Langroise gives
$100,000 to BSU

The Boise State University Foundation has received a $100,000 gift of stock from Mrs. William Langroise, 929 Warm Springs, Boise.

This is the latest of several gifts that Gladys and her late husband have made to Boise State. They have donated several scholarships to the School of Business and gave $100,000 toward construction of the Morrison Center.

The couple also deeded their stately Warm Springs home to the university for use as a residence for the BSU president.

BSU president John Keiser said the gift is one of the largest unrestricted donations in the history of the school. Interest and dividends from the gift will probably be used to maintain the Warm Springs property when BSU takes possession of the house, he added.

'Man of La Mancha' opens Jan. 29

The Boise State University 1982 Fiftieth Anniversary celebration will begin Jan. 29 with the gala opening of the Broadway hit musical 'Man of La Mancha.'

Produced by Boise State and the BSU Alumni Association, the show will be directed by BSU Theatre Arts Department chairman Fred Norman and Music Department chairman Wilber Elliott.

The musical drama, taken from the world famous 17th century novel Don Quixote de la Mancha, by Miguel Cervantes will star BSU Opera Theatre director Victor Chacon in the double role of Cervantes and his idealistic hero Don Quixote.

Opening night of the Fiftieth Anniversary production will begin at the Boise Red Lion Inn Downtown with cocktails at 6 p.m. and dinner at 6:30. Curtain time is at 8:45 in the BSU Special Events Center.

The three presidents, Eugene B. Chaffee of Boise Junior College and Boise College, John B. Barnes of Boise State College and Boise State University, and current BSU president John H. Keiser will be special guests at the gala.

Tickets for the opening dinner and performance are $75 each, and may be reserved by telephoning Linda Koloski, 385-1503.

Regular performances of the show will begin at 8 p.m. beginning in January, Dr. JoAnn Vahey, chairman of the Boise State University Department of Nursing, will become Associate Dean of the School of Health Sciences, and Dr. Charlotte B. Gale, director of the BSU Baccalaureate Nursing Program, will take over the nursing department chairmanship.

The administrative changes were approved at the December meeting of the Idaho State Board of Education.

According to Vahey, the changes were made possible because the baccalaureate program was successful in achieving accreditation from the National League for Nursing in December, 1980. The completion of this initial accreditation work has freed administrators from some of the time-consuming paperwork involved in preparing for it, and will allow them to assume broader responsibilities, she said.

As associate dean, Vahey will be responsible for health sciences administrative duties beginning in January, Dr. JoAnn Vahey, chairman of the Boise State University Department of Nursing, will become Associate Dean of the School of Health Sciences, and Dr. Charlotte B. Gale, director of the BSU Baccalaureate Nursing Program, will take over the nursing department chairmanship.

The administrative changes were approved at the December meeting of the Idaho State Board of Education.

For the first time in eight years KAID-TV won't be able to provide statewide coverage of the 1982 Idaho Legislature.

Channel 4 sought money from the account because KAID's request for a supplemental appropriation didn't look promising, Schlaefle said.

"It's not a question of availability of funds," Schlaefle said. "Those voting against the proposal indicated they were concerned about setting a precedent. The precedent was set in 1973 when money from the legislative account was given to Channel 4 to provide the first statewide coverage."

Schlaefle added Channel 4 produced the only statewide coverage in the past eight years.
Funds provide for family counseling

A federal grant through the Boise School District to the BSU Parent Education Center will provide funds for a family counseling-education audience participation project beginning in February.

The Family Counseling Open Forum Model will bring volunteer families selected by Boise school counselors before an audience of teachers, parents and others interested in parent education.

According to center director Dr. Katherine Widner, the sessions are designed to show participating families and their audience better ways of coping with problems.

Nine Saturday counseling sessions will begin Feb. 20, and will be conducted in the BSU Education Building.

The federal mini-grant of $2,000 which funds the course was awarded to the Boise School District through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title IV-C.

Two BSU credits will be offered for the class for $80, but there will be no charge for registrants who do not wish credit, Widner said.

Registration for the program will be conducted at the Boise Schools Teacher Resource Center, 502 Curling Drive, Jan. 15 from 2:30-5 p.m. and at the BSU Continuing Education Office beginning Jan. 18.

The family counseling project is an outgrowth of study groups for parents sponsored by BSU and Boise public schools.

Those study groups, Children: The Challenge, Systematic Training for Effective Parenting, The Practical Parent, Redirecting Children's Misbehavior, and Teenagers: The Continuing Challenge, will again be conducted at several Boise locations beginning in February. Cost for the classes is $15 per person or $20 per family, and assistships are available, Widner said.

For further information about the family counseling and parent study courses, persons can contact Widner at 885-3270.

Hsu performs with quartet

BSU pianist Madeleine Hsu will perform with the Sao Paulo Quartet visiting Boise State Feb. 26.

The 35-year old quartet which has given concerts in Berlin and abroad and is now on tour of the capitals of Europe and the U.S., will join the quartet at 8:15 p.m. in the BSU Music Auditorium.

Quartet members are first violinist, Maria Vochnia; second violinist, Uwe Kleber; viola, George Kiszely and cello, Zgnjemt Kubala.

Martin retires

Custodian Superintendent M.L. "Bud" Martin will retire from BSU in December.

Martin came to Boise State College in 1969 as a gymnasm custodian. He then became the assistant director of continuing education.

"All courses taught in the Valley Program are full credit courses just like courses taught on campus," Eichlin said. "Requirements are fully approved by BSU department chairmen."

Courses offered in the Valley Program must have a minimum of 12 students in order to provide for themselves. Program costs instructor, printing, printing materials — are paid entirely with student fees, Eichlin stressed. No state money is used for the program.

"In the past, the major emphasis was on teacher education — providing in-service training for teachers. Now we want to focus on people who may want to return to college or who have never been to college," Eichlin said.

Linda Urquidi, administrative assistant for BSU continuing education, said the Mountain Home Area Program will offer a bachelor of Business Administration degree.

"For the first time," Urquidi said, "students can complete all the course work for the BBA without coming to the BSU campus. This spring session, students can take BSU core requirements plus electives."

BSU also will begin a health science program in the Mountain Home area in which students can complete the first two years toward their certificate or degree.

Classes are taught at both the Mountain Home High School and the air base, Urquidi said. Classes numbered a minimum of 15 students began.

Continuing education will offer three courses in the Idaho State Penitentiary this spring. Urquidi added.

Approximately 50 inmates are expected to participate.

Additional information is available from BSU continuing education, telephone 385-4293.

SPRING RECREATION SCHEDULE

All physical education facilities on the BSU campus are available during spring semester for students, faculty, staff, and alumni and one adult guest for personal recreation when the facilities are not being used by classes, intramural, club, or varsity sport.

ID cards or passes must be presented for admission. Children under 18 may use the BSU swimming pool only on Wednesdays and Fridays from 5:30-8 p.m. and Saturdays and Sundays from 1-4 p.m under 14, they must be accompanied by an adult.

The spring recreation schedule is:

- Swimming Pool: Mondays through Fridays, 7-8 a.m.; 11 a.m.-1:30 p.m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 5:30-8 p.m. Tuesdays and Saturdays, 1-4 p.m.
- Weight Room: Mondays through Thursday, 7:30-11:30 a.m. Fridays, 6-10 a.m., 1-3 p.m. Saturdays through Thursdays, 8 a.m.-11 p.m.
- Gym: Mondays through Fridays, 6-9 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays, 1-9 p.m.

For further information about using these facilities, call the BSU PE office, 385-1570; the recreation office, 385-1150; or the swimming pool, 385-1701.

EMPLOYEE RECOGNITION

Three BSU employees were honored for work during 1984: 13, and 37 offers for reaching 5 or 10 years, and an employee recognition luncheon Dec. 18.

