Boise State’s first Homecoming celebration of the 1980’s will feature a special tribute to athletic director Lyle Smith along with a blend of academic, social, and sporting events Nov. 5-9.

Special events will be held for BJC alumni who played football from 1955-55, including a banquet, pre-game social, and campus tour. In addition to their reunion, team members from those years will come back to honor their former coach Lyle Smith, who led them to post-season bowl appearances each season. BJC will dedicate the football field to Smith in a special halftime ceremony of the Homecoming game Nov. 8.

Other special features of Homecoming week are appearances by country music star Hoyt Axton and author Richard Brautigan.

In between those events, the BJC Homecoming committee has a list of activities planned to entertain young and old alike.

Festivities will begin Wednesday, Nov. 5 in Bronco Stadium with the traditional Toilet Bowl football game. The first contest at 6:30 p.m. will match sorority and old alike.

At 10 a.m. Floats will move down Capitol Boulevard, then proceed west on Idaho, south on 10th, east on Main, south on Third, and turn into Julia Davis Park. The parade will be followed by a pre-game victory party near the park bandshell starting about 11:30 a.m.

Downtown at 11 a.m. the 1953-55 football teams will stage their own social hour at the Gin Mill. The next event on the schedule is the 1:30 p.m. football game between BJC and conference title contender Nevada Reno.

Following the game there will be a no-host cocktail hour beginning at 7:30 p.m. in the Hoff Building’s Crystal Ballroom. That will be followed at 9 p.m. with dance music by Salt and Pepper. The biggest social event of the week, the dance is expected to draw a crowd of over 1,000 to dance to tunes from the 1930’s to 1980. Admission is $1.

Homecoming activities will conclude on Sunday, Nov. 9 with a lecture by author Richard Brautigan. Author of the popular “In Watermelon Sugar” and “Trout Fishing in America,” Brautigan will speak at 8 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom. Admission is $1.50 general and free to BJC students.

FOCUS to parents

The next three issues of FOCUS will be sent to parents of new BSU freshmen to introduce them to the university. Parents who wish to continue to receive the paper can fill out the coupon on the back page.

Budget increases low in Idaho

Idaho ranks 46th among the states in the percentage increase of appropriations to higher education over the last two years, according to figures published in the Chronicle of Higher Education this year.

The Chronicle reports that state appropriations from fiscal 1979 to 1981 went up 15 percent in Idaho. Only Pennsylvania (six percent), Colorado and Michigan (11 percent) and South Dakota (12 percent) ranked lower. Kentucky also showed a 13 percent increase in those two years.

The Chronicle figures didn’t include the 3.85 percent holdback ordered last summer by the state Board of Education. With the holdback, Idaho’s increase in appropriations would be slightly over nine percent, putting the state next to last.

The national average for the last two years was 23 percent.

The Chronicle said Idaho really lost five percent in terms of purchasing power over the last two years because the increases in appropriations were not enough to keep pace with inflation.

The state that supported higher education the highest was Wyoming, which increased spending 50 percent since fiscal 1979. Louisiana and Texas were the only other states which gave higher ed more than a 40 percent increase.

In 36 states funding kept up with inflation, which was 9.9 percent last year according to the Higher Education Price Index.

Despite the fact that Idaho hasn’t increased its support of higher education at the rate of many other states, the Chronicle study does indicate that the citizens are generous with the money they have to spend.

Idaho ranks 21st in appropriations per capita, with each person spending an average of $104.03 annually to support higher education. Alaska leads the nation with $216.68 per person, while New Hampshire is last with $37.71.

For each $1,000 of personal income earned in Idaho, $13.34 goes to higher education. That figure ranks Idaho 12th in the nation, the Chronicle reports.

BSU enrollment up

Boise State continued its upward growth spiral this year, with increases in both student headcount and “full-time equivalent” categories.

In a set of figures submitted to the State Board of Education, registrar Susanna Yunker reports that 10,198 students are taking academic courses this year at Boise State. That is a 7 percent increase over the 10,025 that signed up last fall.

But more surprising to BSU officials is the sudden jump in “full-time equivalent” students.

The FTE formula is used to uniformly measure full-time enrollment. Fifteen undergraduate or 12 graduate credits equal one FTE. (For example, five students each taking a single three credit class would count one FTE. Or, one student taking a 15 credit load would count one FTE.)

This fall BSU’s FTE enrollment is 7,211, a 6.5 percent jump from one year ago.

That is the reverse of most years when student headcount, not FTE, increased the most.

The BSU number could have been much higher if... (Continued on page 12)
CAMPUS NEWS

Contents

Campus News/2-3
Perspective/4
Eastman/5
Alumni News/6
Braille Breakthrough/8
Elections/10-12
Donor List/13-15
Sports/16-17
Ed Conference/18-19

Stamps feature Indian culture

The Boise-Idapex 1980 stamp show and sale will be exhibited at BSU Oct. 25-26 in the Big Four Room of the Student Union Building.

The annual combined project of the BSU and Boise stamp clubs, the show theme this year, Northwest Indian culture, coincides with the issuing of U.S. stamps commemorating the Northwest Indian tribes.

The stamp show will open Saturday from 10 a.m. - 8 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. A slide show of classic stamps now on exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution will be presented both days at 2 p.m.

Groups pitch in to help child care center

The BSU Child Care Center has an expansive new playground thanks to many community businesses, BSU Physical Plant workers and many volunteers.

The facility at 2256 University Drive is directed by Grace Hardy. About 50 two- and a half to five-year-olds enrolled can now enjoy a sandbox with a multi-level climbing structure, a two-story playhouse, and a tire climbing wall all constructed on a previously empty lot.

BSU’s Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity members volunteered to build the sandbox and climbing structure with lumber and linseed oil donated by Boise Cascade Corp. and hardware furnished by Thriftway Building Materials.

The sand for the base of the structure was contributed by Asphalt Paving and Construction.

Crawford Auto Sales donated the tires for the swing and tire climbing wall and Moose Tree Service provided the logs used as a sand border.

A two-story playhouse was created from a giant packing crate, courtesy of Nielsen Transfer and Storage. The BSU Maintenance Department loaned tools and provided a metal door that is now a slide.

Two offices extend hours

Two Boise State offices will now stay open Mondays through Thursdays after 5 p.m. to provide extended services. The Continuing Education and Evening Programs office at 385-3209, room 247 of the BSU Library, will remain open from 5-6:45 p.m. The Office of Veterans Affairs, 385-1679, will also be open those days from 5-8 p.m.

Family Day set

Boise State will swing its doors wide open to students’ families and friends on Family Day Saturday, Nov. 8.

The day is being set aside so families can get acquainted with the campus and its programs, according to executive assistant to the president Leland Meriy.

This year the event is being held during Homecoming so visitors can see the parade and football game as well as attend special Family Day activities.

Many departments will be open at 9 a.m. to exhibit and demonstrate their programs. A list of those departments and their activities will be provided that morning.

Throughout the morning there will be free refreshments, face- painting, and balloons at the campus quad area near the Library. Mercy added that this year several activities are planned especially for children, including mime and puppet shows. There will also be hayrides during the morning leaving from the Administration Building parking lot.

Visitors can also get a close look at the campus through a guided tour that meets in the Student Union lobby at 9:30 a.m.

The Game Room and Bookstore will open at 10 a.m. for visitors, and the swimming pool will be available 1-5 p.m.

In addition to the Family Day events, visitors can attend the Homecoming parade, pre-game party, football game, and dance.

Preview day planned for November 12

Boise State will host an open house for high school seniors and the general public during the third annual “BSU Preview” day Wednesday, Nov. 12.

All departments have special programs planned for the day that is designed to inform prospective students and their parents about BSU.

The day will begin at 9 a.m. with a special welcome assembly in the Student Union Ballroom. Then visitors can choose from over 100 exhibits, demonstrations and other activities that are scheduled to run until 2-3 p.m.

Laboratories and classrooms will be open to visitors, and BSU faculty will be available to explain their disciplines.

A detailed schedule of events will be distributed during the welcome assembly.

Students and parents who attend can also get special information about career choices, course selection, financial aid, housing, scholarships, and admission.

Field dedicated to Lyle Smith

Boise State University will dedicate its football field to athletic director Lyle Smith in a special ceremony during the halftime of the Nevada-Reno game Nov. 8.

Smith, who was named head football coach and athletic director in 1947, quickly turned the Broncos into a national powerhouse. By the time he retired from football coaching in 1968, Smith had piled up 158 wins against 25 losses and six ties. He led his team to six post season bowls, including a win over Tyler Junior College in the 1958 Ed Conference/18-19

Editor/Larry Burke
Writers/Jocelyn Fannin, Denise Canman
Photos & graphics/Chuck Scheer
Student writers/Janice Jones
Student assistants/Mike Zuzel, Carol Harrison, Shawnah Hahn, Nancy Prichett
Alumni news/Dyre Nally
Spots news/Bob Rosenthal & Darlene Bailey
Typesetting/Carole Moore
Printing/Messenger Index, Emmett

FOCUS (USPS 478970) is published monthly except in June, July, and August by the Boise State University Office of News Services and Public Affairs. 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Offices are located in room 123 of the Administration Building, phone 385-1577.

Please send all address changes (preferably with the address label) to the BSU Alumni Office, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.

Duplicate copies may be received. If you wish to report such instances, please send both labels to the address above.

Friends of the university who wish to receive FOCUS can do so by sending their names and addresses to the Alumni Office. Correspondence regarding editorial matters should be sent to Editor, FOCUS, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Unless otherwise noted, all articles can be reprinted without permission as long as appropriate credit is given to Boise State University and FOCUS.

Permission to mail at second class postage rates is granted at Boise, Idaho, with additional entry at Emmett, Idaho.
NJCAA championships. The year Smith came to BJC as an assistant the Broncos went 2-4-2. Smith was picked head coach the next year, and his teams didn’t lose again for three seasons. Under his leadership as athletic director, BSU has won 16 Big Sky Conference titles.

Smith received the special recognition for the large role he has played in the development of athletics, according to president John Keiser. "Certainly, nobody at this university has worked longer and harder to improve our athletic programs. Lyle has dedicated his life to Boise State and this recognition is only a small way of saying thanks for all he has done."

Assistant athletic director Ron Stephenson, who has worked with Smith for 10 years, said his "honesty, integrity and loyalty are above reproach. Much of the success of our program can be directly attributed to the leadership he has provided."

Members of the 1935-39 football teams, who are holding a reunion during Homecoming, will be on the field at halftime to help dedicate "Lyle H. Smith Field" to their former coach.

**Frosh from 94 high schools**

Of the 692 freshmen admitted into Fall classes this fall, over half came from Borah, Boise, Capital and Meridian high schools, according to a study just released by Dean of Admissions Guy Hunt.

This year 94 different high schools across the state sent students to BSU.

The most came from Borah, 247. From outside the Treasure Valley, high schools sending more students to BSU were Twin Falls, 18, Minco, 12, Wood River, 23, Skyline, 21 and Idaho Falls, 20.

