of the Oregon Trail in Idaho and Wyoming before the disintegration of the historic migratory route becomes total. The Bureau of Land Management funded the project which is being coordinated by the Idaho Historical Society.

Graduate students from seven states were involved in the project. There were 15 members of the study team, including five Boiseans: Michael Ostrogorsky, the Idaho project director, three graduate students of Boise State University, Jerry Ostermiller, Robbin and Nancy (Chaney) Johnston, and Lyne Johnson, a graduate of Idaho State University.

The study began June 1, and although most of the surveying, photography, mapping and field work is about completed, it will take another eight to ten months to compile the mass of data and reports.

On the average two to three square miles were covered most days as the crew spread out and walked the selected sections. Biologists, historians and archaeologists kept extensive field notebooks and records.

"It was good to have different points of view, we learned a lot from each other," biologist Lyne Johnson stated. "It helped to fit together a much broader and precise picture." The information gathered will likely be one of the most detailed and complete reports of the trail and will perhaps be utilized in reviews of existing or future National Historic designations, possible future excavations, records, natural resource development planning, and a reference for those involved in future studies.

Robbin and Nancy Johnston said they would like to walk or ride the entire trail sometime to get an idea of the continuity of the trip. "It was interesting to note how much water we went through," commented Robbin who compared that to the much greater requirement of the wagons and quantities of livestock that had to be watched and fed every day.

"It must have been extremely hard to have had people and animals joined together making the trip."

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"There was competition to see who could be the first wagon on the trail in the morning and often they took turns revolving who had to be last because of the immense clouds of dust toward the rear of the train. It's not so romantic as people believe," stated Nancy. The paths the white men followed were many times the trails the Indians had used for thousands of years previously. As the caravans of pioneers began to destroy the grazing land and threaten the ecology of the Indian lifestyle, trouble with the Indians did occur, but it was not the major threat or cause of death that some people today perceive it to be.

According to Robbin, accidental shooting happened frequently in the camps because of the prevalence of guns and fear of Indian attacks, combined with a lack of instruction on gun safety.

Disease was always a significant problem and other accidents were encountered frequently too, such as drownings or stampedes at this account from a pioneer diary relates, "... they had just buried the babe of the woman who died a few days ago, and were just digging a grave for another woman that was run over by the cattle and wagons when they stampeded yesterday ... they say he [the husband] is nearly crazy with sorrow."

According to Nancy, graves have been relocated over the years along many places of development. The remains of an entire family were discovered buried in a wagon box in Oregon while work was being conducted on the interstate freeway.

Although the trek was a harsh and demanding venture, there were some compensations along the trail as well. Some passes through the mountains were and are today lush and abundant.

One pioneer recorded in his journal, "A most romantic and lonely road through the mts. A clear mountain stream runs through a narrow valley, luxuriant with wild strawberries ... and most beautiful wild flowers."
Cyprus Mines awards program to Boise State

The Cyprus Mines Corporation has awarded a $28,000 grant to Boise State University for the development of an environmental awareness training program that will be given to employees working at the company's proposed Thompson Creek mine near Challis.

A division of Amoco Minerals, plans to open a large open pit molybdenum mine in the spring of 1981. Where in full operation, about 550 employees will receive the initial training at the site.

That influx of people could double the population of Challis. The environmental awareness training program will help reduce the impact of that population increase on the nearby recreation areas, according to Boise State professor and project director Dr. Jerry Tucker. "Many of the Cyprus employees will have little information about either the recreational opportunities of the Challis area or about their responsibilities to protect the local environment," Tucker said.

"In addition to a strong heritage of hunting and fishing, the environment around Challis offers a wide array of recreational opportunities. Maintaining the quality of that environment will require informed and concerned individuals," he said.

Direct instruction will last between 1-4 hours, and will be included in the 24 hour training required under the Mine Safety and Health Administration Act.

"We are pleased Cyprus has taken a strong position on maintaining environmental quality by providing environmental awareness training for its employees. Cyprus is setting an outstanding precedent for the entire mining industry with this program," added Tucker.

Tucker and a team of professionals in environmental management and community services will prepare the training program that will be presented to every Cyprus employee at Thompson Creek.

The professional staff includes Tucker, a professor of science and environmental education; Jim Grabau, Boise City planning director; Phyllis Schmaljohn, Idaho First National Bank; and Mary Ann Seitz, Boise Council on Aging.

They spent the summer meeting with sportsmen groups, ranchers, government officials, and other outdoor users across the state to identify the issues and information that should be included in the training program.

The completed program will include orientation, workshop, and instruction guide materials which Cyprus will use to train its employees.

The group will also provide consultation to Cyprus instructors who will conduct the environmental awareness course.

Scheduled completion date for the project is Dec. 1.
They’re ‘non-traditional’

Number of adult students is increasing

By Larry Burke
BSU News Services

Twylah Oppel, in her early 40’s, is a successful businesswoman. She is equally at ease negotiating a tough real estate deal or leading a workshop for 140 people.