Earl Briles, a former Custodial Leader, began work at the custodial office in 1962 and has been full-time custodian at the School of Business Administration since 1970. He was promoted to custodian second class in 1971, and custodian first class in 1975.

June Penner, associate professor in the baccalaureate nursing program at BSU, has been named Nurse of the Year by the Idaho Nurses Association. The award was presented at the annual banquet Nov. 17, for her outstanding contributions to nursing during the past year.

Penner is past president of District 31 which encompasses Ada, Elmore, Valley and Boise counties.

Penner, who works primarily with color photographs, scenery and macro photography, will have a second place and two honorable mention awards in the Idaho State Newspapers Snapshot Awards Contest of the past three years.

The show will be displayed last summer at the Idaho City arts and crafts festival.

The show will be open from 6 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. daily.

MICHTEL EXHIBITS PHOTO

Photographs, a photography exhibit by BSU Student Newspaper Director Susan Mitchell, will be displayed Jan. 11-Feb. 19 on the second floor of the mountain Idaho State Penitentiary

Mitchel, who works primarily with color portraits, scenery and macro photography, will have a second place and two honorable mention awards in the Idaho State Newspapers Snapshot Awards Contest of the past three years.

The show is entitled "Bales of Idaho" and will be open from 6 a.m. - 6:30 p.m. daily.

PENNER

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The award was presented at the annual banquet Nov. 17, for her outstanding contributions to nursing during the past year.

Penner is past president of District 31 which encompasses Ada, Elmore, Valley and Boise counties.

She is the past president of the state association and chairman of the Idaho State Nurses Political Action Committee.

A member of the Idaho State Board of Nursing, she has taught in baccalaureate nursing education for the past two years.

She is a member of the ID-Ahead Staff Development Board and a nursing representative on the Family Advocate Board.
The equity study

John H. Keiser, President
Boise State University

Early in 1980, the State Board of Education decided to evaluate the general equity and fairness of the distribution of state-appropriated monies among the college and the universities in Idaho. The hope was to substitute some elements of scientific analysis and good judgment for politics and emotion in the funding process. Since, in recent years, the legislature appropriates a lump sum for all of higher education to the Board rather than writing separate budget bills for each institution, and, since, theoretically, the Board then is empowered to distribute the funds as it sees fit, the commitment to equitable budgeting on its part was commendable.

As a preliminary move, the Board established the pooled revenue concept permitting adjustments among institutions for unexpected and uncontrollable changes in endowments, appropriated federal funds, or miscellaneous receipts. Then it adjusted those items which make up the state-appropriated pool to assure that each institution contributed comparable revenue from similar sources.

The next step was to analyze the equity of the institutional appropriations. The Board's statewide cost study was the vehicle selected. This model, while not permitting adjustments among institutions for unexpected and uncontrollable expenses incurred over the course of a term, was a result. To make it applicable to equity among the college and universities, guidelines developed by the Board staff and institutional representatives were adopted by the Board in January 1981 for actual budget decisions at the April 1981 meeting.

The resulting study was based on full costs by student level using only those programs agreed by the institutions to be comparable. As a consequence, Boise State University was $884,784 below the weighted average. That figure was reduced to $636,037 by the staff after its analysis, and the Board placed one-third of that amount in our budget this year with a promise to continue the study with an eye to correcting the remaining inequities in the next two years. Boise State agreed to the compromise with reluctance.

The equity study creates problems for decision-making bodies. However, it is the pressure of factual information obtained by an agreed process which is a commendable way to make decisions. It is good to see Governor Evans is supportive of the approach made in this study. In this edition of the Focus. It is also important for other decision-makers to examine the information on pages 12-66 of the Governor's budget book and to observe the FTE enrollments, the student/faculty ratios, the number of degrees awarded (as well as the average number of degrees given per program) for each institution.

The trends in each of these areas over the years illustrate the increasing problem faced at Boise State and to a much greater inequity than the equity study itself. However, under any approach, the inequities are there and obvious.

While all of higher education is suffering, those students, staff, and faculty at Boise State, those who pay taxes and have a relationship to the University, and those who have contributed to the $4,000,000 of construction now underway at Idaho State (as much as $5,000,000 is tax money) find it easier to accept inadequate treatment than they do inequitable treatment. It translates into opportunities denied students who cannot go elsewhere and to unfair working and studying conditions for those students and staff already here.

So while other approaches to equity might be more helpful to Boise State, we have agreed to what is being done now and will not back away from making the strongest case possible to carry it through. I believe a great deal of support can be mustered for Boise State's situation, the pooled revenue concept, the cost study, the equity study (and its use), as well as keeping the budget process for universities within the State Board of Education.

Oxford letter

By Karl Knapp

A pistol was not fired to signal the start of Oxford University's first invitational cross-country race of the season at Shottowr Hill near Oxford. Instead, an official shouted "go!" and the field of approximately 100 competitors charged up a grassy knoll towards the top of Shottowr, kicking up chunks of grass and mud with their spikes and sprinting away from the start. Some four and a half miles later, exhausted from trudging through the plowed fields of what seemingly forty years before had been chest-high mud, I climbed the steep hills of Shottowr. I finished my first bout with British cross-country.

It was a relatively successful, albeit painful, debut as a member of the University cross-country team. As I finished second for Oxford and tenth overall in a race that saw internationalist Steve Jones of Wales win the team title, I realized the importance of certain things which make up the Oxford runner rather than as an individual competitor, for Shottowr served as the first of what would prove to be several "blue" selection races over the course of Michaelmas term, each important in helping the captain pick the varsity or "blues" squad for the race against Cambridge in December.

When I decided to run for the University in cross-country, I had a vague notion of what a "blue" entailed, and some idea of the degree to which a rivalry existed between Oxford and Cambridge. What I had yet to learn, though, was that aside from beating Cambridge, essentially nothing else matters in University sport. Winning a "blue" at Oxford, roughly the equivalent of winning a varsity letter at an American university, is achieved through participating on Oxford's first team against Cambridge in any given sport, and while it is in itself an important accomplishment, it is clearly secondary to helping Oxford and/or a university confederation. Sport is conducted in the truly amateur domain at Oxford, and cross-country is no exception. The team has no coach, it practices together sporadically, and is essentially self-funded, that is, the athletes themselves pay their expenses for travel and for equipment, although if a runner wins a "blue" his individual college will normally reimburse him for those expenses incurred over the course of a term.

Nick Fellows is a 21-year old third-year student at St. Peter's College, Oxford, reading for an undergraduate degree in modern history. He is also captain of the University cross-country team, a surprisingly important position in the hierarchy of sport administration at Oxford. In essence he is responsible for coaching the team as well as serving as the final arbiter in the blues team selection process.

It is an awkward position for a student to find himself in — as both coach and athlete of having to decide who should be selected for the coveted eight spots on the team. He would no doubt select himself, either out of pride or because he didn't want to break with his respective blues squad. If that doesn't really seem all that important to a good runner, it didn't really seem all that important to me to be on the blues squad, he has epitomized the Oxford sport administration at Oxford. He is an awkward position for a student to find himself in — as both coach and athlete of having to decide who should be selected for the coveted eight spots on the team. He would no doubt select himself, either out of pride or because he didn't want to break with his respective blues squad.

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But while Fellows is a solid sixth man in a race that saw some twenty teams and more than 400 individual runners start, Bristol provided Oxford with the opportunity to run against some of Britain's best. Finishing somewhat disappointingly in sixth, it didn't really seem all that important to a good runner, either, or to make the eight spots on the team. He would no doubt select himself, either out of pride or because he didn't want to break with his respective blues squad.

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IN TOUCH

JOBS & PROMOTIONS

Andy Anderson is employed with the Idaho Farm Bureau as a public affairs assistant with emphasis on legislature and public lands.

Alan P. Black is now the percussion instructor, marching band director, and jazz ensemble director at Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Mich.

David S. Pfaff (NBA '81) is currently employed as a policy analyst with the State of Idaho Department of Insurance.