**FFA sponsors first intern**

The first Northwest electronics student to enter a new Federal Aviation Administration vocational training internship program at Boise State, Thompson will work about 14 hours a week for the FFA. Under the supervision of Fred Whitaker, FFA electronics technician, she will learn maintenance skills by working with instrument landing and radio navigation equipment and the two-way radio system used by the FAA at the air terminal tower.

Why was a Boise State student selected for the first FFA internship in the Northwest?

"We have a pretty significant telecommunications program here, and the only one in the area. The FFA can dovetail their training with our class-work here," said Thompson’s BSU electronics advisor Don R. Macken, coordinator for the agreement.

"This is an ideal opportunity for a student to get on-the-job training in advanced electronics work," Macken said.

**Ahsahta Press goes to China with BSU books**

Ahsahta Press, sponsored by the English Department of Boise State University, has been invited to the People's Republic of China and the Association of American Publishers to display three of its publications at an exhibition to be held in China in 1981.

The Chinese cities of Shanghai, Wuhan, Beijing, Chengdu, Xian and Shenyang will simultaneously host the exhibition which will include the Ahsahta publications Women Poets of the West. An anthology, 1850-1950, A Taste of the Knife by Sioux poet Marilyn Walsh, and Over DeSoto's Bones by Conger Bradley.

The exhibit is designed to represent American public and private publishing. "Work from the humanities and social sciences as well as science and technology will be included in the exhibit.

Each year three volumes of Western poetry are published by Ahsahta Press to encourage young poets and promote the achievements of Western writers.

**Sister named**

Sister Beverly Ann Nelson, administrator of Saint Alphonsus Hospital, has been named chairman of the Boise State University School of Health Science Advisory Council for the 1980-81 academic year.

She replaces David M. Barton, M.D., who has served as the Advisory Council's chairman since 1978.

Sister Nelson was a graduate of Saint Alphonsus Hospital since 1976. Before coming to Boise, she served as administrator of Holy Cross Hospital in Mission Hills, Calif.

**LOCATE JOBS**

Through a job location and development program, the Boise State University Office of Career and Financial Services will help students and their spouses find off-campus employment. Opportunities for temporary, part-time and full-time employment are listed on bulletin boards in the Job Location Office, room 124 of the Administrative Building. With each listing is a general description of the job, its requirements, hours, and wages.

Students may check the job board daily, but shouldn’t ask for more than two or three job referrals a day.

Also available to students is assistance with writing resumes and letters of introductions, plus general tips on obtaining and keeping employment.

Employers wishing to list a job opening with the BSU office should call 385-1740.

**SEEK MANUSCRIPTS**

Poets, storytellers, photographers, rappers, illustrators, cartoonists still have time to submit materials and graphic work for consideration for publication in the quarterly anthology of the Idaho chapter of the Idaho Folklore Society, called "Over DeSoto's Bones.

The editors are seeking manuscripts for a new Children's Progress section and will consider excerpts from novels, compiled portions of a play, descriptive or narrative passages and short fiction.

Short stories, plays, essays, interviews, reviews, and telegrams should be submitted to the Boise State University Office of Career and Financial Services, 124 Administration Building, Room 226, before Dec. 1.

**ADMILARMETS MEET AT BSU**

"Relationships of the '80s" will be the theme of the North American Society of American Psychologists annual conference, at the Boise State University Student Union Nov. 8-9.

The public is invited to attend the two-day conference which will include meetings and workshops on such concerns as parental and family education, one-on-one relationships and other topics.

Interested persons should call the BSU Parent Education Counselor, 385-3795, or the Boise State Counseling Department, 385-1370, for information on registration and workshop schedules.

**DEFERRED COMP**

The new deferred compensation program now available to all State of Idaho employees including BSU faculty and staff, will be explained by a representative of Idaho Benefits, Inc. at three meetings scheduled for late October.

Deferred compensation is a plan allowing employees to tax a portion of their earnings into a tax deferred investment program. Taxes are then paid at the time of withdrawal. Persons income is deferred for long-term savings to supplement retirement and other benefits.

Those interested in attending the meetings scheduled in Education 115 Oct. 27 at 2:45 p.m., Oct. 29 at 8:40 a.m. and Oct. 30 at 1:40 p.m. should contact the Personnel Office at 385-1619 to reserve materials.

**THE BREEDER REACTOR**

A live lecture-demonstration "Energy for the Future: The Breeder Reactor" will be given by Chuck Spets at Boise State University Thursday, Oct. 30 at 3:30 p.m. in the Education Building, room 112.

Spets, a nuclear information specialist of Oak Ridge Associated Universities, Tennessee, will talk about the nation's fuel and energy options and the future role of breeder reactors.
BSU, Futura enter learning partnership

The Boise State University School of Business and Futura Corp. have joined hands in a new learning venture designed to give top BSU business students an in-depth exposure to corporate operations.

The new program is called a "Learning Partnership" and it began officially with an afternoon kickoff event held at the BSU School of Business last month.

Futura Corp. Chairman Robert Hansberger was the guest speaker, addressing the theme of education and business school, introduced the students, faculty, and Futura executives who will participate in the program this semester.

Hansberger said during his speech that because of a lack of communication between industry and education, many graduates find they are not prepared to take a step by step by the university toward making better use of community resources.

"We are trying to narrow the gap between business and education by giving BSU business students the opportunity to work with real-life corporate issues at Futura," he said.

Stitzel feels the Learning Partnership is an important step in the university toward making better use of community resources.

"With so many large corporations based in Boise, there is enormous potential for creating similar programs with other organizations." According to Stitzel, the BSU-Futura Learning Partnership may be the second program of this kind in the country.

It is modeled after a similar program started in 1979 by the University of California, Berkeley, School of Business and Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. Their program received the Exxon award in 1980 for the most innovative graduate program in business and management education this year.

The 22 students chosen to take part in this semester's program are among the business school's highest academic achievers," said Stitzel.

The students, including 17 seniors and 5 candidates for master's degrees in business administration, will be divided into four groups. Each group will work with one of four Futura divisions: Futura Energy Products, Futura Communications (KIVI Television), Image National-Signs, Inc., or the corporate staff at Futura's headquarters in Boise.

According to Jan Alden, executive assistant to Hansberger, each group will be assigned a faculty advisor, and a Futura executive to act as "mentor.

The Futura mentors and BSU faculty advisors will work together in determining special student projects and providing students with materials and briefings on upcoming meetings and "real world" issues at Futura.

They will also hold regular meetings to help students analyze specific corporate opportunities and activities. Throughout the semester, students will be able to follow Futura's corporate decision process from beginning to end, said Alden.

Initially they will be asked to research and present studies that will be used for budget preparation, discussions, or other corporate projects. And at the end of the semester, at least some of the students will attend Futura's board of director's meeting in Cleafield, Utah, where they will observe various presentations and board approval process.

Students will also be expected to prepare detailed reports of their experiences, observations, and research for their advisors and mentors. They will each receive three credits for the semester's work, with designation from BSU's Honors Program.

The Learning Partnership will extend through May, 1981, with possible continuation to be based on evaluation of this year's program.

By Janie Jones
BSU News Services

The state of the economy may be no laughing matter, unless you are viewing it through the pages of To Slay a Giant (Try Laughter), Dr. Barry Asmus, a Boise State University economics professor, and Jerry Hill, of Boise, a former Idaho Chief Deputy Secretary of State, co-authored this exposition of humorous essays and limericks. The book explains in libertarian witticisms the position that federal regulation and taxes are burdening the free market system, making it increasingly difficult for the system to produce and solve the economic problems of the country.

An excerpt from a larger volume which will be available later this fall, it examines the gamut of government and bureaucratic bungling with verses such as:

"Let's Call A Spade A Spade"

They stuck a check in Come: / It's really awful now
What should be spread by tractor / They enact and call it law
Nutchees are spared as federal agencies, politicians, consumer advocates, and environmentalists are all tactically scrutinized. Even the press receives attention in the dedication of the book:

With pen in hand / You take firm stands / For freedom of the press.
When freedom wanes / For other folk / You offer no defense
Do you have a quiver / That emulates / Your sword?

Could it be / Quite frequently? / Your ink supply runs out?

Humor gives the book a unique style as it expounds the sentiments of William Simon and Milton Friedman. "It's an entertaining way of saying some things that to my notion should be said," commented Asmus.

An excerpt aimed at the Department of Energy:

"When light supplies / Loomed extra bright / and candles flickered / in the night, / Tom tinkered with / His bulbs so bright / - Meanwhile / Ration stamps they promised. / - Will light the darkest hour.

By making sure both rich and poor / Get a share of candle power.

But stubborn Tom / Just tinkered on. / And with his bulbs and lamps..."

He licked the curse of darkness / While demurs lacked / Their ration stamps!

Asmus believes, "We should be producing out way out of an energy crisis, not ration stamps a way out. There are 22,000 bureaucrats in the Department of Energy, with a budget of $13 billion. For the most part they do not produce energy, but rather just hamper the energy producers."

While there are benefits from governmental agencies, Asmus asserts that we have failed for the last 20 years to examine the real cost and impact versus the actual performance of government.

Concerning the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Asmus says, "Yes, there are probably some safer working places, but at what price? According to Asmus, if we had had an OSHA in the history of our country, history might have been written like this: (from the book)

Our hats go off to OSHA / For saving life and limb. / Those looney Wights at Kittyhawk / Will never fly again!"

The format of epigrams and humorously essays to deal with a complex and serious subject is one which Asmus has used successfully to appeal to audiences, many of whom are small businessmen, his speaking engagements. And it is working well in this publication, To Slay A Giant (Try Laughter) has sold 4000 copies to date, and orders are arriving every day.

The book is on sale now at the BSU Bookstore for $3.
Sunshine Widows
How they adjusted to tragedy

By Joelynn Fannin
BSU News Services

Do you remember the 1972 Kellogg Sunshine Mine disaster?
The Sunshine Mine fire broke out May 2, 1972. Rescue efforts at the mine continued for five days, but only two of the 93 trapped miners there were rescued. It was the worst disaster in the history of mining in the West.

Sunshine Widows, a sociological study of the effects of this monumental and sudden tragedy on the lives of women in the area, has been published this year by BSU sociology professor Carol D. H. Harvey.

Together with Howard M. Bahr, Brigham Young University sociologist, Harvey investigates personal characteristics of the widowed women and their reactions and personal adjustments to the Kellogg disaster. Published by Lexington Books of D.C. Heath & Co., Lexington, Mass., the book is a moving account of the Sunshine Fire, and its long-range results. It is not only a book for sociologists, but for anyone interested in or facing the problem of sudden death, grief, and adaptation.

In the authors' own words: "This book is about the consequences of sudden widowhood, specifically how the Sunshine Mine widows adjusted to their losses, redefined their personal worlds, and changed their lives.

The main source of information for the students is a survey of the miners' wives and widows conducted in the Kellogg area in November, 1972, six months after the fire.