But when pencil and paper are in front of her, that confidence quickly fades to panic.

"Put me in an academic environment and I completely fall apart. My head goes numb, my stomach hurts, I can’t think, I feel like I can’t move," she said after three weeks in the classroom.

Twylah, and hundreds like her at Boise State University, don’t fit into the traditional 19-20 year old freshman mold. They have special sets of anxieties that makes their return to the classroom difficult.

"To someone else, it sounds like the simplest thing in the world. To me, it’s like climbing Mt. Everest," she said.

To many students the university system is an unfamiliar, uncomfortable environment. Almost everything, from Homecoming to housing, is geared toward the needs of traditional students (under age 22) who attend class full-time in the day.

But the problems of those non-traditional students are becoming more and more important as adults are flocking to college classrooms across the country in record numbers.

Earlier this month a special conference, "Education Means More Life Choices," or E•MLC2, was held at BSU to help ease the transition into college for non-traditional students.

In the conference’s keynote speech, Illinois educator Dr. Robert Pringle, director of one of the nation’s most successful programs for adult students, said non-traditional students often feel out of place and are afraid of what might happen in a college classroom.

But he said their desire for learning is more powerful than those fears. And once they are adjusted to the classroom environment, adult students (a term he used rather than ‘non-traditional’) usually contribute a great deal to the class.

"Their maturity adds much to the discussion. They have read, traveled and met people ... they bring a realistic context to the classroom," Pringle said.

In addition, they are demanding consumers who want quality in their education, he added.

But Pringle said most colleges haven’t really reached out to accommodate non-traditional students like they should.

"Too many follow age-old patterns that make participation impossible. The most important change needed is for institutions to loudly and publicly say ‘we want and welcome adults to our campuses,’ " Pringle said.

The best way to do that, he explained, is to hold courses at convenient hours for working people, keep administrative offices open past 5 p.m., and tailor programs to meet individual student needs.

"Adults have a variety of needs. We must accommodate those rather than require all student to go through college in the same way,"

What Pringle said isn’t lost on many college administrators across the country who recognize that as the enrollment figures for young adults are dropping, the number of adults going to college is increasing.

Nationally, for example, the recent report by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Education predicts that by the year 2000 over half of the students will be over age 22.

"Recent developments and the changes we project for the remainder of the century will give us a dramatically different composition of the national student body than we have had traditionally.

"In 1960 it was composed predominately of young majority males attending full-time. By 2000 there will be more women then men, as many people over 21 as 21 and under, nearly as many part-time as full time attendees, and one-quarter of all students will be minorities.

"Roughly one half of the students in the classroom of 2000 would not have been there if the composition of 1960 had been continued. This is a fundamental, almost radical change in education," the Carnegie study said.

At Boise State, the non-traditional nature of the student body is most evident at night, when parking lots are full and classrooms bulge, mostly with students who go to school in the evening and work in the day.

According to figures released by Admissions Dean Dr. Guy Hunt, the average student age at Boise State
last spring was 27. Boise State also is following the national pattern as the number of older students continues to increase while younger students are decreasing.

In 1975, for example, there were 5,739 students aged 23 and older. Last spring that number was up to 6,138, which was 61 percent of the total student body.

In the meantime, students 22 and under decreased from 4,654 in 1976 to 3,941 last spring.

Boise State is probably ahead of many campuses in its extensive night offerings. But there are still areas where the university could serve students better, said several participants in the E = MLC2 conference.

"I think the population of the school could double if offices were kept open in the evenings and more courses were offered at night," said John Demonte, a non-traditional student who graduated last year and is now an instructor in communication. "It would be nice if local, state and federal offices could have flex hours for students," he added.

Mercedes McCarter, who conducted a survey on non-traditional women students last year, said many wanted their courses closer to home and work. "The faculty won't be thrilled, but why can't we send professors to MK or Hewlett-Packard?" she asked.

"Right now we are trying to see if we can arrange courses so a student can get a degree by taking only night courses," said Joan Ramos is near her degree, but had to interrupt her work schedule at Boise Cascade to take a required course this semester. She would like to see those kinds of classes also offered at night.

Sheri Stevenson, who returned to school after a 17-year break, said more senior citizens would attend BSU if transportation were provided, especially at night.

Others cited other areas where non-traditional students could be served better.

- Academic advisors aren't available in the evenings
- Not all required courses are taught at night
- Day care is not open in the evenings
- Student government posts aren't open to part-time students
- The SUB Snack Bar is closed by mid-afternoons
- There is no advisor or office set up specifically for non-traditional students

Bill Jensen, who as director of continuing education oversees BSU's growing night program, said many changes mentioned by the students are in the works, some of them because of the E = MLC2 conference.

"Right now we are trying to see if we can arrange courses so a student can get a degree by taking only night courses," he said. Currently few of the advanced, required courses are taught at night.

"I think what we need to do is plan a 3-4 year course schedule and try to teach every core course at least once in that period," Jensen explained.