Larry Darrash has been appointed contracts manager on construction of a new share of process plant in Salt Lake City, Utah, working for Morrison-Knudsen Co.

John Cowan and B. L. Smith (NBA '65) have transferred from Phillips Uranium Corp., employed as senior geologists, to Idaho Farm Bureau, as a public affairs assistant with emphasis on legislature and public lands.

Elliott describes actors as complex garbage cans, who stand on stage receiving energy from the playwright, director and audience. The actor combines all that energy with his own interpretation and spills it out in his characterization.

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Hawaiian holiday still available

Seat are still available on the Alumni Association's "Hawaiian Holiday" scheduled for February 16-23. All BSU alumni and friends are invited to join the Alumni Association for a week at the deluxe Makaha Resort.

The travel package includes roundtrip airfare via United Airlines from Boise to Honolulu, one rental car per room and accommodations at the Makaha Resort, hotel portage, a flower lei greeting and a Mai Tai cocktail and luau party. The Makaha Resort offers golf courses, tennis courts, horseshoe riding, cycling, fishing and uncrowded beaches. The resort is easily accessible to the shopping and night life of Honolulu, but has the feel of an outer island.

The trip costs $899 per person (based on double occupancy) and a $50 deposit per person is due by Dec. 30.

For further information, please call the BSU Alumni Office at (208) 385-1999.
Jubilee about to begin

Anniversary starts in January

Boise State will turn 50 in 1982, and to celebrate the occasion the school has planned a year filled with reunions, banquets, cultural events, and other special activities centered around the theme "fifty years of service and excellence."

The anniversary year will be officially declared Jan. 6 by proclamation of Governor John Evans at a special luncheon to honor the contributions of state government to BSU's growth.

The Man of La Mancha production will be the first public event of the Golden Jubilee celebration. The musical will open Jan. 29 in the Special Events Center and run Feb. 4-7 and 11-14. Legislators will attend the Feb. 8 performance and the Feb. 11 date has been set aside for BSU alumni.

In addition to those general university events, several academic departments or schools have special speakers or conferences planned.

Those include author Michael Herrington, March 4-6 by the BSU Organization of Student Social Workers, a petroleum career day and talk by Spectrum Petroleum Company president D. M. Ray, March 6 by the Geology Department, a symposium on genetic engineering either Sept. 15, 16 or Sept. 22-23 by the School of Health Sciences, a production on BSU's history in either September or October by the music and theatre arts departments, an alumni day and speaker Oct. 22 by the School of Business, and an education symposium by the School of Education Oct. 14-15.

Several other activities are planned to commemorate the anniversary year in addition to the special events. On Jan. 21 the Idaho Stateman will run a special section to honor BSU's history beginning in February. A special souvenir edition of FOCUS will come out in the spring.

BSU officials are now working on a slide show illustrating BSU's history. When complete in late January it will be shown to civic groups in the area. A special souvenir picture book of historic photos on BSU's history beginning in February. A special souvenir edition of FOCUS will come out in the spring.

Several special events are planned to commemorate the anniversary year in addition to the special events. On Jan. 21 the Idaho Stateman will run a special section to honor BSU's anniversary. FOCUS will begin a series of articles and pictures on BSU's history beginning in February. A special souvenir edition of FOCUS will come out in the spring.

Boise State University

50th anniversary calendar

March 4-6 Petroleum career day and D. M. Ray Thomason talk (Geology Dept.)
March 12 "Alumni Top Ten Scholars" banquet
April or May Alumni/Varsity football game
May 2 BSU Honors Day Reception
May 15 Class reunions for 1940's decade and banquet for faculty emeritus

Wallace leads state commission

Dr. Gerald R. Wallace, former dean of the BSU School of Education and a Boise State professor emeritus, has been named to head a state commission on excellence which will look at ways to improve the state's high school program.

The appointment was announced by state superintendent of public instruction Jerry Evans at the December meeting of the State Board of Education.

The project will involve teachers, parents, school trustees and administrators, as well as representatives of business and industry, Evans said. The commission will study school graduation requirements, college and university admission requirements, the possibility of dual enrollment at the high school and college levels, proficiency testing, and subject areas such as foreign languages and international relations.

'Man of La Mancha' (Continued from page 1)

a series of extravagant adventures.

With musical score written by Mitch Leigh, and Richard Kiley singing the lead role, the play's Broadway opening in 1965 was called "superb, imaginative, original, eloquent, and moving" and "a musical triumph" by critics. Its theme song "The Impossible Dream" became internationally popular.

Joel Farmer will play the shrewd Sancho in the musical and Pam Picard, the beautiful Aldonza-Dulcinea.

Vicki Parkinson is the choreographer, Frank Heise the set and lighting designer, and Steve Buss the costume designer. Shannon Ragland is the student director, and Mel Shelton will direct the orchestra.

Producers of the show are Jim Broush and Cindy Mahler. Katie Stein is production advisor.
By Jim Broich and Cindy Maher
Producers, Man of La Mancha

Just 366 years ago at this season, people in London and people in Spain were talking in similar terms about similar losses. Neither group knew about the other's concerns, but in each case it was to become clear that they had just lost a great defender of the spirit. On that same day, April 23, 1616, and at nearly the same hour, England lost Shakespeare and Spain lost Cervantes. Perhaps never again were two spirits so nearly akin to live and to die at the same time all unknown to each other.

Most audiences have heard some echo of Shakespeare's comment that "the lunatic, the lover, and the poet are of imagination all compact." Not so much realized that Cervantes, in his character of the mad knight of the Rueful Countenance, Don Quixote, was saying the same thing.

The authors of Man of La Mancha have revived the spirit of Cervantes in their successful twentieth century musical play. In it, Cervantes, on stage as he was in real life, imprisoned and beleaguered by the Enemy Enchanter known as Society, restates the faith of Shakespeare in personal madness as a healing process, or, as the Greeks called it, "divine idocy," when he says: "When life itself seems lunatic, who knows where madness lies? Perhaps to be practical is madness. To surrender dreams—this may be madness. To seek treasure where there seems to be only trash. Too much sanity may be madness. And maddest of all, to see life as it is and not as it should be."

Shakespeare's greatest hero is divine madman Hamlet, Lear, Romeo, Othello. But none of them are fully recognized as such in the same way that the authors of Man of La Mancha celebrate them. Director Albert Mazze noted that many persons who came to see a "Broadway hit musical" found that "they were not just watching a play, they were having a religious experience."

All great theatre stems from the same need to redeem the human spirit through some sort of emotional experience. Man of La Mancha should have the same impact on an audience as does a moving religious testimonial. This passion play arises from the life of one heretofore obscure Spaniard who wrote his dreams into greatness.

The crippled, debt-ridden Cervantes, slung in the "waiting room" of life midway between heaven and hell, and escaping from persecution and prison only to face dreams, which alone make life worth living, according to the Author's Great Inspirer: "It doesn't matter whether you win or lose if only you follow the Quest!" And even his fellow prisoners, inspired to believe again, join in the closing hymn to the impossible dream!

This is the drama which most of us feel within ourselves. Even when we doubt the strength of our dreams, which alone make life worth living, according to Cervantes, it is the sharing of those dreams with others, as Don Quixote shared with Aldonza/Dulcinea, beloved ideal of womanhood, the redeeming figure.

But with the help of others who restore his faith in his own dreams, his aspirations, his role-playing, we can all, like Cervantes, escape the Enemy of the Inquisition. It takes a company of players, as noted in Man of La Mancha, to sustain each of us in his most worthy role, to revive hopes for humanity and for ourselves.