Fed by a grant from the Nanoyal Institute for Mental Health, the authors directed their efforts toward talking with 222 women, 44 of whom were widows, 50 wives of survivors, and 128 wives of other miners in the Cour d'Alene area.

As Harvey and Bahr explain their research, "The interviews asked questions about the women's backgrounds, their reactions to the disaster, and activities during the rescue operations, patterns of involvement with family, friends, and community. Changes in those patterns after the fire, and their life situations and outlook at the time of the interview."

Harvey, a family sociologist, has long been interested in the problems of widowhood.

"Widows in our country outnumber widowers six to one," he says. "One out of 13 women in the U.S. is a widow, so being bereft of a spouse is more common a problem of women.

There are many myths about widowhood. One is that most women will remarry. That is not true. The average age for a woman to be widowed is 56. Most do not remarry," Harvey says. "Surviving is up to the survivor," she emphasizes. "And there are about three major modes or adaptation to widowhood:"

Continuing life as it was before the death occurred.

Replacement of the deceased, not necessarily with a new spouse, but perhaps with friends.

Withdrawal. About 10-15 percent of widows aren't able or don't want to find replacements for their spouses.

In 1972 Harvey and Bahr conducted a second study, supported by a State of Idaho research grant. That study, also included in The Sunshine Widows, was concerned with the Kellogg community's long-term adaptation to bereavement and with the perceptions of life of the 50 widows interviewed.

In this research, five years after the mine fire, Harvey and Bahr found that a community social network is very important in helping with adaptation to widowhood. "We think preparation helps," they said. "We also think that displaced-homemaker centers—proposed in Idaho and in operation in 28 states—can provide survivors, both women and their children and eventually men and their children, with some time in which to deal with their grief and a context in which to reassess and interpret their own lives and alternative life courses. Better outreach work by social service agencies and by churches would be implicit—much as would widow-to-widow programs."

Many of the responses from the second study indicated that these sunshine widows had been forced into increased personal independence.

The findings of the five-year followup show that for the widows, morale, loneliness and self esteem "all changed in a positive direction over time."

The authors said, "Widowhood is perceived by these women as a time when independence is learned and when a confidence is appreciated. Dealing with children and coping with loneliness are seen as major problems. If a widow saw any advantages to her new unmarried status, such compensations usually related to being in charge of one's own life."

The Sunshine Widows is available at the Boise State University Library and The Book Shop in downtown Boise.

People on the move

COMMUNICATION

Harvey Pitman attended the western regional conference of the Speech Communication Association on alternative careers in communication and conducted an in-service workshop on listening for the Hayden and Carey public schools this summer. In September, he was a panelist for the BSU E.M. College of Commerce in Idaho to get a job. Pitman also presented a workshop for the Idaho Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Sept. 17 on "Communication.

Dr. Marvin Cox assisted the Idaho Board of Education this summer in creating preliminary standards for evaluating oral programs. In September he presented a workshop on listening for the Idaho Division of the Social Security Administration, and a lecture also on listening for a reading and study skills class. Cox also conducted a session 29 for the BSU high school debate workshop.

Dr. Suzanne McCorkle directed and spoke at the BSU high school debate workshop Sept. 29. She was also a panelist on "School Gamesmanship" at the E.M. College of Commerce conference here in September. October 3 she traveled to northwest Nazareth College with the BSU speech team which won a sweepstakes first place. McCorkle's article "The Transcending Daim as a Form of Pseudo-Argument," will appear in the next issue of The American Forensics Association Journal.

David Rayborn conducted workshops this summer on managing stress, team development, problem-solving, goal setting, and developing the training course for One Idaho. E.M. College of Commerce in Idaho to get a job. McCorkle also presented a workshop for the Idaho Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Sept. 17 on "Communication."

James Demour conducted workshops this summer on team development for the U.S. Forest Service. Idaho Panhandle National Forest. Idaho Hospital Association, and Angiels and Region 10 forest personnel. In September, Boren conducted a workshop on effective public contact at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, and helped develop a public relations process for the Idaho Regional Small Business Conference.

Dr. Ben Parker spoke at the 1981 U of Idaho summer camp on interpersonal effectiveness. He also spoke together with Marie L. McMenamin at the Community College. Harvey Pitman spoke at the Western regional conference of the Speech Communication Association, and conducted an in-service workshop on listening for the Hayden and Carey public schools this summer. In September, he was a panelist for the BSU E.M. College of Commerce in Idaho to get a job. Pitman also presented a workshop for the Idaho Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators Sept. 17 on "Communication.

Dr. Marvin Cox assisted the Idaho Board of Education this summer in creating preliminary standards for evaluating oral programs. In September he presented a workshop on listening for the Idaho Division of the Social Security Administration, and a lecture also on listening for a reading and study skills class. Cox also conducted a session 29 for the BSU high school debate workshop.

Dr. Suzanne McCorkle directed and spoke at the BSU high school debate workshop Sept. 29. She was also a panelist on "School Gamesmanship" at the E.M. College of Commerce conference here in September. October 3 she traveled to northwest Nazareth College with the BSU speech team which won a sweepstakes first place. McCorkle's article "The Transcending Daim as a Form of Pseudo-Argument," will appear in the next issue of The American Forensics Association Journal.

James Demour conducted workshops this summer on team development for the U.S. Forest Service. Idaho Panhandle National Forest. Idaho Hospital Association, and Angiels and Region 10 forest personnel. In September, Boren conducted a workshop on effective public contact at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, and helped develop a public relations process for the Idaho Regional Small Business Conference.

Dr. Ben Parker spoke at the 1981 U of Idaho summer camp on interpersonal effectiveness. He also spoke together with Marie L. McMenamin at the Community College.

He also addressed the Idaho Hospital Association on "Control and Communication" at the organization's recent annual meeting in Sun Valley.

Dr. Robert Boren conducted workshops this summer on team development for the U.S. Forest Service. Idaho Panhandle National Forest. Idaho Hospital Association, and Angiels and Region 10 forest personnel. In September, Boren conducted a workshop on effective public contact at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, and helped develop a public relations process for the Idaho Regional Small Business Conference.

Dr. James Demour conducted workshops this summer on team development for the U.S. Forest Service. Idaho Panhandle National Forest. Idaho Hospital Association, and Angiels and Region 10 forest personnel. In September, Boren conducted a workshop on effective public contact at Fitzsimons Army Hospital, Denver, and helped develop a public relations process for the Idaho Regional Small Business Conference.

Dawn Craner conducted one session of the BSU high school debate workshop Sept. 29, and was a consultant for phase two of the Rainbow Road club, which received a grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho to create the "Rainbow Road club, which received a grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho to create the "Rainbow Road club.

In September, Pitman conducted a workshop on public relations and was a consultant for phase two of the Rainbow Road club, which received a grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho to create the "Rainbow Road club."

In September, Pitman conducted a workshop on public relations and was a consultant for phase two of the Rainbow Road club, which received a grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho to create the "Rainbow Road club."

In September, Pitman conducted a workshop on public relations and was a consultant for phase two of the Rainbow Road club, which received a grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho to create the "Rainbow Road club."
At home in Hollywood
Bryant Eastman finds success in commercial art

Vivid splashes of color that entrance the eye, real-life likenesses of celebrities, and imaginary spaceship scenes are all part of an alumnus art exhibit now showing at Boise State University's Museum of Art.

The exhibit, which will run through Oct. 31, traces the successful career of Bryant Eastman, and features works from his student days at Boise State to his professional work as a freelance illustrator in Los Angeles, Calif.

Eastman studied with BSU art professor John Killmaster from 1970-73 before going to the Art Center College of Design in Los Angeles, a professional school for commercial artists.

Eastman says the art education he received at BSU played a major role in inspiring him to become a professional illustrator and preparing him for his more advanced studies.

"I don't know if the (art) students really realize what a good thing they have there at Boise State. I think they have some excellent teachers there."

Eastman had studied art since grade school, but had never considered making it a career. Then one day he saw a portfolio of some work Killmaster had done as a commercial artist, and "was thunderstruck."

"I knew that to paint that realistically an artist would have to have complete control of his medium ... and I told myself, 'This is it; this is exactly what I want to do.'"

Eastman says knowing you have some talent is only the half of becoming a successful artist—the rest is hard work and discipline.

During his two years study at the Art Center, he normally attended classes 8-10 hours a day, and then worked in his studio all night to keep up with assignments.

"That's the way it is at a professional school. It's a tough grind, but you have to keep practicing and developing techniques so you'll be ready to step out on your own when the time comes.

Eastman's 'time came' in 1975, when he landed a job doing promotional work for one of NBC's first mini series, 'The Rheineman Exchange.' His work was seen by people all over the country in TV Guide and on television every night for three weeks.

His career took off, and with agents in both New York and Los Angeles, it's been full speed ahead ever since.

Besides doing movie advertising and pre-production work, Eastman also does illustrations for book covers, magazine articles and covers, and other types of advertising.

Almost all of his work is commissioned, forcing him to work with limitations of time (deadlines), size, and subject matter, while trying the same time to affect the viewer, please the client and art directors, and hopefully satisfy himself as an artist.

Deadlines do create pressure, but after being in the business for five years, Eastman says he can now predict to within minutes the amount of time he'll need to finish a job.

Most of his commissions are with filmmakers, and though many of his movie posters are never seen by the public, they play a very important role in selling movies to potential backers. They are also used to publicize the screenings of new movies at important events, like the annual Cannes Film Festival.

"With any kind of advertising illustration you're building pictures for the specific purpose of creating an immediate impact on a specific audience. But with movies posters it is especially hard because you have to capture both the mood and the action of a whole movie in one shot."

Doing promotional work for movies pays the best, but a lot of illustrators won't do it because there are more deadlines and the pace gets very hectic, he adds.

Most of the time Eastman gets his ideas for an illustration by reading the script; but sometimes it works in reverse, too.

Last year, with only a vague idea of what the movie was about, he was asked to begin some pre-production sketches for a science fiction movie called 'Brainstorm.' The writers ended up liking his ideas so much, they decided to rewrite the script to go with his illustration.

That same illustration also won him the 1979 Key Art Award for Science Fiction Movie Art.

You are a reporter ...

We have appointed you as a reporter for FOCUS. Please send us news of yourself, your brothers, sisters, cousins, aunts, uncles, children, parents, friends—anyone who ever attended Boise State University. And, at the same time, include their current addresses. Many thanks for covering this very special "beat" for FOCUS. Send to FOCUS, Alumni Office, Boise State University, Boise, Idaho 83725.
Football alums reunite Nov. 8

A reunion for the Boise Junior College football teams of 1953, '54 and '55 has been set for Nov. 8 in conjunction with the Boise State University homecoming festivities. The Broncos host Nevada-Reno at 1:30 p.m. in Bronco Stadium for the annual homecoming game.