He added that other changes are under study, including classes next spring that will start at 5:15 p.m. so students can come to BSU right after work. Jensen is also looking into spaces in the community where classes can be held during the noon hour.

Who are these older students coming to college in record numbers?

Pringle, who said the non-traditional student program in Illinois grew from 648 in 1973 to over 10,000 this year, said many come from families where they will be the first to get a college degree. Most, he said, have the "ability to rise in life through a variety of obstacles."

"Many adult students take a look at themselves and find out they will be in the same spot 25 years from now. The above average ones say 'no way, not without a struggle'," he said.

Dr. Ben Parker, a BSU communications professor and organizer of the E = MLC2 conference, said the return to school can mean a dramatic life change that can cause problems for men and women alike.

Many non-traditional students work, raise a family and go to school. When they find they can't burn the candle at all those ends, it causes stress. Parker said.

"Our research has shown that when women start back to school there are often family problems because a familiar routine is disrupted. "The woman has to set priorities, so dinner may be late, the dishes dirty, or the housework not done."

"But we've also found that once the woman is successful in the classroom, the husband tends to become supportive."

As for men, the biggest problem, as Pringle puts it, is the "nagging question of payoff." Men are expected to be the breadwinners in the family, and the return to school usually means a drop in the standard of living, a common cause of stress.

Men are also under more pressure to get their degree and get out of college as soon to return to the work force as soon as possible. Because of that, they become narrow in their academic focus and miss many of the more broadening courses, Parker said.

In addition to their problems at home, some non-traditional students must make some big adjustments in the classroom too.

Many believe they can't compete with younger students fresh out of high school. But national statistics point out that older students have higher grades than their younger colleagues, Parker said.

Non-traditional students also seem to be more "grade-hungry" and don't like to take "recreational" courses, he added.

Anything less than an A is unacceptable to many, said Parker. "They were told as children they should get A's. They told their children the same thing. Now they are back in school and caught in a trap."

Many older students also tend to dwell on the negative, rather than positive things they have going for them, Parker adds.

But most, if they stick with it, overcome their fears, said Parker.
Blown off St. Helens

Portland and go through the whole permit procedure again to reverify my qualifications.'

On June 30 Meissner made the fatal mistake that he thinks cost him his permit.

He called the Forest Service that day to ask if he could take a helicopter up to the volcano's crater, land, and take samples off the dome that was forming inside the crater at that time.

'They said I was dumb enough to do it, okay, but not to land on the dome.

'All of a sudden I became a pretty popular person with the media. They found out I'd gone down in the crater, and the next thing I know I was on national television. Then everything sort of started snowballing out of control.'

Meissner thinks the Forest Service 'was caught with egg on their face,' because they did not want people to know they had let a geology student do something as dangerous as landing on the crater.

'They began claiming I had misrepresented myself and that I had no business being there.'

The U.S. Forest Service canceled his permit on July 8, and this time it was for good.

'They said I had misused my permit, but they wouldn't specify how,' says Meissner. 'They even filed trespassing charges against me, but after they investigated everything and found out my permits had all been valid, they dropped them.'

Even with his trip ending on such a bad note, Meissner feels he would do it all again if he had the chance.

'The first time I heard the word 'volcanology' I thought of Star Trek. But I learned more over there (Mount St. Helens) in three short months than I think I could have learned in three years.'

BAA begins drive

The Pavilion Committee of the Bronco Athletic Association has announced that a comprehensive solicitation campaign will be undertaken in late September to raise a remaining $1.8 million on the original $5 million pledged by the BAA.

According to BAA Executive Director Bob Madden Pavilion Lifetime Memberships will be the vehicle used to raise the additional monies. This special membership entity is an individual to the lifetime use of two Pavilion seats for all events scheduled in the building. Reserved parking, special plaque notation and program recognition are other benefits offered under this special membership program. Seating will be located in the BAA seating area on the mezzanine level.

The Pavilion, a multipurpose facility, will enable thousands of Treasure Valley residents to view numerous activities, including stage shows, big name concerts, ice capades, circuses, trade shows and sporting events. Madden said.

The BAA Pavilion Committee is chaired by David W. Light of Chandler Corporation. Other committee members include BAA President J. Rich Jordan of Jordan Wilcomb Company, BAA Vice President William S. Campbell of Campbell and Company, Inc. and Past President S. Hatch Barrett of Boise Kenworth Sales, Inc.

Alumni and friends of the University are encouraged to assist the Pavilion Committee and the BAA in identifying lifetime membership prospects. Further information is available by contacting the BAA office at (208) 385-3556 or by visiting the BAA office located in the BSU Varsity Center at the south end of Bronco Stadium, 1910 University Drive.

Mountain of red tape erupted too

By Denise Carstens
BSU News Services

After the first explosion of Mount St. Helens last March, Boise State University geology student Chuck Meissner decided to spend his summer on the mountain pursuing a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Little did he know that the pursuit would turn into a bureaucratic nightmare and volcanic eruptions would become the least of his worries.