Over 80 People help with show

What do these people have in common?}

Chris Anderson
Keith Anderson
Bobbie Beard
Bob Beaver
Bill Beardsley
Gary Berronesado
Sara Berronesado
Susan Berry
Bobby Maxwell
Sandy Brewer
Jim Boychuk
Connie Brussseau
Larry Butke
Steve Burs
Kris Chappell
Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Chaffee
Eve Chandler
Leah Crabbaugh III
Charles Divine
Dixie Dobson
Catherine Eldon
Will Eldon
Marianne Enzenga
Jocelyn Fannin
Joel Farmer
Ellen Farrow
Denise Faw
Sara Faw
Gene Fellows
Steve Fennell
Sara Fink
Dan Green
Tom Harrison
June Hayas
Ed Hughes
Frank Huesse
Le Hure
Mark Hulse
Mark McCubbin
Sarah Johnson
Steve Johnson
Barbara Jones
Dr. John Kaiser
Dean Williams Kalpen
Linda & Mike Kisko
Jim Lucas
Cindy Maher
The Impossible Dreamer
About author Miguel de Cervantes

By Dr. William Keppler

Dean, BSU School of Arts and Sciences with Dr. Jerry C. Jose

Department of Foreign Language and Literatures

Miguel de Cervantes, one of the longest running musical hits in American stage history, is being presented as part of Boise State University's 50th Anniversary Celebration.

When the musical first opened in 1965, Man of La Mancha was hailed by the New York Daily News critic as "the finest and most original work in our musical theatre." It ranks with Hidden Corner on the Moor, and My Fair Lady as one of the most thrilling and inspiring attractions of the modern musical theatre and has been acclaimed in productions all over the world. Its song hits, "Dulcinea" and especially "The Impossible Dream," have now become musical classics. The show so overwhelmingly impressed critics that it won almost every major stage award during its first Broadway season.

The book of Man of La Mancha was adapted by Dale Wasserman from Cervantes' immortal classic Don Quixote, and it presents the story of the windmill-titling cavalier as he is evoked by his creator. Cervantes transforms himself into Quixote in full view of the audience as he sings the stirring "I, Don Quixote."

The hilarious adventures of the questing knight unfold in a series of lusty and adventurous scenes accompanied by rousing song numbers, as Don Quixote, accompanied by his faithful servant, Sancho, pursues his deluded dream of chivalry as the champion of justice.

Cervantes, the Man

Miguel de Cervantes ranks, unquestionably, as the outstanding writer in Spanish literature. His greatest masterpiece, Don Quixote, about which "The Man of La Mancha" was based, is a novel about a middle-aged country landowner who imagines himself a knight in armor and who goes into the world to battle injustice and the other major ills of society. Don Quixote ranks among the greatest works in literature; and there is no question the book has been a major influence on the development of the modern novel. Critics often refer to Don Quixote as the "Bible of humanity."

Cervantes was born in Spain, probably on Sept. 29, 1547, some 435 years ago. He did not attend a university, unlike most writers of this time. Literary historians and biographers indicate Cervantes read extensively because all his writings show the influence of many other works, including pastoral romances and epics of Chivalry such as Amadis of Gaul. In 1570, when Cervantes was twenty-three years old, he joined the Army and fought in the naval battle of Lepanto against the Turks in 1571. He was wounded in the left hand and came to be called the "Maimed Hero of Lepanto." Fond of military and heroic deeds, Cervantes remained in the military and fought many other battles in Tunis, Sicily, Italy, and Greece. Homesick for Spain, he resigned from the army in 1575 and sailed home, but pirates captured the ship and sold Cervantes into slavery in Algiers. Cervantes then spent five years as a slave. Several times he tried to escape before his family and an order of monks raised enough money to ransom him. Several important incidents from Cervantes' captivity became key episodes in Don Quixote.

In 1580, Cervantes reached Madrid, a poverty stricken and sick man burdened by the memory of years of misfortune and mistreatment. He requested that the Spanish government send him to America, but Spain refused and made him a tax collector. In his new capacity, Cervantes visited many parts of Spain and came into contact with all kinds of people. As a result of this experience, Cervantes gained a basic understanding and some profound insight into human nature that enabled him to ponder in Don Quixote the true conflict between hope and disillusionment and, dreams versus reality.

Why does Don Quixote try to right all the wrongs in the world? The simple reply from Don Quixote himself is "if one man doesn't care, who will?... and if not now, when?"

Cervantes' Literary Career

Cervantes' first work, written in 1585, is a prose pastoral romance. For twenty years Cervantes authored many plays but was unsuccessful in obtaining someone to produce them.

The publication of the first part of Don Quixote in 1605 made Cervantes famous, but for eight years he published nothing else. Finally, in 1615, he authored the second part of Don Quixote, Eight Comedies, and Eight Entremeses, a collection of plays. His Entremeses, or one-act comedies, are among his best works and superior to his longer and more serious plays, according to literary scholars and critics.

In his last work, a romantic adventure novel completed four days before his death, Cervantes, ironically, foresaw his own death and offered his farewell to life. It is an odd coincidence in literary history that Cervantes, the greatest writer in Spanish literature; and William Shakespeare, probably the greatest playwright in the English language, both died on the same day in the same year on the 23rd of April in 1616.

Some Quotations from Don Quixote

"Among the attributes of God, although they are all equal, mercy shines with even more brilliancy than justice." (Part I: Chapter 18)

"Firstly, my son, you must fear God; for in fearing Him is wisdom and in being wise, you can make no mistake."

"Secondly, you must consider what you are, seeking to know yourself, which is the most difficult task conceivable. From self-knowledge, you will learn not to puff yourself up like the frog who wanted to be as big as an ox." (Part II: Chapter 42)

"If the poor man's tears find more compassion in you, but not more justice than the pleadings of the rich." (Part II: Chapter 42)

"I tell you, Sancho, that no man is worthier than another unless he does more than another." (Part I: Chapter 18)

"every man is the architect of his own destiny." (Part II: Chapter 66)

"between the extremes of cowardice and foolhardiness lies the middle course of bravery..." (Part II: Chapter 4)

"if you should chance to bend the rod of justice, do not let it be with the weight of a bell, but with what of pity." (Part II: Chapter 42)

"Liberty, Sancho, is one of the most precious gifts heaven has bestowed upon man. No treasures the earth contains or the sea conceals can be compared to it. For liberty, as for honor, one can rightfully risk one's life, and, on the other hand, captivity is the worst evil than can befal man." (Part II: Chapter 58)

"A man without honor is worse than dead."

"Blessings on him who first invented sleep. It covers a man all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak. It is meat for the hungry, drink for the thirsty, heat for the cold, and cool for the hot. It makes the shepherd equal to the monarch, and the fool to the wise. There is but one evil in it, and that is that it resembles death, since between a dead man and a sleeping man there is but little difference." (Part II: Chapter 42)

Treasure Valley gets sneak preview

Close to 5,000 people in the Treasure Valley will receive a sneak preview of the dramatic musical Man of La Mancha before it opens on Jan. 29.

Wilber Elliott will tour with numbers from the show, while Fred Norman and Kim Schuh will appear before community book clubs to discuss the play.

Upon deciding to direct Man of La Mancha, Elliott and Norman said before the show opened they wanted to discuss with people in the community the ideas that Cervantes was trying to convey in his novel Don Quixote, so that individuals would question and understand the work after they attended the performance.

"In the fall Norman and Kim Schuh, who leads the book discussions, began talking about the play with community book clubs and high school literature classes. In December, Elliott started taking Vic Chacon, Joel Farmer, Catherine Elliott, Bitty Quinn and Pam Picard from the show to perform the songs, "I, Don Quixote," "I'm Only Thinking of Him," and "What Does He Want of Me," before Boise service clubs. These numbers also were auditioned off to a private party at 700 at the Bishop Kelly fund raising dinner held in November.

"The audience reaction has been extremely positive," said Elliott. "At one performance we gave, they offered the 200 tickets on the spot."

In discussing the play's theme of idealism and chivalry, Norman asked members of a book discussion group, "Who could be considered a Don Quixote of our Time?" One woman replied Martin Luther King. She explained, "as a southern child raised with all the prejudices of the region, the personal influence of Martin Luther King inspired me to re-examine my values."