The reunion, organized by the BSU Alumni Association, will honor BSU athletic director Lyle Smith, who coached the teams of 1949, '54 and '55 on a combined 24-4-1 record. The 1954 team posted a 9-1-1 record and appeared in the Potato Bowl at season's end. Smith, who was head football coach from 1947-67 led his Broncos to a 138-23-6 record during the 20 year period.

The festivities include a hosted cocktail party and no-host dinner at Old World Catering in Boise on Friday, Nov. 7 and a tour of the campus at 9:30 a.m.; a no-host party at the Gin Mill and the football game between the Broncos and Nevada-Reno, all on Saturday. Members of the reunion teams are also invited to join in the general homecoming activities including a cocktail party and dance at the Crystal Ballroom in the Hoff Building.

According to Alumni Director Dyke Nally, already about half of the 100 players from those three years have already indicated they would attend. Members of the BJC football teams are encouraged to contact the BSU Alumni Office for further information about the reunion. The phone number is (208) 585-1698.

Alumni in touch

JOBS

Franklin Craig (77) has joined the Homestate High School faculty for the 1980-81 school year. He will teach senior English, speech, literature, grammar I and practical writing.

Allan Whitehead (communication and secondary education) has filled the position of full-time counselor at Wendell High School.

Navy Lt. John M. Mason (75, BBA) recently deployed to the Mediterranean Sea. His unit is currently enroute aboard the aircraft carrier USS John F. Kennedy.

Navy Lt. Garth L. McDearman (75, BBA) has reported for duty with Atlantic Squadron 128 based at Whidbey Island Naval Air Station, Oak Harbor, Wash.

Steve Drakulich

Steve Drakulich (72) is beginning his fourth season singing tenor with German opera houses. He began first in Supertat, then Dusseldorf, and he is now in Bremen, Germany. He has sung a variety of roles such as "La Boheme" and "Nabucco" to sacred music such as the Bach "Magnificat." His American debut will come next summer in the Midwest in "Cosa Fan Tutte."

Mike Hoffman (79) a Rhodes Scholar, has been named President of the Oxford Literary Society at Oxford University. England. He has also directed A Midsummer Night's Dream, performed in "The Review" with a U. K. Oxford University show at the Edinburgh Festival Scotland, and played basketball for Oxford.

Farris Waddell (BUC 47-49) is a freelance writer for national and regional publications, announces that his latest book for young readers, "Tell Me A Prime," is going out of print after five years. The outdoor adventure book for 11-13 year olds was published by The Albert Whitman Co., Chicago, one of the leading publishers of young reader books.

Weddle, who has specialized in wildlife, nature, and related subjects, has appeared in hundreds of magazines and newspapers including Sierra Nevada, National Wildlife, Northwest of the Northwest, and such regionalists as High Country. Published in Council-

"Copies of Tell Me A Prime can be obtained from High Country, Box 494, Council, ID 83612 at the reduced price of $3.25, including postage and handling. The books will be autographed if desired.

Two BJC alumni were back on campus this month to participate in a seminar on "Transportation Issues for the 80's."

Bob Walters, now director of traffic for Boise Cascade Corporation, delivered the keynote address on transportation finance. John Gray, senior vice president-intermodalism, for Western Pacific Railroad, spoke on "piggybacking" in transportation.

OBITUARIES

John E. Mow, 60, died Sept. 18 in Boise. He was a Boise Junior College Medical Technologist and had worked as an aid in traffic control in Seattle, Anchorage and Boise.

WEDDINGS

Wedding vows were exchanged by Patricia A. Mischler and Michael E. Schell at a ceremony held Aug. 8. The bridegroom is employed in the Engineering Dept. of the Trus-John Corp. Boise. The couple lives in Nampa.

Michael J. Kolek and Linda S. Turner were married Aug. 9. The bridegroom is employed by Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Co. The bridegroom attends an is employed by BSU.

Aug. 13 was the wedding day of Julian Ferra and Kathy Brown. The bridegroom is a medical student at University of California, San Diego, and his bride worked at St. Luke's Hospital as a registered nurse before moving with her husband to San Diego.

Newlyweds in Nampa are Duane Tramiento and the former Joanne Wolf, married Aug. 16. The bridegroom is an employed by Boise.

Lori L. Judson and John H. Mead were married Aug. 16. They are living in Chippewa Lake, Mich., where he is studying pre-optometry at Ferris State College and she is a physical education instructor.

Jodie Laek and Brian Oliver were married Aug. 16. He is employed by Growers Pack & Pay.

An evening ceremony on Aug. 16 united the, and Jolly W. Fraizer. The bride is employed as a secretary for B & B Advertising, Inc.

Boise newlyweds are Diane WhiteHart and Mark Brown, married Aug. 23. She is employed by Albertson's. The bridegroom works at Boise Cascade.

A wedding ceremony held Aug. 23 united Trina Montgomery and Greg Boob. The bride is employed as a registered nurse at St. Alphonsus Hospital.

Jenny Lee Crane became the bride of Timothy Rodig on Aug. 23. He is employed by his father and Campbell-Rodig. They are residing in Dietrich.

Married on Sept. 2 were Jamie Loydeltt and Bill Brooks. The couple lives in Steilacoom, Wash.

Robert Allen Schwartz and Jana Rae Johnson were married Sept. 6. The groom works as Commissary at Naval Federal Savings and Loan. The bride is employed at St. Luke's Hospital.

THESE Potato Bowl-bound players from the early Fifties (top) will be back on campus to pay a Homecoming tribute to their former coach Lyle Smith, left.

Stan Olsen ('66) is currently a test pilot for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Burbank, Calif. Olsen is also a Lt. Commander for the Naval Reserve and flying out of Point Magu Naval Air Station.

AWARDS

Kathryn J. Peterson of Idaho Falls has received (ahda's 1980 "Rehabilitation-of-the-Year" award. Peterson became a paraplegic as a result of a sledding accident in which she sustained complete motor and sensory loss.

Following her accident, she began work with vocational rehabilitation. She has since finished her college education at BSU and is now employed by the Idaho First National Bank at Boise as a management trainee.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alice Agee Robertson, who received a associate degree in secretarial science in 1942 and an A.D. in registered nursing in 1973, and Taylor Robertson, Jr., who recently retired from the Statesman newspaper, moved from Boise to Depoe Bay, Oregon in Dec. '78.

Their son, Clark Allen Robertson, who received a bachelor of science in Geology ('78) and a B.S. in Geophysics ('80), is now a geophysicist for Union Oil Co. in Ventura, California.
A new computer program that can translate printed words into a simplified Braille system has been developed with the help of a Boise State University finance professor.

Dr. Norman Gardner says the program represents a major breakthrough for the blind because it increases their access to printed material, which in turn should increase their educational and job opportunities.

The new system is revolutionary because it can translate Braille using a small, inexpensive computer, something that has never been done before, he adds.

"Computers that do the same thing are so large and expensive the only the Library of Congress and textbook publishers can afford to own them," he explains.

The final package will include the new program, a small computer, and Braille embosser, all of it so simple to operate that "anyone who can type will be able to use one," explains Gardner.

Gardner predicts that computers eventually could range from $5,000 to $10,000, depending on what they will be used for. Even at the most expensive price tag, Gardner says they will be 2-3 times cheaper than any of the small, less effective models made to date.

"At these prices, Braille translaters could be used by schools, businesses, and government offices, as well as in the home," Gardner says.

The computer is now in the process of being "trimmed and packaged" for use in the public sector and should be ready for marketing by the first of next year.

Gardner, who is blind himself, says the inability to read print is one of the major problems facing blind persons in our society.

The abundance of printed material for use in education, employment, and for recreational reading is something most people take for granted," he says.

"But the blind have never had an easy way of getting information and storing it for future reference."

Although Braille would be their best alternative, it has never been a feasible one because of its cost.''

According to Gardner, others have tried to come up with Braille translation programs for small computers, "but so far these units have only been able to translate a grade I, or at best, a sub-standard grade II Braille."

Grade I Braille has a dot symbol for every letter of the alphabet, and though it's easy to produce, it also makes for some very bulky reading. Grade II Braille, on the other hand, uses symbols that represent whole words and sounds, much like the sign system used by the deaf. Its volume is greatly reduced but the system becomes extremely complicated.

Previously the memory of a small computer could not handle the amount of information needed to translate grade II Braille. But, by developing some new computer programming techniques, researchers have condensed the total program enough to print it on a tiny chip, called a Programmable Read Only (PROM) chip, explains Gardner.

The PROM chip, with its own set of instructions, ties into the computer's regular memory bank, increasing the number of operations it can perform. Using this tiny chip, a small computer can now quickly and accurately perform all of the necessary operations to translate grade II Braille.

It's even programmed so that when a unique combination of symbols shows up the computer will learn it on its own, adding the new information to its memory, adds Gardner.

Gardner has been working on this project since last February, when two Boise computer analysts, Dave Carlson and Charles Cook, received a grant from the National Center for the Blind to explore different ways of producing job announcements for the sightless.

Gardner, who is president of the Idaho chapter of the National Federation of the Blind, was asked to act as the Center's liaison.

The Center, located in Baltimore, has been using the new computer since May, and "thousands of pages of Braille have been punched out without a hitch," he says.
HONORS
Dr. William Meek is program chairman for the fifteenth annual con-
ference of the National Collegiate Honors Council at Fort Worth, 
Texas Oct. 29-Nov. 1. Meek is council vice president.

Dr. Peter Bohle will present a council workshop on summer honors 
programs for high school students. Kathy Day will discuss "The Nuts 
and Bolts of Honors Programs: The Role of the Administrative Assist­
tant," at the conference, and will chair the Western region meeting.

BSU honors student Faith Ruppert will discuss her fellowship 
year at Appalachian State, Boone, N.C., at the meeting.

EDUCATION
Dr. Carmel Lambert presented a two day workshop Sept. 11-12 for 
the Kalispell, Mont. Head Start staff. Sessions included "How to Set 
Up a Learning Environment" and "Language Development for the 
Young Child.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH
Dr. Eldon Edmundson conducted an August workshop to train 
waterway and water treatment plant supervisors to become instruc­ tors. He also gave Sept. 24 and 25 workshops in Pocatello and Idaho 
Falls on finding and preventing cross-connections in municipal drink­ 
water programs.

ART
John Takahara recently judged the annual art contest alternative 
exhibit which will be displayed during November at the Yellowstone 
County Art Center, Billings, Mont.

Louis Pesc has been commissioned to illustrate a Massachusetts 
restaurant series to be published in an upcoming issue of the Food 
Times.

Brent Smith will exhibit his works in the national juried show 
American Vision in the East Galleries at New York University through 
Oct.

Smith was awarded 4th place at the show for his photograph 
"Nature Series #5." The American Vision show includes works of 
over 200 contemporary photographers and is sponsored by the 
National Artists Alliance.

HISTORY
Phoebe Lundy attended a Shakespearean studies course at Ash­
land, Ore. in late September.

Dr. Michael Zimaleky appeared twice recently on the KTV-K pro­ 
gram "Treasure Valley Tonight" to discuss the Persian Gulf war and the 
hostage situation in Iran.