Time and again, Meissner beat his way through the bog of government permits and regulations that surrounded Mount St. Helens, only to have his summer's excursion end abruptly when he landed on national television and was thrown off the mountain for good.

Meissner, 35, first went to Mount St. Helens in March as part of a special BSU geology class project. He was in the area from March 29 to April 17 gathering seismic data, recording weather information, and taking photographs of the mountain every half hour to show what it was doing and how it was changing.

While working on the project, he became so interested in "getting to know the mountain" he decided to go back, he says.

'I had already spent the time making contacts and getting the right papers that would give me access into the restricted areas. So I just figured, 'What the heck, this is the chance of a lifetime and I might as well go back and get what I can out of it.'"

Besides his two week stay in April, Meissner went back on his own for a five day trip later that month, and then again from May 19 to July 18. Each of his trips were financed out of his own pocket, costing him a total of $3,500.

According to Meissner, wading through paperwork and red tape became a way of life for those working in the area.

"The Forest Service and the sheriff's department were in charge of controlling access, and you had to prove to them you had a legitimate reason for entering certain control zones."

Meissner, who has had some experience as an amateur radio operator, got a letter from Portland State University dated April 7 saying he was working for the Washington State Amateur Radio Relay League and would be in the area to monitor equipment for the Washington Office of Emergency Services.

"That's how I got permission to go in there in the first place. Just to watch the volcano (with a seismograph) and radio back to Emergency Services exactly what the mountain was doing at all times. Their main concern was to protect the people who were working in there."

Later Meissner also arranged to collect geological samples and data for the Department of Earth Sciences at Portland State and Washington State universities.

"I kept a photographical record of the mountain for them, and took samples of ash, pumice, wood, and water."

In the beginning Meissner says the letter from Portland State was all he needed to get past the road blocks and into the area where he set up his equipment.

But after the May 18 eruption, the U.S. Forest Service and the Federal Emergency Management Agency became involved in controlling access. They set up new control zone boundaries and Meissner had to go through another process all over again to get a permit from them.

This time around, applicants had to be approved by a special committee formed by the U.S. Forest Service. If they received the committee's recommendation, they were able to get an access permit through the Washington State Department of Licensing.

Again Meissner went through the necessary channels, received his new "red zone" permit, and returned to his camp that was located about ten miles southwest of the mountain.

The red zone was the name given to the area that had the most restrictions. According to Meissner, it started out as a five mile circle around the mountain's crater, and eventually grew to a twenty mile radius.

"After the May 18 eruption, the federal government changed the zone boundaries and their restrictions about every other week. Each time I had to go back to
The Humanities

A look at BSU's program after four years

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Is Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities worth taking?

"One of the best classes I've taken. The whole thing was fascinating," said Larry Smith, Boise, who enrolled in the Interdisciplinary Studies in the Humanities core class "A View of the Nature of Man" last year.

A "non-traditional" student, Smith is a high school drop-out who took his G.E.D. exam a week after leaving Boise High School. "It was a great thing to do, and now when I do choose a major, it will probably be in the area of English or linguistics," he said.

"The only thing I didn't like--we were so rushed. We had a large class--55 people. Only five or six didn't like it, everybody else was very excited. Nobody even objected to the reading, although on Mondays maybe 300 pages would be assigned," Smith said.

"We had a lot of involvement. We saw things in the arts, we acted things out, and studied philosophical concepts," Smith said.

"We read William Golding's "Lord of the Flies," and had a mock trial after finishing it--that was a very stimulating exercise for me. I was the prosecuting attorney."

We did a couple of 'Meeting of the Minds' programs where the professor (Stuart Everett, Allin Fletcher, Charles Davis, Carolyn Kirkendall) would come in to act and philosophize for, say Plato, Aristotle, St. Paul, etc.

"Another day we had a two-hour game--a representation of different societies where we had to mingle with other groups and find out their taboos, their bargaining customs, their use of language.

"So often, things we did involved the student to a maximum," Smith said.

What is IH and its philosophy?

Interdisciplinary studies, now in its fourth year at BSU, offers a core humanities course "A View of the Nature of Man" to students each year, with additional satellite courses offered each semester. The IH classes can be credited toward BSU area I requirements for graduation.

Disciplines included are English, history, political science, philosophy, education, business, and the physical and social sciences as well as other humanities studies.

Among the ideas explored in "A View of the Nature of Man" are the different ideas of human nature, how individuals see and respond to their world, and what motivates people to accept or reject social customs.

Dr. Charles Davis, BSU's English Department chair, has been an Interdisciplinary Studies discussion leader for the past three years, and this year is teaching the core course "A View of the Nature of Man."

"We try to show the differences and psychological relationships between science and the humanities. To teach that, we do some things to try to get students to articulate what they think human nature is like. We try to give them an experience leading to perceptions," Davis said.

"The program will continue because the courses are solid. Departments will continue to offer successful satellite courses, and Interdisciplinary Studies could be a focus for reaching out into the community--for offering classes 'downtown,'" Davis said.