At the end of the discussion, Norman requested that each individual in the room pass the play's spirit of humanism on to someone else.

Copies of Man of La Mancha can be obtained at the BSU bookstore and tickets are available beginning Jan. 11, at the Union Station 8 a.m.-9 p.m. in the SUB.
A revival of religion
Today's students are going to church

By Larry Gardner

During the 1960's and '70's students organized against the Vietnam War and corruption in government, and they experimented with new lifestyles and self-actualization. Now, in the '80's students may be organizing once more. But this organization shows signs of being less concerned with self and more involved with the well-being of others, a rebirth of caring about the community of students and their spiritual lifestyle.

The numbers of students involved in religious activities has increased noticeably in a single year in such Christian organizations as the LDS Institute of Religion, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; St. Paul's Catholic Center; Canterbury Club sponsored by the Episcopal Church; the Biblical Studies Center and Campus Crusade for Christ.

For the first time in several years a serious attempt to form a central organization or clearing house among the various denominations is under way. Rick Hodge, associate pastor of the Boise Central Seventh-Day Adventist Church, has spearheaded the movement for centralization of religious information. The group was granted approval by the Boise State University Student Senate this month to form a Religious Life Center.

Five denominations have aligned themselves with Hodge and the Religious Life Center, while some others are still weighing the possibilities. Those included are Seventh-day Adventists, the First Christian Church, the LDS Institute, St. Paul's and the Biblical Studies Center.

Hodge has requested office space for the group in the new BSU Pavilion where he hopes to develop his goals. He listed four major ones:

1. Establish a central location on campus for Christian groups that operate campus ministries.
2. Increase awareness of religious activities and philosophy among members of the student body.
4. Try to meet the needs of both Christian and non-Christian students who may find benefits in spiritual growth or lifestyle.

Hodge said he believes some resistance to the center has come from denominations which feel the group would be ecumenical.

"We would be ecumenical only in the sense of planning of activities and in planning of effort. There would be no attempt to unite doctrine or bring about a coalition of beliefs," Hodge emphasized.

"If we lose the place of what we do individually on campus," he continued.

Hodge said that Canterbury Club did not join the center in order to invest more time in building their own group which has just been revived after several years of inactivity.

"Campus Crusade has a large enough ministries program that they feel this group would not benefit them as much as it might a smaller group," Hodge said.

Hodge made it clear during an interview that the center would operate within the guidelines of the university and the State of Idaho and would maintain the sanctity of the institution and state. There has been little resistance from the administration that Hodge said might be found on some campuses.

"We aren't out to proselytize and we are not posing any threat to standards the college must maintain concerning the separation of church and state," Hodge said. "We feel like we have things to offer for Christian and non-Christian alike, and I feel we are not limited to any particular group but can offer services to all."

While the just-born Religious Life Center won't proselytize, individual denominations do, and have been increasing the work with emphasis concerning a rich religious tradition or the adherence to scriptures as the Word of God.

LDS Institute of Religion

One of the areas recording dramatic growth over the span of a single year is enrollment in the LDS Institute of Religion located directly across University Avenue from the Administration building at BSU.

Larry Tippetts, an instructor at the institute, said the organization is enjoying its highest enrollment ever - 477 students for the current academic year compared to a former high of 280.

"It's partly our own effort," Tippetts admits.

He said intense recruitment has contributed to the high numbers, and that a remodeling program was recently approved to double the amount of space in the institute.

"Our No. 1 purpose for existing is religious instruction," Tippetts continued. "Our secondary purpose is social. We have monthly movies, dances and other get togethers for students."

Tippetts said attendance at the institute is a part of the tradition of a Mormon education which begins in high school and continues for eight years through graduation from college.

Tippetts attributes the increase in enrollment - and he estimates that 40 to 50 percent of the LDS students on campus are involved - partly to current economic conditions in this country.

"I get a gut feeling young people as a whole are turning to basic religious values as they are to basic economic values," Tippetts said. "Today's college students may soon be faced with making a house payment, a car payment in tough economic conditions. This causes them to settle down and turn to basic values, of which religion is one."

Ten years ago at Oklahoma State University I didn't feel religion had that kind of acceptance," Tippetts said of his teaching during the 1970's.

Tippetts expressed enthusiasm for the value of a religious education, saying he believes a lack of it caused many of the problems of young people.

"I see it as a solution to aimlessness, drug abuse, immorality, or any of the other problems facing youth. If every student on campus could align themselves with a religion, then the campus would be a better place to be."
Moreland emphasized.

Moreland emphasized the center at the center is the "feeding" of the spiritual man.

"More people are coming to an understanding that they have a spiritual nature which needs attention."

St. Paul's Catholic Student Center

From what he has heard and experienced himself, Fr. Bill Steuber, pastor of St. Paul's, believes there is a religious revival taking place on the campus at Boise State University.

"Students are looking for some kind of security and sense of order compared to the questions they face every day in their social and personal lives and their psycho-sexual development. There is also insecurity about the future in regard to the economy and the condition of the job market," Fr. Steuber said.

Steuber has little personal experience at BSU for comparison of the numbers of students involved in the Catholic program at St. Paul's since he has been in his present assignment for only six months. Nevertheless, he sees a renewed reliance on the programs the church has to offer.

"One of those reasons is the need for security," he said.

"Much of the emphasis is aimed toward examination of scripture, which is unusual in the Catholic tradition because our association with scripture is firm in the sense of the educated priest or sister. But most of our people have not been educated in that (scriptural) area," he said.

"There is a resurgence of the need to know," he continued. "It comes from a push on the part of fundamentalists churches toward scriptural studies."

The whole question of scripture can be confusing. We as Catholics see our teaching from a dual perspective, that of scripture and tradition," Steuber said.

"Tradition is a learning process - who we (as Catholics) have been over a period of 2,000 years. Our tradition teaches us more completely who we are.

"Tradition is also the continuation from Biblical time. It grows in the process from age to age as we become more and more God's people because of our learning and who we are as a people."

The Catholic priest explained where he believes today's student at BSU stands in his struggle to find meaning in life.

"Students have more uncertainty in their personal lives. They are looking for a place where there are some answers."

During the early 1960's and '70's there wasn't more security, but more direction in their lives. They had a more positive picture about who they were going to be. They had issues - Vietnam, a rallying point. That is not as definable today," he said.

Steuber said he believes that students as well as older people are retrenching to conservatism, not just politically but in light of the economic outlook. He said he believes this insecurity on many fronts plays a part in our religious lives as well.

As for solutions, he said.

"Students respond to 'community-oriented' familiar types of programs where they get together and have a sense of family and acceptance - all that placed in a loving context of people gathered together."

St. Paul's sponsors a "Search Program," which is an ongoing reflective process initiated on a weekend retreat. Out of that grow evening meetings called "Researches."

There is a student discussion group that meets on Thursday evening meeting called Prime Time where they say the goal is to address topics of interest from a Bible perspective. Crusade is an interdenominational Christian movement that began on the campus of UCLA in 1951. Crusade now exists on 250 campuses and has a paid staff of 10,000 people.

"Because we want to present the Bible solely, we are not offering religion as an answer," Gonzales said. "We make a distinction between religion and Biblical Christianity.

"The difference is motivation. Religion is motivated out of a sense of obligation to perform certain deeds in order to obtain a reward (i.e. the Kingdom of Heaven). This represents man trying to reach God through performing certain things - this varies from one denomination to another as organized religions set their standards," Gonzales explained.

"Biblical Christianity represents God's effort to reach man. This is motivated out of a personal love relationship with God. Both the religious man and the Christian follow a certain lifestyle based on different motivation. The Christian is motivated by a "love relationship," and the key is that relationship," Gonzales said.

Bourque continued.

"As we explain the difference, it's amazing to see the reaction. Many students have never heard the difference explained, or never received their picture before.