HOME ECONOMICS
Dr. Elaine Long attended the national convention of the American 
Dietetic Association in Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 6-10.

ARTS AND SCIENCES
Dr. William J. Keppler, the civilian aide to the U. S. Secretary of the 
Army and Stephen R. Buss, attended an educators' site visit Oct. 2-3 
at the U. S. Air Force Academy at Colorado Springs, Colo.

PSYCHOLOGY
Dr. Gaven Cheplash is the author of a research report "Asymmetric 
Identification of Parallelist Stimulus Pairs. Feature Perturbations or 
Failure in Feature Extraction" which will appear in an upcoming 
issue of Canadian Journal of Psychology.

Dr. Steven Thubet has had the following articles accepted for pub­ 
llication: "Postdoctoral Training in Pediatric Psychology: A Review," 
Journal of Pediatric Psychology; "Challenges in relation to the 
Polygraph Performance of Police Officer Candidates," Journal of Social 
Psychology; "Prevention of Shoptlifting through Signs," Journal of Social 
Psychology; "Variances in behavior therapy with children," Psycho­ 

From Europe...
Reflections on life abroad by Dr. Penny Schoonover, a BSU 
professor teaching in Germany.

The German election is over. The results are: in the Social Democrats won 42.6% of the votes and with the Free Democrats (10.6%) have the majority. Although the Union of Christian Democrats and Christian Social­ ists are the largest faction on Bonn with 44.5% of the votes, they do not have the parliamentary majority needed to name the chancellor and president. The Greens, the new environmentalist party, polled only 1.5%, far too little to get over the 5% minimum needed to gain a seat in Parliament. Impressive to an American is the 88.7% of voters who went to the polls. I am neither a political scientist nor a political analyst, yet it is so little interest to me to follow the elections in one of the youngest democracies in the industrialized Western world and in one of the economically strongest countries in the Western world and in a country whose borders with East Germany can make the grand questions of detente a prosaic one of telephone connections for friends and family. (Since the Basic Treaty of 1972 the dry statistics show over 50,000 telephone calls per day between the two Ger­ manies, before 1972 there were none.)

Questions of NATO and the Atlantic Pact and for­
ward based missiles and West Germany's relationship to the Soviet Union are hotly discussed by the can­
didates and by the bowling team I met in my compart­ ment in the train.

My impressions of the campaign are without the benefit of television and thus are a bit stoped. I'm 
inspired, for example, the debates with the candidates of the four major parties, slamming mud, charges and countercharges.

Among the issues in domestic affairs was the 
question of the state debt (a mere 28% of the GNP in 1978, compared to 52% in the USA). So terrible did this seem to the bishops of the Catholic Church in a country that has seen its currency collapse twice in this 
century, that in a pastoral letter later voters were urged to choose the party that would do a better, sounder, safer fiscal policy, clearly the Union. Social Democrat Schmidt 
charged aggression; letter to the editor expressed out­rage or triumphant satisfaction at the (im)moral 
position taken by the Church.

The campaign, like the American one, has posters and placards. Bumper stickers are unknown here, although small signs are placed on the back window or on the truck. Those who are anti-Strauss or anti-atomic power plants seem to be the most demonstrative. Phone 
campaigns are too expensive, but on Saturdays in the 
pedestrian malls the local candidate or his workers set 
tables with information. Small crowds gather, 
even at the Communist 'Volkfront' table and there is 
lively exchange with knots of passers-by.

While political rhetoric aside from the specifics of 
local issues, sounds similar in both German and 
English, there is different in style. Can one imagine 
in a magazine interview with Reagan, Carter or Ander­ son the query 'Which philosophers have most 
 influenced your thinking?' with the answers Marcus Aurelius, Immanuel Kant, Max Weber (thus spoke Helmut Schmidt) or Kant. Arntine, Leibniz, Karl 
Pepper and Emanuel Geibel (thus spoke Strauss)? The 
question 'How would you have handled the German 
problem of 1932?' is a reminder of the legacy that German politics and politicians must still come to terms with.

Election night on television is a blend of American 
mania for compact Progress and interspersed with the 
sports summary and disco dancers. The show waits early in 
the evening soon after the polls close and in a country 
where one does not have to wait for the returns from 
California, Alaska and Hawaii, it is all over before mid­ night.

Already around 10 p.m. CBS and NBC are claiming 
the 3% increase for the SPD in a success, Hans-Dietrich 
Genscher is beaming over the 3.5% increase of the Free 
Democrats and Franz Joseph Strauss maintains that 
the Union with its 4.1% loss is really on the way up. And the 
Greens? The leader of the Greens announces into the 
microphone that the newest of German parties has 
more sympathizers than voters. I do, at least in my night with victories for all.

Portland paper 
profiles work of poetic prof

Who's our man in Portland? Tom Trusky, that's who.

Trusky, assistant professor of English here, found 
recently that his Poetry in Public Places (PIPP) poster 
series, his work with the English Department's Ahsahta 
Press, and his founding and advising of the BSU liter­ ary magazine "cold drill" have all won him and Boise State 
notice in Northwestern literary circles.

So much notice that Trusky and the BSU publica­ tions he has worked with were featured in the Novis­ west Magazine section of the September 21 Sundis 
Oregonian, published in Portland.

"There's more to Idaho than potatoes and political 
conservatism," began Portland writer John A. Arm­ strong in his five-page article "Poetry. Idaho's Antidote to Effi­ cit." Beginning with praise for the PIPP series, a project 
which Trusky began in 1975 as Transfers, poems 
painted on cards inside Boise buses, Armstrong dis­ cussed the evolution of the brightly colored posters. 
The Northwest Magazine cover was illustrated with the 
"Rudolph Valentiner" poster designed for the 1980 
edition of cold drill by BSU senior advertising design 
major Fred Frichman. Throughout the article, samples of 
PIPP posters were used as illustrations.

"The poetry of PIPP posters displayed in the larger 
environment where thousands of citizens went about 
their daily work and play was a positive publicity effort 
for Boise State," Armstrong said.

With its initiation of cold drill and his work later 
with Ahsahta Press publications, Armstrong said that 
Trusky "was to become champion of the hitherto 
unknown writers of the western literary frontier, 
Trusky "was to become champion of the hitherto 
unknown writers of the western literary frontier, 
now, through PIPP posters. Armstrong said.

With English Department faculty members James 
Maguire, Orvis Burmaster, and later Dale Boyer, 
Trusky then began the Ahsahta project which has led to 
the publication of three volumes of modern and con­ 
temporary poetry each year.

...
By Colleen Birch-Maile

"It's just not like the Sixties anymore," explains Dean Cowles, organizer of Idaho student support for Frank Church. "Campuses aren't as liberal as they once were."

Lily Dahlinger, Cowles counterpart in the Steve Symms camp, agrees that students are more conservative. "And, that means they aren't ready to be active. It's the attitude change to growing money woes and a result in loss of free time."

Both Cowles and Dahlinger are paid workers. They're enthusiastic about their candidates and the political process. But only about 100 of the more than 10,000 students enrolled at Boise State have joined campus campaign organizations.

Cynicism, disinterest and the pressures of juggling a job with school may all contribute to the political apathy that has plagued the nation since students got the vote in 1972.

That year the Census Bureau reports less than half (48.3 percent) of America's 18-20 year olds made it to the polls. In 1976, just 38 percent chose to vote.

Students and campus involvement take different forms. On an easy-going commuter campus like Boise State University, students have traditionally had a dual role. They've had to exist as members of the Boise community while being engaged in college. "Because this has always been a commuter school, students have traditionally had a dual role. They've had to exist as members of the Boise community as well as college kids," says University of Hawaii sociologist Jim D. O'Sullivan.

"I think a lot of people were. If it came to a draft, I was pretty concerned when we had to register. I think a lot of people were. If it came to a draft, I was pretty concerned when we had to register."

Apathy and cynicism. About 80 percent of the student body has some exposure to political science courses. Many of them learn the "political power lead theory," he explains.

"Basically, this says that a group of leaders dominate policy making. Some students react to this with a sense of futility. Many come to the realization that one congressman isn't going to make much difference. It's not the people, it's the system."

Day to day needs, like child care and fee increases are more likely to concern the Boise State student than are national political issues. In Mabbutt's opinion. He also credits the school's demographics with influencing student political attitudes.

"The average age here is 26," he explained. "The folks who think they can change the world are still under 22. Many of our students are already involved in careers, and have socio-economic ties. They don't have the time for political involvement. There's an obvious mass exodus off this campus by noon every day."

"I have lots of friends I'd like to get involved, but I don't know how. After Viet Nam, the 20-year old business major explains, 'Kids didn't have to worry about the war. They started to worry about a career.'"

For more than 50 percent of the student body, at least a part-time career takes the energy they might direct toward political involvement.

A marketing major, who also works 25 hours a week as a secretary, explains why she'll pass up her first chance to vote for president. "I have four term papers due in mid-October. If I get a chance to look at the issues, I may still vote. But, it's pretty doubtful. Don't use my name; not voting isn't something I'm proud of, it's just the way it is."

Greg Mondin, head of the Student for Anderson group, says he's personally attuned to the struggle for financial survival. Mondin, 19, lives alone, pays the rent and supports his education with a night job at St. Luke's Hospital. This is his first political involvement.

The group has ten, semi-active campus members. Mondin says he understands. "Part of it is the lack of students. A lot of students are really worried about money. I know, I am. What free time you do get, you want to put your mind off the heavy stuff, like school and work."

In the Sixties, it seems like there were more reasons to get involved... civil rights, the war. Now, there's nothing so strong. I guess they've all just apathetic."

But, the other head of the 30 member Campus Democrats group. He echoes Mondin's assessment of an apathetic student body. "It's kind of sad. Only ten percent of the students voted in 1976. This campus is particularly hard to organize because it's a commuter school. Still, it's hard to believe they don't care about something that affects us all."

Some have a sense of futility.

For political science professor Richard Mabbott, the lack of student involvement is not so surprising. He attributes it, in part, "to a growing cynicism on the part of increasingly knowledgeable students."

"It's not so much apathy as a growing conviction that the political process... government... doesn't make much difference. Not that they're taught to be apathetic or cynical... About 80 percent of the student body has some exposure to political science courses. Many of them learn the 'political power lead theory,' " he explains.

"Basically, this says that a group of leaders dominate policy making. Some students react to this with a sense of futility. Many come to the realization that one congressman isn't going to make much difference. It's not the people, it's the system."

Day to day needs, like child care and fee increases are more likely to concern the Boise State student than are national political issues. In Mabbutt's opinion. He also credits the school's demographics with influencing student political attitudes.

"The average age here is 26," he explained. "The folks who think they can change the world are still under 22. Many of our students are already involved in careers, and have socio-economic ties. They don't have the time for political involvement. There's an obvious mass exodus off this campus by noon every day."

"Communes make for calm campus"

In that respect, the campus hasn't changed much in the past decade. Even as the peak of national student unrest, Boise State sat on the sidelines of involvement.