Last spring for the third year the 25-member IS faculty met at Warm Lake in a retreat to study the philosophy and purpose of teaching.

"This is one of the best things done at the university for faculty. We need to find philosophical values in dealing with our students, said program director William Skillern.

"We try to create a strategy for trying different teaching methods. To do that, we encourage such variations as games simulation and role playing to express divergent views," he said.

The program also sponsors humanities events each year. Two years ago, a Basque night of culture, cuisine, and music was presented at the Boise Basque Center.

In 1979, a Humanities Fair with medieval passion play directed by BSU Rhodes Scholar Mike Hoffman, then a junior, was produced at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center.

Last spring, a Renaissance celebration offered music and comedie dell'arte sketches directed by Dr. C. E. Lauterbach, also at St. Paul's.

A major supporter of Interdisciplinary Studies, Dr. William Keppel, Dean of the BSU School of Arts and Sciences, hopes that the Interdisciplinary Studies classes will become an integral part of the university core.

"Humanities make an important contribution to much needed ethical values," Keppel said.

"People in the 'hard' sciences have taken a jaundiced look at the humanities, even though they are especially needed today, because we're concerned more and more with ethical issues. These classes deal with philosophy, the queen of the humanities--the discipline which asks the most profound questions," he said.

What will happen to IH when its grant runs out?

Operating costs for Interdisciplinary Studies came in at $60,000 a year from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the program will use up remaining grant monies of about $47,000 this year. From that point on funding will have to come from the University.

Dr. William Skillern was named director of Interdisciplinary Studies last spring. A professor of political science, Skillern has worked with the program for six years. He helped write the original planning grant, and co-authored part of the program grant, and has taught an IH experimental class in freedom and authority in America.

Skillern foresees that the program will continue to be funded--terms of the grant dictate that the university fund three faculty positions by 1981. The university has obtained one of those positions last year, and the State Board is committed by the federal grant agreement to add two more positions as the grants expire, he said.

Skillern is enthusiastic about Interdisciplinary Studies success. "The experiment has worked out quite successfully. This is an ongoing program involving now fifteen university disciplines and about thirty-five faculty members in the arts and sciences, business, education, and the physical sciences."

Enrollment bears out that past; over the past two years it has been over 1,000. Enrollments for the first module of this year's course is now over 100 students, the highest yet for the program, Skillern said.

"This has all had a major impact on the university," Skillern said. "We've had a substantial budget--about $165,000 so far for library acquisitions--including slides, films, books, and journals."


Guest editorial

(Continued from page 4)

will of the Board without sufficient cause as to justify an exigency declaration.

What is to be done? Faculty, staff and students can continue to work together with unity and integrity. Most importantly, we all need to clearly articulate the needs of this institution to candidates for public office, and to the Legislature and the State Board. We need to point out that funding of education has decreased over the past years, and that inflation has taken a great toll upon us.

We need to remind decision-makers that the 1 percent Initiative (which was "not supposed to hurt education") has allowed enormous gains by corporations and utilities. We need to ask them to consider: (1) a one-cent sales tax increase dedicated to education, (2) decreasing present sales tax exemptions, (3) new sources of income such as a mineral severance tax. See your local candidates, and ask them how they intend to grapple with these problems. A good time to start is on October 2 at the "Meet the Candidates" Fair at St. Paul's Catholic Student Center. Writing a note or making an occasional phone call will be effective at any time, but more so when the Legislature is in session in January.
The national scenario for higher education in the 80's consists of decreasing public support, an examination of the profession of teaching, and more carefully drawn institutional missions and mandates. In the final volume of a series of topical reports issued by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, entitled Three Thousand Futures, The Next Twenty Years For Higher Education, a theme of uncertainty is set on page one. According to the authors, the numbers of enrollments may fall even as the total population continues to rise; real resources available to and used by colleges and universities also may decline, even if and as the total GDP keeps increasing. While the demographic and fiscal disease will affect each of the nation's 5,000 institutions, some will die, the obviously beneficial ratio of man and environment, simplicty, my plainman's naivete, and my coal-dust-covered confusion, I think I know how to express that pride. I frankly believe it to be a privilege to be a Bronco in the broadest sense, that the statement covers everyone who signs a contract for anything with this university or any student who is admitted, and that it includes every philosophy concerning education I have made since my arrival. I also believe corporate pride is expressed through dignified graduation ceremonies, homecomings, speakers series, intercollegiate athletics, faculty picnics and social occasions, artistic performances, professional clubs, and celebrations of successes of students and colleagues, among other things. We cannot afford to stay in our offices, ivory or gold, and do our "important work" allowing these activities to go partially unattended. My point is that pride as individuals depends on the successes of the specific university as well as on the general profession. In the white wate before us in the '80's, I contend that every molusk will not only need a rock, but should be interested in making it as solid as possible. Based on what I know in a shared acceptance of Hegel's contention that "Hell is truth seen too late," I believe that this institution, like all others, faces critical internal and external pressures posed by a rapidly changing world which we can meet if we understand ourselves, find pride in what we discover, and return all invitations to pessimism unopened to the sender.