"The historian Arnold Toynbee said 'People don't recognize Christianity, but a poor caricature of it,'" Bourque said.

"We stress the importance of Biblical input into a person's life - a growing, developing relationship with God. We teach the Bible as the inherent Word of God," Gonzales said.

"We have an objective that when graduates leave college they have two degrees - one scholastic and a degree in the Christian life knowing how to live, grow and teach others," Bourque said.

Gonzales summarized the group's goals.

"We present Christ as a solution to problems that students are recognizing. We have a three-word motto: Win, Build and Send. Win students to Christ. (Continued on page 11)"
Many political observers feel the 1982 legislature could produce the tightest budget in the state’s history. This month FOCUS editor Larry Burke visited with Governor John Evans about his predictions and plans for the coming legislative session.

Many analysts are predicting another year of low state revenue, which means state government will continue to face tough times. How do you view the revenue picture?

The whole state revenue picture is going to be very tight again this year. I’ve stated a number of times recently that in all my 30 years of public service, this is the tightest budget that I’ve ever been faced with having to put together. But I’m also very optimistic that things are going to turn around. We’ve got a beautiful, marvelous state and in the long run we are going to be able to provide for the needs of education and for the needs of our children.

From your analysis, can you give us some of the reasons why revenue will again be down next fiscal year?

When the legislature left Boise last March, we were projecting revenues anywhere from $490 to $510 million dollars. Since that time it has gone backward. We were projecting those revenues on the basis that interest rates were going to go down sometime during the summertime, that we were going to have a substantial increase in the building of homes, that the lumber industry was going to improve substantially, that our mining industry was going to be under almost full employment.

change in attitude among a number of the legislators that I’ve spoken to and hopefully we’ll be able to work together to come up with a resolution.

Last year higher education would have been cut much more if the State Board of Education hadn’t levied a fee increase for students. Just how much do you feel the state should rely on student fees as a source of funding for higher education? Is this an alternative you would like to see used in the future?

It appears that as the cost of education continues to rise, we are going to see a continual need for increased student fees. As you possibly realize, also I’ve been in opposition to the constitutional amendment to allow for increased tuition. I think that would be in conflict with my basic philosophy, and I think with the people of Idaho’s basic philosophy, which is to provide for quality education for all of our children, whether they have a desire for vocational school or academia at our universities and colleges. We should provide that quality of education at as low a cost as possible and not detract any student from having the opportunity to go to school. We’ve seen too many examples, and the University of Washington is one of the best of late, of how they are loading students with the cost of higher education. There is going to be a great number of students in Washington who won’t be able to take advantage of educational opportunities that are available to middle or high income families of that state. I could see the same thing happening here in Idaho...that the students would be loaded with higher fees year after year. I’d like to see us avoid that if possible.

Do you fear that the legislature will rely on this method of funding more in the future?

Obviously in times of serious, critical financial problems on a statewide basis the legislators look at all of the alternatives and that is one of the easy ways to go. And that is why I think that it is imperative that we establish a statewide policy that is most bleak. But in the long run, talking through this time around, we’ve seen the prices for agricultural commodities soften and many of our agriculture industries and farmers are in some serious difficulties. So as a result of all of those economic factors we are projecting lower revenues than we projected earlier.

Last year the legislature cut some programs and curtailed others. Are you going to ask for restored funding for any of these?

We’ll be going to the legislature to re-establish some of those programs that the legislature cut back last session. One of the areas that immediately comes to mind is the air quality division in the Department of Health and Welfare. I think that it is generally accepted by industry leaders that it is better for Idaho to handle the air quality program than to have somebody in Seattle or Washington, D.C. doing that. What the legislature did was in direct conflict with what the president was trying to do on a national basis...turning more responsibility back to the state. So in that particular area we are going to the legislature for assistance.

Educational television was another area that the legislature cut back very severely. We’ll be going to them with a request for a supplemental appropriation to maintain our programs at a reduced scale for this fiscal year 1982 and also with a proposal for funding for 1983. I think educational television is a critical issue facing Idaho. It is a way that we have been able to tie our state together, improve the communication between the north and the south and the east and to now eliminate that program was to me one of the great errors...long term errors...that the legislature made. I’ve seen a substantial

Do you foresee a budget much over the maintenance of current operations?

The budget that I presented on December 14 to the people of the state of Idaho essentially is a maintenance of current operations budget allowing a small increase in state employee salaries, and a small increase for our teachers and at our universities and colleges. Essentially, it is a maintenance of current operations budget with the added factor that we are going to request a reenactment of some of those basic programs that were eliminated by the last legislature that I feel are crucial to the educational and economic future of the state.

With that in view, and combined with the effects of inflation, do you predict wholesale cuts for higher education?

I’m predicting that things are going to be very tight. With the analysis that we have been able to make in our budget preparation, we are going to provide for a basic quality of education. I’m not saying that education is not going to have to tighten its belts still further, but I do see a surviving, pulling through this time around. In the short run, talking only in terms of ‘82, ’83 it is most bleak. But in the long run we can see the thing turn around, and we will be able to provide for the improvements for our universities and colleges in order to maintain their very high level. Some of the extreme proposals that some made last session...that we severely
eliminate and cut back the programs at some of the universities and colleges . . . may not be necessary if the legislature supports the revenue projection that I think is very conservative and basic to the needs of our state.

In the past the legislature has authorized pay increases and then didn't fund them. Why do you feel about this approach to cutting the budget?

I think that it is just the wrong approach. I am a very direct person and always have been a very direct person. I like to say 'tell it as it is'. We've always recommended, even though it may be very small, what we could provide for salary increases for our state employees and the university's personnel and teachers. I believe that the money and then don't authorize the spending of the money and then not appropriate the money for increased salaries is just short sighted. I think that it is most unfortunate that it ever was initiated to begin with. When we are talking in terms of having to cut, let's talk in terms of cutting back the programs themselves and identify those programs of the lowest priority. Prioritize them very carefully and then try to eliminate those of the lowest priority— that's to the benefit of the people of Idaho.

In the past the legislature hasn't been able to identify many areas where cuts should be made. Do you think that body will ever be able to do that because of its political and regional makeup?

I keep hoping that they will address the issue directly once again. That is the legislature's responsibility. If I was a member of the legislature I would be urging them to look in another direction rather than to underfund the same agencies and institutions because it creates that serious emergency circumstance that the State Board was faced with this last year.

This is an election year. Do you think it will turn out to be a very tough year, fiscally and politically. We are going to be working every way we can with legislative leaders and the chairman of the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee to try to have an open line of communications in every way possible. Hopefully, politics will not be used in the budget preparation process . . . that we recognize the importance of the programs and the institutions, that we have to provide for basic services to our people and that we'd fund them properly, as best we can.

The mission of Lewis and Clark State College in Lewiston may again be an issue. How do you feel about that?

Well, I hope it isn't an issue again this session. I thought that we had resolved it during the last session. There was a public outcry of opposition to cut back the programs at Lewis and Clark State College and I just think that to bring it up again would be counter productive to the needs of our higher education programs on a statewide basis. I think the college at Lewiston serves a very basic and fundamental need to a number of taxpayers and students within the central part of Idaho. There are a lot of those students from my moderate to low income families who work their way through school. And they feel comfortable staying at home going to school and getting involved in the educational process. And I just think that we should continue to provide that kind of an educational opportunity for those students who do not feel they can afford or are prepared mentally or educationally to go on to the university.

Last year the State Board approved an equity study among the universities and implemented the first phase of it, giving the University of Idaho and Boise State a larger portion of the budget than they received previously. Do you support the equity concept, which basically said Boise State is underfunded?

Absolutely. You know this is one of the responsibilities the State Board has and I appreciate the very difficult job they have in balancing the resources for all of the institutions themselves. When I was a member of the legislature, I always supported a very strong State Board of Education program, giving them the full responsibility of allocating these resources as best they can. I've seen at times the legislature get involved to the point where one institution was opposed by another institution. I just didn't want to get that type of group effort to get into the hands of a management team. The State Board of Education has that constitutional responsibility, and they should continue to provide equity among all of the institutions of the state.