Dave Pearson, now, the Executive Director of the Idaho Association of Realtors was a freshman in 1968. He attributes much of the campus calm to the nature of the college. "Because this has always been a commuter school, students have traditionally had a dual role. They've had to exist as members of the Boise community as well as college kids."

"We had more students in school during the Sixties than ever before. And, colleges were still stressing the liberal arts with the focus on inquiry. All these factors were making the college more attractive." Students and campus involvement will never return. Will student involvement ever match the frenzy that even today's 20-year olds associate with life in the Sixties? Professor Mabbott doesn't think so. "When student activism emerges again, it will probably be vastly different from the activism of the 1960's," he said. "Times have changed way too much for that kind of behavior."
Politics

Instead, we will see a personal transformation move­ment. We're going to experience a trend toward com­bining the group movement activism of the 1960's with the personal growth trends of the 1970's. Mabbutt says in the future, "people will become aware that you have to change within yourself, before you can make changes in the social structure."

Prof sees new trends in '80

The 1980 presidential election will be influenced by the changing voting patterns of the American public, says Boise State political scientist Dennis Donoghue. Donoghue, who has researched past American voting habits, says this election could produce some unusual trends mainly because the influence of the two major parties has declined while the importance of the mass media has increased.

One indication of this is the rise in independent voters. Donoghue says prior to 1964 about 20 percent of the voters were not attached to either party. Today that figure is about 33 percent.

"Young people aren't plugging into the parties like they used to. With Vietnam and Watergate, it is easy to see why they are not turned onto parties," Donoghue says.

One survey he cited said 50 percent of the population view parties unfavorably.

Voters in the next election are also more likely to split their tickets between Republican and Democratic candidates.

In 1952, for example, 74 percent voted a straight party line. That number had dropped to 59 percent in 1974, and should decline even more this year, says Donoghue.

One reason parties don't have the control they used to, he speculates, is because the mass media serves as a broker between candidates and voters. That role has previously been reserved for the party. But today voters receive their information from television and newspapers, not from party precinct workers.

The rise in influence of the mass media is the major reason independent candidate John Anderson is able to wage a campaign, says Donoghue. "Anderson is a media creation . . . without television he doesn't have a base."

The importance of the mass media has led to a "politics of personality" where a candidate's image is more important than his party service, he adds.

If past elections are an indication, there will also be a decline in voter turnout Nov. 4. Voter participation in Presidential elections has dropped six percentage points since 1972, Donoghue says.

Participation in the 1976's and '60's was around 60 percent each election. It dropped to about 55 percent in the 1970's, and Donoghue predicts that about 51 percent of the registered voters will go to the polls this November.

One reason for the apathy, he thinks, is the long primary election season that purrs candidates before the voters for almost a full year. "The middle is bored to death. Conservatives are ecstatic about Reagan, but what does the guy in the middle do? They aren't jumping up and down about the election . . . it hardly makes front page news anymore," he says.

Those involved show devotion to candidates

Their politics vary drastically, but the young people at the forefront of this year's campaign on campus were united in enthusiasm, determination, and a dogged devotion to the political process.

What makes them so different from the passive student majorities?

Parental attitudes are the top motivating factor behind the involvement of the student leaders FOCUS talked to.

A childhood veteran of peace demonstrations, Greg Mondin's first campaign recollections focus on the turmoil of Chicago and the Democrats of 1968. "I remember watching all the fighting on TV with my dad. That really stayed with me," he explained.

The pre-nursing student, who remembers going to rallies with his folks, embraces John Anderson with idealism and hope. "I believe in him more than anything I can remember. He is his own man, just what the crowd wants to hear. This is the first time, I'll be able to make a decision of my own. I had to get involved."

Randy Brauner, head of Campus Democrats grew up in party politics. The son of former state legislator Bill Brauner, and a senior sociology major, he got a close look at hard campaigning when his dad ran against Jen McClure. His convictions mesh with traditional Democratic dogma.

The Democratic Party considers broader issues than just the profit margin. It's a politics that cares about people and their social well being. "Brauner has also been active in other student groups, including the consumer oriented PIRG. He does not work while attending school."

University Republican leader Catherine Waddell credits her conservative, moral and religious background with shaping her political views. "I've been interested in economics ever since high school. And, I've come to believe in the political process."

As a part-time student, she grew up with an acute awareness of human need," he said. "I believe in people, not necessarily business or corporations, but people. And, I've come to believe in the political process, too."

A great part of our life is structured around the system. "Cowles, a history major, and recent graduate of Northwest Nazarene College worked as an intern in the Senator's Boise office. This is his first active political involvement and he admits his major motivation is a commitment to Frank Church.

Lily Dahlinger came to Idaho from Texas earlier this year, specifically to work for Steve Symms. The 21-year-old Texas A & M economics major says she is motivated by a devotion to the free market system. "I've been interested in economics ever since high school. And, the free market system is not what I read about in the newspapers. When someone like Steve Symms has the oppor­tunity to replace a Frank Church, I was thrilled with the possibility. So, I wrote expressing my interest, and I was accepted for the job."
The election...
From the student perspective

Ronald Reagan
By Catherine Waddell
University Republicans

An assessment of the American situation reveals failure after failure on the part of the nation's leadership. At home, massive federal spending and budget deficits have caused the highest peace-time inflation rate ever, while at the same time unemployment is skyrocketing. Abroad, our foreign policy has been handled from crisis to crisis, without any realistic view of international affairs.

As a result of this trend, we have lost respect and credibility, which are the strongest guarantees of peace.

One of the most pressing problems we as students face is inflation. The way to curb inflation is to restrain federal spending and bring the growth of the money supply in line with production. Also, across the board tax cuts will restore the incentive to produce, increase jobs and productivity, reduce inflationary pressures and improve the standard of living for all Americans.

Gov. Reagan is committed to these principles. He has proposed (1) a phased-in program of across-the-board tax cuts to reduce federal tax rates, (2) indexing of federal taxes for inflation so pay raises do not continuously push Americans into higher tax brackets, and (3) an income tax exemption for interest earned on savings to restore the incentive to save.

Gov. Reagan believes in balancing the federal budget by controlling federal spending—not by raising taxes. A bright economic future depends on realistic solutions.

In the area of foreign relations Gov. Reagan's goals for the future of our country include the pursuit of peace based on principles which we hold in common that no one will challenge. Any other approach risks peace and world progress.

Ronald Reagan is the logical choice. He is a man concerned about the way our country is going, and the price of it. In the future, the American public needs a leader who can be relied upon in the crucial years ahead. We need a leader who will bring the country together and show the world that America is determined to go forward.

The election is one of the most vital decisions we will make in our lifetime. It is a decision that will affect the future of the United States and the world.

Consider the candidates carefully before making your decision. Remember that the choice you make today will determine the type of leadership we have tomorrow.

John Anderson
By Greg Mondin
Students for Anderson

When the people of a country choose a leader, they are not deciding on a national rabbi or priest to lead them. They are choosing a man who will control the turn of events for at least four years and they are ultimately deciding a course for the immediate future.

Too many people jump on a bandwagon or allow media impressions to make the decisions for them. Too many people vote for a personality or for the platforms of a party. What's worse is that, many people vote for a particular party simply to institute change in policy, then four years later vote the other way and counteract that change.

There are several ways to choose the right candidate to vote for. The worst is to examine the issues. Independent candidate John Anderson believes that part of the energy problem, 'can be traced to the reluctance of many political leaders to offer tough solutions aimed at tractable problems.'

Consider Anderson's 50-cent-per-gallon energy conservation tax, which could reduce gasoline consumption 5 to 10 percent, saving $65,000 to $70,000 barrels of fuel per day. That is fuel which not only would reduce foreign dependence, but which could be used for more important uses like home-heating oil. Proceeds of this tax would be used in part to reduce Social Security payroll taxes and increase Social Security benefits, thereby giving the general working class population more money to spend on items other than fuel.

Anderson supports technological research on nuclear fusion. He feels that now is the time to review the questions on storage and disposition of nuclear wastes and long-term costs of nuclear energy, and the answering of these questions before new nuclear plants are constructed.

Anderson supports the creation of a "Solar Bank" to provide for home improvement loans to finance the purchase and installation of approved solar energy systems. He believes it imperative to provide adequate tax incentives for residential use of alternative energy sources such as woodburning stoves and solar heating units. But most important, with the future in mind, Anderson advocates expanded federally-sponsored research, to be financed by revenues from the oil windfall profits tax, for solar and other alternative technologies like wind, tides, peat, biomass, and geothermal.

He states his argument: "Merely because an energy source does not fit our traditional fossil fuel-oriented conceptions of energy, it does not mean we should ignore its potential."

Consider that statement carefully. Then consider that during the debates Ronald Reagan said there is plenty of oil here in the United States, all we have to do is spend more money to look for it. Now consider yourself the president of an oil company that reaps in $85 billion a year profit. Which candidate is going to provide more business for you? Which candidate are you going to support financially? Which candidate is going to do more good for the average consumer's future? Well Ronald, it looks like this time two-out-of-three is bad.

A concern of every student is education; the future of it, and the price of it. In supporting the strengthening of American education systems John Anderson says, "If American is to surmount the technological challenges of its time, it needs educated innovators; if it is to grapple successfully with momentous issues, it needs an informed populace from which to draw content."

Of great interest to Anderson's educational stand is his support for increased federal appropriations for the Basic Educational Opportunity Grant program.

It has been said that no woman in her right mind should support the Republican Party's anti-ERA position. Anderson supports the Equal Rights Amendment and believes the government should ensure that a woman's choice is not hindered in any way simply because she is a woman. He believes women's perspective has been lacking in the administration of justice and will make a special effort to recruit women for judicial vacancies.

On abortion, Anderson feels it is a matter on conscience of the individual. To be decided by a woman in conjunction with her God and her physician. He upholds the true meaning of the Constitution by believing that the state has no right to interfere with individual choice.

Both as a student and an American voter, to me John Anderson seems the only logical choice. He is the happy medium between two bickering ends, a man concerned with the future and willing to sacrifice in the present. His campaign slogan tells it all, he is a man for "National Unity."

Enrollment
(Continued from page 1)

1,800 enrollments hadn't been turned away from classes that were full. Some students merely substituted other classes, but many just decided not to attend school when they couldn't fit classes into the schedules.

Boise State was the only university to show a marked increase in enrollment and is still the only school to enroll more than 10,000 in the academic programs this fall.

Idaho State reported a drop of 3.4 percent in full-time equivalent students, leaving the school with 4,371. Idaho grew less than one percent in FTE, registering about 7,800.

The school showed the sharpest enrollment increase was Lewis and Clark, which jumped 25 percent in full-time students.

A closer look at the figures reveals that freshmen and junior classes at BSU dropped, while sophomore and senior classes increased. Graduate school enrollment also went down.