Surveys indicate that students select Boise State University because of its location, its cost, and its program offerings. The great majority of our students are residents of the region, but we have a statewide clientele, and no institution serves more Idaho residents. ACT scores for entering freshmen in the last decade have not changed dramatically, and grades awarded in the last five years show no sign of "inflation." There is an exceedingly close relationship between the institution and the broader community in all public service areas. Our growth and character have been in response to need, quite natural in spite of early resistance. We have been subject to misplaced, but understandable, snobbery. Comparisons based on accreditation, student success, outside judgment, and individual and unit achievement done by alumni from institutions beyond the state borders indicate we are more competitive. There is no doubt that the football team's third ranking nationally in worst last sustained during the entire decade of the 1980's in 1AA is more closely paralleled by accomplishment in other areas than some are willing to admit.

Excellence
What then might be an appropriate future for Boise State University in this relatively optimistic context? I know that it's a watch, the coming years must take their detailed shape from the two remaining goals, excellence and community service. And they must take place within the realm of reality. The core curriculum should be in the catalogue which goes to the printer at the end of this semester. Its cultivation and care, with excellence as the touchstone, should mark the coming years. The emphasis on competence and proficiency in language at all levels, a reduced list of courses offered in the core which are agreed to be important to students in spite of their major or outside interests, and the required grade of "C," which may in itself foster needed discussion as to what a "C" is anyway, are a few of the signs of concern for excellence contained in our agreed approach. Not only will a School of Public Affairs have the effect of protecting those social science departments which are a part of it, we should the State Board decide to support a "one of each" program approach throughout its jurisdiction, but it will stimulate excellence by providing a previously uncoordinated, multi-departmental focus on the questions of liberty, justice, and general welfare, domestic tranquility, common defense, and a
programs.

I suggest further that Boise State University be designated as "the urban university" for the State of Idaho, a designation which Congress is developing. I have notified our national representatives of our interest, because not only is it a natural and honest characterization but also it will make it easier for us to respond to the neglected educational needs of the region—Hispanics, among others. I believe this should be initiated in our mandate by the State Board regardless of Congressional action. It recognizes not only our natural focus in public affairs, but the nature of our student body, which, like that throughout the nation, will increasingly combine working with going to school.

If any instruction beyond the master's is offered before the year 2000, it should be in public affairs areas and in business. The commitment to the School of Health should be reaffirmed and strengthened because Boise State University is located in the largest center and concentration of health care institutions, agencies, and practitioners in Idaho, second only to Seattle and Portland in the Northwest. There are health programs which should be expanded because of unique advantages. As the Pharmacy program is distinct to Idaho State University, a Department of Rehabilitative Studies including the Respiratory Therapy program and new programs in Physical and Occupational Therapy dictated by the existence of the Veterans Administration Medical Center and the Elks Rehabilitation Hospital in Boise should distinguish our school.

Widespread interest as well as personnel and facilities make a program in Sports Medicine a natural for future developments before the turn of the century. In response to its location, as the faculty continues to establish reputations as authorities in the state and are all eventually located together in a single Health Sciences facility on or off this campus, and with regard to the existence of Channel 4, the School of Health should become the center of regular discussions of health-related questions and consider forming a health policies institute.

The Vocational-Technical School should be the nucleus for any major expansion in this region, perhaps considering a second campus some time in the future. Besides the Bachelor of Applied Studies, the existence of the Boise Airport and Mountain Home Air Force Base suggests a program in aeronautics as the growth of the computer industry calls for increased emphasis in electronics. Each of the other Schools should continue to adjust to needs over the next two decades, existing as a result of adequate and successful growth.

I remind you of our mandate to adjust to needs over the next two decades, existing as a result of adequate and successful growth. I suggest that the Pavilion and the potential Morrison Center provide permanent university-community links and are a major community service. The possibilities of coordinating curricular offerings in music, theatre arts, and art with thematically-scheduled events in the Center is only one exciting hope.

The Budget

My recommendation to everyone is to view the budget situation in the context of the future rather than the past if institutional and community progress with quality is to be the goal. I can only reassert that by any standard Boise State University is an efficient, established, fine institution which directly affects the lives of tens of thousands of persons in this area through its varied activities each semester. While it is understandable by most that you get what you pay for, I believe I can make a detailed case that here taxpayers get that and more. I can and will join you in speaking further to what this cut, if allowed to go uncorrected, will mean. The 1% Initiative hurt higher education a great deal, and so could this. How-

ever, I am convinced that the biggest potential losers are the people of the state of Idaho for whom the university's service is performed. The best people to point that out are students who wish to enter classes but cannot if something is not done before the spring semester begins in January—the same month the Legislature convenes.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the nation's future does not rest on what can be pumped, mined, milled, and drilled but rather on people. As that boundless resource is strengthened and finds just public purpose, to that extent will our standing increase. That's what higher education and Boise State University are about, to help people solve their problems themselves, to encourage understanding and of compassion for others, and to appreciate fully what they have. Thus, I would like to repeat my welcome, to thank those who arranged this program, and to express my appreciation to those who with inadequate help have the campus in such good shape for us to begin our work. Whichever of 3,000 futures is ours, the struggle will be justified should we find unity in our profession, pride in Boise State University, excellence in our programs, and reward in our service. Together, I am confident we can do just that.
Many people think BSU has the potential to win the national championship this year. In fact, it seems like the fans almost expect it. Is this kind of pressure fair, and how do you react to it?