All of the university presidents have said the more critical long term problem facing Idaho is the loss of high quality faculty. What is your recommendation to solve that problem?

When the State Board of Education first brought that to my attention here two years ago I asked them to go back and make a study of the comparable salaries in institutions the same size of our Idaho institutions of higher education and come back with a recommendation. They came back after a very fine study of the faculty equity issue and I supported their findings and suggested that we phase in over a period of two or three years some equity adjustments for higher education. I'll be making some recommendations along these lines to provide for the first step of faculty equity adjustments this year.

What is your feeling about moving junior colleges away from state funding and more to the local property tax base?

Our junior colleges provide a very basic fundamental educational opportunity for those areas that serve their districts. I think that the state of Idaho does have a very basic obligation to also assist them in the very serious financial problems that they are facing. I think that would be very short sighted to think that we were not going to continue to provide them some of the general fund support and it would be difficult now to pull that away. In fact, I would be opposed to putting it all back onto the property tax base.

According to our figures, the percentage of the state budget that goes to higher education has dropped in the last three years from 19 to 16 percent. Do you think there is an anti-higher education bias today in the legislature that has caused this?

Let me put it this way. A number of years ago we were part of the coalition that strongly supported our higher education programs. That coalition is not as strong in the legislature today as it has been in the past, and I think this is one of the issues that has created some of the problems facing our universities and colleges. There is less inclination from some legislators over the state to give strong support to our higher education program.

Is there any possibility of a new tax increase, if not this session, in the near future?

In the short run I am going to recommend to the legislature no new increases in the general fund program for taxation . . . no general tax increase. I think that once again it is in conflict with what President Reagan is trying to accomplish on a national basis. He is trying to shift the responsibility from the federal level down to the states and we are not going to be able to accept all of those responsibilities because of the limitation of funds. But once again to see the federal level reducing and then the state increasing I think would be counter productive to the program we are trying to initiate to get this country moving and to get the state of Idaho moving economically.

Given the rather bleak outlook, do you see any room for optimism?

I am a leader who is optimistic. Idaho still has a great future. We'll be looking in the short run at belt tightening, with maintaining the programs that we presently have. Hopefully we will be able to maintain the quality along with the basic program in education. Our state is a national resource state. We have beautiful resources that we can continue to develop. We have got a way of life that is attractive to people and to industries, so we will be promoting Idaho and Idaho's products in the future. We will continue to provide and have that bright future that we had in the '70s.

Religion and students

(Continued from page 9)

build them in their faith and send them beyond college to win, build and send others.

Student Comment

Catholic student Dave Baumann, an accounting major, gave Fr. Bill Steuber credit for getting students more involved with programs offered at St. Paul's.

"Fr. Steuber has convinced students the Church is for students and they should come around. It's for us and we should make use of it.

"Others see the spirit of community and they want to get involved," Baumann said.

Brett LaShellle, a junior majoring in real estate, and Rhonda Felix, a sophomore who hasn't declared a major, attend Bible study sessions each week sponsored by Campus Crusade.

"I believe people are interested in religion or God because nothing else of the world would satisfy them. The things of the world may be good, but they also seem to be temporary," LaShellle said.

"If it's an actress, the show is always over, if it's a quest for money, there never seems to be enough. But it seems like God is a never-ending source of fulfillment."

Students who are active in the Campus Crusade movement like to tell others about it.

"What we have seen is a commitment on the part of students to involve others and to share about a personal relationship with God to other students on campus," Felix said.

LaShellle said he plans a career that involves some kind of full-time Christian work.

"I recommend everyone look into Christianity and examine the evidence," he said. "It comes down to Jesus. If he is who he says he is, then man needs to turn to him for the answers and if not, then all of humanity falls apart for totally worthless. He is the bottom-line answer to all of man's problems."

"When we realize our own inadequacy is when we realize that God is adequate to fill up the areas we need help in," Felix said. "But until then we always tend to trust in ourselves. That's what brings me to God — when everything else is falling apart and my security is taken away. I realize that I can cling to him for security."

11
In October world attention was focused on Cancun, Mexico, where leaders from 22 nations (14 developing and 8 industrialized) met to discuss the disparity in development between North and South. The conference was prompted by a report of the Brandt Commission on International Development Issues, which concluded that "conflict and catastrophe" await the world if food, income, energy, technology and trade are not more equitably distributed.

Among the report's findings were that the 75 percent of the world's population who live in developing countries receive only 20 percent of the world's income, and that 20 to 25 million children under the age of five die every year in the developing countries, one-third of them from diarrhea caused by polluted water.

Preventative steps at a North-South dialogue failed because of resistance by some developed countries, principally the U.S., to discussions outside the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank — agencies controlled by a few wealthy nations. The Cancun summit was seen as a possible avenue out of impasse.

Professor Peter Buhler of the BU History Department and Dr. Barry Asmus of the BU Economic Department responded to questions dealing with issues raised at the Cancun conference.

• What has brought about the unequal development between the industrialized North and the developing South?
• What responsibility does the U.S. have for aiding development in the Third World?
• What are the effects of multinational corporations on the world economic order?
What are the effects of multinational corporations on the world economic order?

Barry Aynus

The impact of the multinational corporation on the Third World is also complex. On the one hand the Cuban Electric Company served as the stimulus toward diversification in the Cuban economy by providing a broadly available utility service. On the other hand it alienated Cuban capital. Rubber companies involved Liberia in the world economy, but because they owned 80 percent of the rubber plan-

tations in Liberia, they exerted great political pressure on the Liberian regime.

Multinational corporations invest in new nations not out of an interest in development, but because there are resources, cheap labor or markets available. The developmental impact of their investments is incidental. Sometimes their impact is ominous, as in the case of South Africa where they have promoted the subjugation of blacks by the white regime.

The role of multinational may well be beneficial in the long run, but one must pose questions concerning the human cost involved.

Peter Buhler

The emerging strength of the new world economy has been the growing internationalization of production and distribution of goods and services. Multinationalism continues to obliterate geographic and political boundaries while specialization and free trading among nations becomes commonplace. Just as Florida and Idaho increase their net well-being by specializing and trading in oranges and potatoes, similarly countries engaged in trade are mutually benefited. Multinationals provide the basis for

trivichkasen came to PSU during the summer of 1980 as an International Peace Scholarship recipient. The scholarship is sponsored by the PEO, a national women's organization whose purpose is to support educational achievement for women. Trivichkasen received her M.ED. in reading and will return to Thailand to teach English.

Usato chose BSU to complete her education 16 months ago because it was the first university to answer her application. With her M.Ed. in English, Usato also plans to teach English when she returns home.

Trivichkasen and Usato said differences between education in Japanese and Thailand and the United States were distinguished by student participation and lively class discussions. Japanese and Thai students described them as very quiet. There were no student evaluations of teachers in Japan and Thailand.

Foreign students earn M.E.D degrees

Foreign students, Wooranit Trivichkasen of Thailand and Hiroumi Usato of Okinawa, earned Masters of Education degrees this December from Boise State University.

People on the Move

STAFF

Maudie Garretson, president of this year of the BSU Association of Office Personnel, was unanimously elected out of the October FOCUS meeting. Ernie Friedland was re-elected president, and Sandy Lee was elected vice president.

HISTORY

Dr. Gaynor Barrett and Patricia K. Quade attended the Western History Association Conference Oct. 15-17 in San Antonio, Texas. Quade was the commentator for the Indian pluralism and determination session.

Dr. John A. Caylor spoke on the Battle of Ypres to the Sons of the American Revolution Oct. 19, on the battles 50th anniversary.

Dr. Michael Zirinkey attended the 15th annual meeting of the Middle East Studies Association of North America in Seattle Nov. 4-7.