In vo-tech programs, BSU registered 772, an increase of 10 percent over last year.
In early November Boise State University will launch a new fund raising drive, the "Campaign for the Eighties." While this drive is a continuation of the Annual Fund and would normally have been called the 5th Annual Fund, it was felt with the advent of 1980 it was fitting and proper that we herald in the new decade with several fund raising campaigns.

Many significant events are scheduled for the eighties, namely, the opening of the Pavilion, our 50th Jubilee celebration in 1982, and hopefully the beginning and completion of construction on the Morrison performing arts center. We at BSU are looking forward to the next ten years with great anticipation.

The fund for the Eighties is a new series of mail campaigns directed to alumni, friends of the University, and the business community of Treasure Valley. This year's fund will run concurrently with the fiscal year of the University, and all those making a gift from July, 1980, through June, 1981, will be listed in the Roll of Honor published in the Focus in October, 1981. (Please note last year's contributors on these pages. Last year's fund was received with increasing support from our friends and alumni. Gifts were received from all parts of Idaho as well as many other states of the nation.

This year's campaign will consist of three major mail campaigns coupled again with special interest mailings. The need for funds this year is even greater due to the cutbacks caused primarily by inflation, the recession, and the 1 percent initiative. Costs are continuing to rise and educational fees will increase.

Last year President John H. Keiser said, "We are increasingly dependent upon the proceeds of private philanthropy to aid us in advancing our programs at B.S.U. In a recent speech at Boise State, President Keiser, addressing the idea of community service, re-emphasized the need of private groups to help us achieve our goals. He said, "We need their help (financial and moral) and direction just as they need the university. For maximum effectiveness, the university must be treated as the major community resource it is and respond like one."

Boise State University and the B.S.U. Foundation, Inc., urge all our alumni and friends to assist us in our "Campaign for the Eighties." Those who choose to give to the fund this year will have an opportunity to state where they want the gift to go, or hopefully to allow their gift to be used in the area of greatest need. The unrestricted gift is of particular importance because it allows the University officers to apply the donations where the greatest financial needs exist.

Areas needed additional financial support this year include: student aid, student loans, scholarships, library acquisitions, school and department support, and campus improvements (particularly in the area of capital building projects now under way or contemplated). All of these areas have more needs than are dollars available and any gift, large or small, would be most appreciated this year.

Gifts-in-kind (other than cash) are other sources of funds. Very often these gifts may be significant—particularly those of land, stock, bonds, personal property, or insurance policies. When such a gift is contemplated a call to the Office of Development (385-3276) would be appreciated since often these gifts must be approved and properly receipted by the University or the B.S.U. Foundation, Inc.

This year, as in the past, we hope to experience increased growth in our campaign, and we encourage our friends, alumni, and the private sector to take an active part in the building of this great University.

A list of donors to Boise State University

A university becomes known and gains the high regard of its contemporaries through its teachings, the knowledge passed on to its graduates and through the development of a highly functional physical plant which serves both the students and the community where it is located. An essential ingredient for achieving this reputation is the support of the community, the alumni and friends.

On the following pages are listed the names of those alumni, friends, faculty, companies, organizations, and foundations whose contributions were received through the Development Office during a twelve month period from July 1, 1979 through June 30, 1980. Mr. Smith's contributions during this period exceeded $708,098—a testimony that the purpose of Boise State is understood by the public it serves.
Thanks to our friends
BULLETIN

MOTOR THERAPY STUDENTS NEEDED

Wanted: Students to participate in a Boise State School of Education motor therapy class. A special education instructor will work with university students to produce individual motor therapy programs for those with physical problems and other home handicap needs. Sensory, fine motor, gross motor, and coordination exercises will be used.

If interested, please contact Dr. Dennis Donoghue at (208) 282-2500 or stop by the Art Library, Room 220 on the second floor of the College of Education.

NW DANCE SYMPOSIUM

The Northwest Dance Symposium will be held on November 15-16 at Boise State University. The event is sponsored by the Boise State University Dance Department and the Idaho Arts Commission. For more information, please call 208-282-2500.

EXHIBITS

"Western Images," an exhibit of natural works by Dr. Louis Neck, chairman of the Art Department at Boise State, will be displayed at the Gallery I of the University of Idaho Art Museum from November 28 to December 21. The exhibit features works by contemporary artists from the Western United States, including photography, painting, and sculpture.

To learn more about the exhibit and plan your visit, please visit the University of Idaho Art Museum's website at uidaidaho.edu/artmuseum.
In his four seasons as a Boise State running back, Cedric Minter has re-written the Big Sky and team rushing records. This season he passed the 4,000 yard mark in career rushing, a milestone only 28 other players have reached in the history of football.

Through this FOCUS interview, Cedric Minter gives his personal opinions about his success and his career interests in teaching.

Needless to say, you've become sort of a folk hero around town. You're an all-American, and the most successful running back statistically in the Big Sky history. What does all this success mean to you?

I think it means a lot of hard work by a lot of people, not just myself. It's just fascinating to me that all this is happening because I didn't expect any of this. I think if I would have expected it, I wouldn't have achieved any of these things. It's not a dream come true because I never dreamed about it. It's just something that happened.

You seem somewhat awed by all the success that you've had.

I think it means a lot of hard work by a lot of people, not just myself. It's just fascinating to me that all this is happening because I didn't expect any of this. I think if I would have expected it, I wouldn't have achieved any of these things. It's not a dream come true because I never dreamed about it. It's just something that happened.

You seem somewhat awed by all the success that you've had.

When I'm not fascinated any more by the things that happen to me, or the things that I've done, then it's probably time for me to quit football. I think that's very true because when you finally realize all the things that you can do, you start to become very egotistical. That can really disrupt your life.

Fortunately for me, every Monday we turn on the film after a game and I'm still amazed at the things that happened. I knew I could do some of those things but I still don't know how they happen. They just happen. One day maybe I'll find out.

Do you think it's changed you at all?

No, I don't think so. I'm still the same Cedric Minter that I've always been. It's just that people notice me more. Little children know who I am or know what I've done. But I'm still the same person.

What does football mean to Cedric Minter?

A free education in college. My parents don't have the money to give me for college, so this scholarship has been a ticket to a free education for me. It's given me the opportunity to go to college. I'm trying to make the best of it.

Has it been difficult for you to keep up your studies and still play football? What kind of sacrifices do you have to make to be an athlete?

Football is so demanding because it takes up all of your time. After practice you are so tired sometimes that it's very hard to open those books up and read a couple chapters or do what you have to do. You have to do those things, you have to make a sacrifice. I'm just not a football player, but a student athlete. But it's no harder than any jobs else working part-time and going to college. It's just as hard for them as it is for us. We make the time and I think the coaching staff really emphasizes that we do get our educational studies done.

Can you give me a rough idea of what a typical day is like for you during football season?

On Tuesday, for example, I go to school from 9-12, go to lunch, have a meeting at two, get on the practice field at three, finish practice at 5:30, do a little bit of weight lifting, and then sometimes we'll have a meeting after that. Sometimes we'll get out of practice at 7 or 7:30. Then that's my time to study or do whatever else I have to do.

Lastly, there has been some publicity about athletes being recruited just for their skills on the football field. Not much attention is paid to them academically and they don't receive an education. If you were a coach, what would you do to correct that situation?

First, I'd make sure that the athletes had decent grades before they came out of high school. And when they get in college, I'd make sure that we would always have a check on the grades every two or three weeks to make sure that they are doing fine in school. I would also over-emphasize that you must get an education because football does not always become your dream come true. You have to have something to fall back on. The education is much more important; I think, than football.
Cedric Minter
An interview with BSU's record-breaker

Have you ever had second thoughts about coming to a Division IAA school?

No, I haven't. The big schools wanted me to be a specialist such as a punt and kick-off returner. Coach Criner and Coach Dahlquist gave me the opportunity to try it as a running back and if I couldn't handle that so try it as a wide receiver. One reason I did come here is that they did give me those two opportunities. Fortunately, the first one has worked out pretty well so far.

How is your attitude towards the game changed since you were a freshman?

I think my freshman year I was just really fascinated by the game of college football and how quick it is. But after playing four years, you sort of get the feel of the whole game. This is my senior year and I'm super serious now more than I've ever been. I want to make sure that I do the very best that I can. Still, it's just a game that I like to play a lot. I like to have a lot of fun at it.

Do you have any personal aspirations?

Well, you know as a little kid I never dreamed about becoming a professional football player. I still haven't really thought too much about it. People are calling me and things like that. If the opportunity came about, I'll probably venture into it. If not, I still have my education. I don't want to teach a great deal.

You are a very quiet, soft-spoken person. How do you transform that mild personality into one that can go out on Saturday and play a very physical game of football?

I think that's called mental toughness. It's very hard because football is such a mental game. You just have to get into the right frame of mind to play every weekend. It's just like two different worlds, it really is.

What kind of things go through your mind to transform yourself from one world to the other?

I think for the whole week before the game you're getting mentally prepared to play. All that accumulates up to Saturday afternoon or Saturday night and you just sit around and think about what you have to do, the assignments that you have. There's just a lot of things that go into getting ready. It has to be very quiet. I sit around and visualize every play or everything that's going to happen out there because you usually play the game before you even get on the field. By the time the game rolls around, you're all keyed up and ready to go. You just go into a different person, you just change.

Then you don't mind the physical aspect of the game, and possibly inflicting a little pain on somebody else. That part of it doesn't bother you?

No, that part of it doesn't bother me much any more. When I first came here I weighed about 155 lbs. And I sure took a lot of punishment. This year it's a little different. We've taught so many different techniques and different things to do on the football field in order to protect ourselves. A lot of times when you see some...

one get hit hard it really didn't hurt that player at all. So there's a lot of things you can do to protect yourself.

After four years of some pretty hard running, how have you stayed away from injuries?

I think somebody up there likes me a great deal. That's it right there. I don't really know how. Maybe I've just been very lucky.

A football player's career hangs on a very thin thread. Just one pop of the knee. Do you ever worry about that?

No, I don't. Because once you start worrying about getting injured, it will happen to you. Even if you have a sore knee or a sore hand you just go out there and play as if you don't. Sometimes when a team finds out that you have a sore ankle or a sore knee, they'll be shooting for that part of your body. You have just got to be mentally tough.

What is Cedric Minter like off the field?

My life is very private and I like to try to keep it that way. The reason I say this is because a lot of people try to get involved in my life. I like people a lot but because I'm shy I'm afraid of people in a way. I'm not used to people coming up to me all the time.

When I was a little child people used to pick on me, and I think that's what made me very fearful of people. It wasn't until I started playing football in the fourth grade that they started to be nice to me. And I think that was because they found out that I was an athlete. I got on an Optimist team that won the bowl game, and everybody started getting really nice to me. See, it's not until you're an athlete or do something that they start to become nice to you. It's in the back of my mind that because of the success I've had here people look at me just as a football player and not as a person.

You are an example to young students. How does that make you feel?