I don't know if it's fair or not. I'm really not even concerned about it. All I can do is my best. If it's not good enough, then I'd like to see the guy that is. We're going to do the best we possibly can and those are our goals. Those are our goals every year. You can only ask so much of a person, meaning for them to give the very best of their ability. If that gets the job done and satisfies everybody, then great. If it doesn't, you know it doesn't, but you're not going to satisfy everybody anyway. If we go 10-1 again there are going to be a lot of people who say we should go 11-0.

What motivated you to go into coaching, and why do you like it?

I went to school to be an aeronautical engineer. One summer I was working for the recreation department in California. I started coaching little league kids and fell in love with it. I worked again the next year with a little league group and at that time I made the decision to coach.

You have to be a disciplined person to be a coach and you have to be organized. I think that the little signs I have on the door are really enjoy playing and want to work hard at it. I enjoy adjustments during the course of the game.

The toughest opponent, the more anxious the coach gets. Football attracts very competitive people, so you can't help but become anxious in preparation for a game. As a player you can let the emotion get out during the game, but as a coach you can't afford to. You have to maintain your poise regardless how churned up you may be inside. If a coach can't control his own emotions, I don't think he can expect his team to control their emotions. So we as a coaching staff and I think myself in particular do get emotions, but most of the emotion is displayed on the practice field. We do get wild sometimes because I really do enjoy it so much. But come Friday afternoon or Saturday I have all that emotion under control. The players recognize that and I think that is what helps our football team play with poise so that we don't lose control in a closely contested game or when the other team takes a swat at one of our players. Only once in my four years has one of our players retaliated and I think that is because of the control we as a coaching staff display.

Can you describe the mental stages that you personally go through to prepare for a game.

The bottom line is, of course, winning football games. Do you think it's right that a coach may be a good teacher but still be fixed for losing football games? Do you think we have over-emphasized winning? Do you think really makes a good football coach?

Consistency is the single most important thing of all. I think your players have to be able to know what to expect of you as a coach and you as a coach have to know what to expect out of your players to be successful. That's the reason why we really encourage the players to come to us if they have a problem. We're going to help them any time we can and do everything we can both when they are playing for us and when they have graduated. If the players know there is that consistency of relationship and honest response, then I think you have taken the biggest step toward achieving success.

When our players go on the football field they know it's all business. We're going to have fun because we try to do it better than anybody else ... the fun will be displayed in the game. But they know every day that it's going to be the same way and that if it's not, I'm going to be upset. So they know what to expect out of me, and consequently I know what to expect out of them.

In a nutshell, what is your coaching philosophy?

I really think what reflects my personal philosophy and I think the philosophy at Boise State is that the quality of a man's life is in direct proportion to his commitment to excellence. When you stop and analyze the long hours that we put in, the way we go about our teaching, organizing, practicing, recruiting and handling of our players, I think there is no more that sums us all up. That is our goal and that is our commitment to our job. I think that the little signs I have on the door state the cornerstones of my philosophy of life. 'Loving isn't failing unless you quit. Winning isn't final, it only means you've been there.'

What you've done today is history and you better get ready for tomorrow. It's the nature of life. I can't live on a game I won last year, or the year before, or the year before that. Preparation is the key to prevent poor performance. If you're organized and if you work hard enough at it, you'll be prepared and you won't have poor performance.

SPORTS
Jim Criner

An up close interview with BSU's football coach

don't care what I would do, coach football or whatever. I'm going to try to do it better than anyone else. We have to get back to the basics that helped us. Even though it stays in the academic setting where college football is concerned. If you don't win, you should get into something else. That happens in every business in the United States. I think as long as the school keeps me as a perspective, meaning a football coach should do everything possible to make the young men that play football academically oriented as well. I don't see anything wrong with putting the burden of responsibility to win right there. If you don't, you can't afford the program. My feeling is that they should be realistic with what they ask of the coach. For example, I don't think that Idaho State was always realistic with their coach Joe Pacleb. I don't think they were given an opportunity to do the job that they asked of him under the circumstances. And the media sometimes is responsible for those things happening. I, for example, they come here for a Sky writers tour and they didn't even watch us practice and they pick us to win the Big Sky. Now how can you do that? They watched us hit a few sleds and that kind of thing. The thing that you respect is that when you have a person like John Knap, he has very much has everything in perspective. When I made a mistake John didn't judge me on one mistake. He judged me on everything I did. When we won a football game he doesn't jump up and down and say, 'I've got the greatest football coach in the world . I do think very strongly that at Boise State we have John Keiser and Dick Bullington that we have the proper perspective. None of our athletes that I know of has been given special academic consideration, and yet we win in the classroom the same thing that we do on the football field, and that's the way it should be. You should strive for excellence in everything you do, and that's all we ask of them.

How has the NAU incident changed Jim Criner?

It is made me a better coach and it's made me more concerned about things that go on around me. I don't take anything for granted anymore and I am responsible for everything that happens within the football program. If I make a little irritated with things that do happen because of that one incident because I don't want anything outside to reflect on us.

The penalties that were given the Pac Ten teams recently seem rather minor compared to BSU's penalties after the NAU incident. How do you feel the Pac Ten schools were treated?

Let me comment on both parts of that question. Northern Arizona, a punting that happened last year to Jim Criner of Boise State last year were without question too severe. But they were not handed out by an intelligent thinking body. They were a result of Boise State's success, not this one incident. They were jealous of the success that Lyle Smith has built in the athletic arena.

Some officials have suggested an end to freshman eligibility. What do you think about that idea?

I would be against freshmen ineligibility. It has not been a problem here and we've been able to recruit too many freshmen who have been able to help our football team. When you only operate with 85 scholarships and you're playing teams with 95, frankly we need those freshmen. If a student is going to be lazy, he is going to be lazy, and I don't think that is going to change just because he can, or can't play freshman football. The whole key is just recruiting the guys that can handle football and academics. All of us as coaches are guilty of recruiting a good athlete who may not be ready and should be in junior college. We say we'll make special efforts for this guy, and it still gets hard for him. The key to eliminate that problem is to make the guy can academically handle it, both on the field and off.

Do you think tenure for coaches is a good idea?

I think it's a good idea. I think that within a three-year period of time you can determine whether a coach is or is not a good coach. And that's basically what you get with an academic faculty person. I think if you had that you would eliminate a lot of problems. And I definitely think it would be good for the university. After all, a football coach handles more players in a counseling situation than most of your counsellors in an academic year. If in fact we are helping the educational process, then there is certainly justification for it. If not, as long as a person has a chance to recruit and maintain a competitive program, then let him handle two classes or whatever the requirement would be.

The State Board of Education recently said intercollegiate athletics should be one of the first things cut when schools have to trim the budget. How would you be affected by that approach, how do you feel?

I feel like if you are going to have to cut from the school, you are going to have to cut from athletics as well as the rest of the academic program. And I certainly would have to see the state have to pay too much for football gear and give up a math class that someone needs. But on the other hand, if the athletic program is doing its part in maintaining the income to handle the budget for the total athletics then I think it would be a mistake to be doing that. I think it's part of the academic program. If we start hurting the academic program, I think that both need to be cut.

But I think it's a mistake to just drop athletics. I think it makes the whole educational process a lot more fun and meaningful because when we talk about the educational process we're talking about the academic as well as the social education. If you don't have especially good full programs that set the tone for the school year, I think you have a great deal more lackadaisical attitude among the students. It's something that makes the college more meaningful than just a bunch of walls with a bunch of books in it.

How has your staff reacted to the State Board actions? Has that hurt morale among your people?

No. I think they recognize that that's going on everywhere. The thing that concerns our coaches more is just having to work short-handed. We really are in need of additional coaches. For example, Montana State, Northern Arizona, Weber, Montana, and Reno all have more coaches than we do. And so we're expected to not only win, but do as good a job as they are doing with more personnel than we have. Our feeling is: "When are we going to get an opportunity to compete on an equal basis with everybody else?" It's not like we're going in and start thinking in the very beginning. The others progress and we should be able to also, especially since we've demonstrated that we are competent and able to do our job.

I realize that those decisions are not made here on our campus. They are State Board decisions and they have a lot of other things that they are concerned about. I'm not saying that this should be their priority. I just recognize that this is one of my concerns.

Do you think Boise is really as intense a football town as people say?

I do think that our fans have gotten more educated as we've played tougher opponents, so therefore they have put things in a better perspective than when coach Knap was here. When coach Knap was here I think his program was so suspended to people the schedule that he beat people too big too early. And so it was hard for people to adjust. When Tony did play some teams that were above him and his program didn't win, they had a tough time understanding. And I think the fans have matured and recognized the difference in level of play now and therefore I think that they appreciate the caliber of game that we have now. In comparison to the days when Tony used to put the ball in the air every play they now realize that you can't do that and win against teams superior and equal to you all the time.

If football stopped right now, what would Jim Criner do?

I would probably choose to go into teaching because I look at coaching as teaching and consider myself a teacher first. I think I'm a good teacher. That would probably be my first thought. The next thought would be to get my fishing pole and gear and spend more time with my son.
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