It makes me feel pretty good. If I can ever help any young child in any way, I'll try my best. And if they look up to me as some kind of an example, well, that's just great. Of course I'm not the perfect person either. I guess how they see me on the football field is very different from how I am off the field. But I think that it's really nice that some young children have someone to look up to. The only people that I had to look up to when I was young was my father and my brother. My brother was a very good athlete and I always wanted to be like him. I think that the way I looked up to him and the way he's acted has made me a much better person.

You're interested in special education... why do you want to be a teacher in that area?

I love children a great deal and I would just like to be able to help a young child learn the things in life that he needs to learn. Education is just fascinating because you're always learning more and more and more. The children may be handicapped mentally or physically... I just love those type of children because they make me feel so good. If you can help those type of children learn to do something, just anything, it's just very rewarding.

What do you think it takes to be a good teacher?

It takes a lot of patience and a lot of drive, just like on the football field. You have to do your very best and as a teacher I plan to do my very best. Give it all I have, as a teacher I plan to do my very best... give it all I have... to help those children learn what's going on in life and learn about themselves.

Have you done any volunteer work with the type of students you want to teach?

Last year I worked over at Franklin Elementary at a special education class where I helped teach special education children in mathematics. That gave me a lot of insight to how children of that kind are. They just want someone to help them and they are just so thankful for what you are doing.

Does football have any lessons in it for those who play?

One lesson would be to always do your very best and never, never quit, never give up. Football teaches you how to be a winner and a loser, but it also gives you that ability to discipline yourself. I think it prepares you for life a great deal. It helps you to relate to people much better. It teaches you how to talk to people much better. I know that because of things that happened to me I've had to really expand and learn how to speak in public. It makes you a better person. I think, because it helps you in every area of your life, it really does.

What about your friendship with Terry Zahner? You have competed for the same position yet you've remained very close friends.

We've always competed against one another and I think because of that we've both become better players. I think especially this year we've become much better friends. Terry helps me out a great deal on and off the field. During a game he tells me some of the things that I may not see and I try to do the same thing for him. I think we've helped each other a great deal. If it wasn't for that ankle injury I think I would be a much better player than he is today.

Any final words?

I'd just like to thank all the players from 1977 to 1980 for helping me achieve the success I've had here at Boise State. A special thanks goes to David Hughes because David throws those key blocks for me. People just don't give him enough recognition. But he really does a great job for me. I just never will be able to repay him or all the people that helped me reach this 4,000 yard plateau.

I'd just like to thank them all. I'm still amazed. I'm still not sure what has happened. Maybe I can understand it better after the season is over.
Education and Contemporary America

Some provocative and practical educational philosophy was heard at Boise State earlier this month as educators and other professionals gathered to attend the Education and Contemporary America symposium here. The following are excerpts from the wide-ranging selection of topics presented at that BSU event.

On education and economics

EDUCATION AND ECONOMICS: A LOOK AT THE 80's
Richard Starbird, Western Washington University

The 1980's may well be a period characterized by turbulence and challenge for those in the educational arena. A substantial decline in birth rates combined with a persistent increase in the inflation rate, along with shifting political priorities have combined to bring us the opening salvos of a potentially vicious struggle for the limited resources required to maintain educational services and instructional quality. Clearly, the 1980's will be a period when educational innovation, imagination and effective leadership will be premium attributes.

The 1980's may well be a period characterized by turbulence and challenge for those in the educational arena. A substantial decline in birth rates combined with a persistent increase in the inflation rate, along with shifting political priorities have combined to bring us the opening salvos of a potentially vicious struggle for the limited resources required to maintain educational services and instructional quality. Clearly, the 1980's will be a period when educational innovation, imagination and effective leadership will be premium attributes.

The search for truth in whatever form will keep us and our descendents free.

On children's rights

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, VALUES AND MORAL DEVELOPMENT: AN EDUCATIONAL DILEMMA IN THE MAKING
Denise Butterfield, Brigham Young University

MUCH of the direction for education of the eighties and beyond will be provided by court. Student rights will become an increasingly powerful factor as the child's advocacy movement initiates test cases which more clearly and fully interpret the scope of pupil rights in relation to educational expectations.

If we are to meet our assumed and implied responsibilities for the educational welfare of our student clients, we must develop their ability to think and reason at higher levels of cognitive and moral reasoning based on self-selected principles and internalized commitments to respect for the rights and dignity of others—not an egocentric approach which limits the moral reasoning perspective to self-conceived and selfish needs.

Although some homes from which our students come contribute to this needed level of moral responsibility, most do not. Schools, educators and students must be able to perceive rights based on moral agency, and ability to reason and act within a framework of rights as defined and motivated by respect, obedience, accountability for actions and self-governance ability. This can only be accomplished through providing the student with experiences designed to allow opportunities to act, creating responsibility for actions, and honest evaluation and accountability for these actions.

The many freedoms which will be extended to students in the future as a result of court rulings and decisions will be meaningless unless students are also provided with the freedom to think and reason.
On altruism

EMPATHY, MORALITY, AND ALTRUISM: HOW CAN THESE QUALITIES AFFECT COLLEGE TEACHING?
Jean Woodbury, University of Washington

Higher education's most significant service may well be that of inculcating in the minds of future doctors, engineers, economists, politicians, journalists and reformers that they, not just graduates of schools of education, have the obligation and opportunity to be life-long teachers.

This is only part of the challenge to the university teacher. There is also the constant tension between the conscientious and satisfying role of teaching students who have come to the university seeking knowledge and guidance, presumably yours to impart, and the collegial faculty role which demands that you take your turn on committees and spend regular time in faculty meetings as well as succeeding to the chairmanship. There is the obvious dilemma that faces the untrained and rebuffed alike—how to pursue fresh knowledge through experimentation or research and make that knowledge known to the academic community while, simultaneously, performing collegial duties and giving attention to teaching classes effectively, the one function that is of interest to most students.

On humanism in education

HUMANISTIC EDUCATION: SELF CONCEPT OR SELF INDULGENCE
Howard Evans, Western Washington University

We too often promoted self indulgence rather than self concept in children not only by what we did, but by what we failed to do. The humanists in the classrooms got hooked on the affective words to live by. Freedom, the primacy of feelings and self-concept were an exciting new dimension, a refreshing alternative to what many educators believed was an impersonal, cognitive, behavioristic view in education.

In the desire to be nice a change, however, the humanist forgot that the purpose of education is to improve, as well as to approve both the affective and the cognitive behavior of children. It was forgotten too that successful social interaction demands more of children than a self-centered me-ism approach to life.

Those concerned with humanism in education have, it seems, begun to address the problem. Current literature and practice reflect the realization that self-concept in the education setting is not bestowed as a simple thing! Freedom and equality of rights do not lessen our responsibility to know and to serve but rather increase that responsibility.

On confusion of mass education

ON FIRST RE-LOOKING INTO CHAPMAN'S HOMER—AN ADMINISTRATOR RETURNS TO THE CLASSROOM
Stanley Heywood, Eastern Montana College

There are at least five confusions that have resulted from efforts at mass education in our country and elsewhere:

1. Political equality has been confused with equality of ideas and standards.
2. Time served has been confused with the quality of the time served.
3. Obtaining paper credentials has been confused with learning.
4. Scores on tests have been confused with success in life.
5. Schooling has been confused with getting an education.

On the political equality issue, there is no question in my mind that the political, or educational, "have-nots" are not going to remain in that position. They want their share, one way or another.

Many of my students are disinterested in learning yet want to become teachers—a contradiction in terms to my mind—but they consider they have the same right as their neighbors who value the learning process and are curious to be truly educated. Some students even think that they have a political right to decent grades, and that failing them is depriving them of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

...On the second point, many students feel that attendance is tantamount to the satisfaction of requirements at least at a "C" level. Unfortunately, some instructors have encouraged this point of view by giving a portion of the grade, or all, for warming the seat.

Third, we have become a credentialized society. The piece of paper is the goal, not the learning of something!

Then on the fourth point, confusion of testing with success in life, we have undoubtedly placed too much emphasis on standardized tests, and when we have used them we have placed more emphasis on a single statistic than test theory or common sense would allow. This has actually hurt those who would maintain standards. Tests have become gate closers rather than gate openers.

On the fifth point, "confusion of schooling" with getting an education, there are many pressures to convince students that education is something done to you, rather than something you do to yourself.

Perhaps the strongest criticism that we should make today of secondary or higher education is apart from any solution to the problem of who shall go on to higher education. It is the lack of a holistic approach to living in the world. The important questions for our students cannot be answered with a simple "right" or "wrong" and yet on answers to them depend the survival of the human race.

How can we share our resources with the rest of the world and how can we share their resources with us?

How can we build together with all the nations of the world, a peaceful, fed and personally productive civilization?

Education needs more emphasis on legal values

An emerging effort in the U.S. to teach students Constitutional and legal values is "like a small island in a big ocean," said educational historian Dr. Freeman Butts, keynote speaker at the BSU Education and Contemporary America Symposium Oct. 9-11.

Butts is a visiting scholar of the Stanford School of Education and the author of The Renewal of Civic Learning published this year by Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation. He talked informally during the conference of his belief that the purpose of American education is to teach students the fundamental values of the U.S. Constitution and law.

"This is the most important reason for a formal education. It is stated in our federal documents, and, every state curriculum guide says that citizenship is in the foremost reason for education, Butts said.

"Unfortunately, they did not go very far towards spelling that out. The principles are lacking in the formal studies of civics and American history."

"What happens when a Watergate comes along? What is the role of the president in relation to Congress? Our students need to know. We all need to know."

"What I am arguing here is that we ought to take seriously our prescribed belief that public education is designed primarily to teach ordinary people the bases of their laws, their citizenship," he said.

"How can this be done? Butts discussed the emergence of "law-related education" a phrase being used by the American Bar Association. "I would prefer that they called it civic or citizenship education," he said.

Butts praised the Law Education Act, an amendment to the 1978 Elementary and Secondary Education Act which allows states, local schools, and individuals to apply for grants to develop educational projects designed to teach students the American legal system.

Butts said the Constitutional Rights Foundation, Los Angeles, has developed "excellent" volumes on civil justice and handbooks for students. The foundation also places lawyers and judges in the schools for day-long teaching sessions.

"Street or practical law is a subject very interesting to high school students. Inner city students are especially interested in this practical law approach," Butts said.

Butts is now a member of the executive committee of The Center for Civic Education, Calabasus, Calif. The committee's main project is to continue development of "Law in a Free Society," an educational plan to develop school materials for all grades on justice, free-dom, authority, diversity, participation, (contents of the governed), responsibility, privacy, and property.

"This is a small island in a big ocean, but it is most important to attempt to give all students knowledge of our law, as well as our constitutional values and principles," Butts said.
FOCUS to parents

The next three issues of FOCUS are being sent to parents of new freshmen to acquaint them with the Boise State community. Parents or others who wish to continue receiving the paper after December can fill out the form below to be placed on the mailing list. If possible, please attach the mailing label from a current issue.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents of student</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(attach mailing label here)