ECONOMICS

Dr. John Mitchell was the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the Idaho Press Club Oct. 24 in Boise.

MEDICAL RECORD TECHNOLOGY

Carol Padden, a representative to the Education Council of the American Medical Record Association, attended the council conference in Chicago, Nov. 16-20.

CONTINUING EDUCATION

William Jensen has been elected chairman of the National University Continuing Education Association for region VI.

EDUCATION

Dr. Leao Frota, Richard Hutt and John Hunt attended the Northwest Regional Conference on Nursing, Sept. 22-24 in Portland. Hoge was honored for the American Sanitary Action for Women delegation to the conference.

MUSIC

John Best was the guest conductor at the College of Idaho Concert and Symphony Orchestra performance on Nov. 18.

Witter D. Elliott conducted the Boise All-City Junior high Choral Festival Oct. 30. He also attended the National Association of Schools of Music annual meeting held in Dallas, Tex. Nov. 22-24.

Joseph Backswage presented a concert and gunner workshop at Washington State University Oct. 30.

Madeline Hwu performed with BYU piano professor Paul Pullman, and attended his workshops and master classes with her participating piano students Nov. 5-12. Hwu also gave a lecture and recital for the Boise Rotary Club Nov. 16.

Donald Colles has been appointed State Chairman for the Idaho American Guild of Organists.

BUSINESS

Dr. Douglas Lincecum presented a seminar on "How to Develop a Marketing Plan-Strategy for Your Small Business," to several Boise City small businesses on Nov. 17. The seminar was sponsored by the Boise Chamber of Commerce.

ECOLOGICAL EDUCATION

Jeanette Baldassari conducted a fall class for Filipino American children in the Boise Community Schools program. Students learned about their Filipino heritage, including folk songs and dancing. They presented the national Philippine dance "tikling" to the Filippo-American Association of Idaho on Nov. 14.

HISTORY


MUSIC

Catherine Elliott was the soloist for the Boise Philharmonic-Bose Master Chorale seventh annual Christmas concert Dec. 19 and Dec. 20 at St. John's Cathedral, Boise.

Mel Shamon worked with 150 Magic Valley band students attending a 1981 music clinic in Twin Falls during November.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Dr. Gary Moonlight's article, "Consequence of Structural Change in State Legislative Committee Systems" has been accepted for publication in the Legislative Studies Quarterly. The article is co-authored with Keith Harm of Texas A & M University.

PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Wei D. Barendsen directed "Days of Reflection" for employees of St. Luke's Hospital Oct. 22 and 23.

NURSING

Pat Taylor has been named to the editorial board of Critical Care Nurse, a national monthly publication for nurses in acute care facilities.

COMMUNICATION

Dr. Ben Parker delivered a lecture, Communication in the Future, and answered questions on technology and human communication for Richard Parker's futuristic sociology class Nov. 24.

Harvey Pfitzen spoke on Reasoned Discussion in a Free Society to an adult study group at St. Michael's Cathedral in November.

Dr. Robert Boren served as a facilitator for the Governor's Conference on Children Nov. 2 in Boise. Boren was also a forum speaker for the LDS Institute later in the month and conducted two workshops, Interpersonal Communication for the U.S. Forest Service in Eugene, Ore. and Effective Public Communication for the Idaho Conference on Volunteerism in Boise.

Dr. Ed McCue was invited to the Morrison School to acquaint a class of 5-3-year-olds with video taped production. Students were taped and allowed to operate the camera themselves to tape classmates.

Dr. Suzanne Murdock hosted an individual events workshop for high school students Dec. 3-4 and a high school debate tournament Dec. 4-5 for 260 people at BSU.

Dawn Cone and Dr. Marvin Cox attended the Speech Communication Association Convention in Anchorage, Calif., November.

ART

Howard Hutt, Nacho Oshiro, and Brent Smith were selected to exhibit their photos in the national juried photography exhibition Photo Synthesis Nov. 1-31 at the Boise Art Center, Joplin, Mo. through November. Hutt received an honorable mention award for his silver print Idaho Landscape 22.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

Members of the BSU Foreign Languages and Literature Department, Larry C. Joffe presented "El teatro de Antonio Gala," Nov. 19 and Dr. John Robertson; "Lanti, Montana" Dec. 3.
Help for the handicapped

BSU provides training

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

People who work with the handicapped in Idaho's rural areas are now receiving some new insights through a program directed by the Special Education Department at Boise State University.

The aim of the program, said consultant Dr. Wendell Davis, is to fill an educational need that has grown as the handicapped have "mainstreamed" into the public schools.

As programs provided for the handicapped in Idaho move away from custodial care toward development, more paraprofessional help is needed for them.

That has created a group of people - bus drivers, teachers aids, and others - that need professional training to assist the handicapped.

Those people, though not certified as teachers or nurses, need to learn how to work more effectively with the handicapped: as do parents and others responsible for their care, said Davis.

"Paraprofessionals are very practical. They work with the handicapped on a day-to-day basis, and they hope for practical results. We teach them in a positive way to effect behavior change.

"We try to teach the attitude that no matter what situations individuals find themselves in, no matter how serious, they still have value and they can learn," he explained.

Six courses are offered statewide through the program: Human Growth and Development, Orientation to Disability and Handicapping Conditions, Behavior Principles, Interactive Process, Leisure Programming for the Severely Handicapped, and Client Care of the Developmentally Disabled.

The need for the courses has grown each year since 1973 when the Idaho legislature passed a mandatory education bill requiring public schools to provide education for all children under age 21.

The project evolved in 1975 from a grant that went to the Idaho State School and Hospital in Nampa. The grant was transferred to Continuing Education and later the School of Health Sciences at BSU before going to the School of Education.

According to project coordinator Charles Collins, although the grant is now in the second year of three, it is possible that next year's allotment of $49,000 may not be funded because of federal budget cuts.

However, those involved with the project had planned that it would be a self-directed program after next year anyway, using the combined resources of BSU, the state, Idaho school districts, and health agency funds, Collins said.

In order for the classes to be conducted in a rural Idaho area, about 18 persons need to register, Collins said. Three BSU credits are offered for each class at the regular BSU undergraduate fee of $108. Tuition stipends are available for paraprofessionals who take the classes for about one-third of the cost, and supporting agencies such as school districts often contribute an additional third, Collins said.

One area where the program has proven helpful is in Glenns Ferry, where Carline Viner, special services coordinator for the school district, has brought classes to her small town.

The Glenns Ferry district is totally mainstreamed, which means it accepts all handicapped children into regular classrooms and therefore needs many persons such as bus drivers, classroom and library aids who are trained to deal with the special needs of the handicapped students, Viner said.

"Since the philosophy of mainstreaming is to place students in the least restrictive environment where their needs can be best served, if we can provide these services, then handicapped children can stay in their own homes and neighborhoods," she said.

About 10 percent of the Glenns Ferry school population of 600 students have some types of physical, mental, or emotional problems. About eight percent of those have moderate disabilities and two percent are severely handicapped, Viner said.

Many of the handicapped have good mental abilities, but need to be in an environment where they can get help. The more training we can get, the better prepared we can be to help them, she said.

Four of the special education classes will be taught at Boise State and in Caldwell beginning in January.

At BSU Human Growth and Development will be taught by Holly Bostick, a teacher at Lincoln School, the Boise School District special education facility, Tuesdays Jan. 14-April 27 from 7-10 p.m. Behavior Principles will be taught by Michael Day, a behavioral psychologist for Boise Group Homes, an intermediate care facility, Thursdays Jan. 14-April 29.

Both classes will be conducted from 7-10 p.m. in room 109 of the BSU Education Building. Registration will be at 5 p.m. on the opening day of each class, also in Education 109.

In Caldwell Marilyn Palmer will teach Behavior Principles beginning Jan. 12, and Barbara Conrad will teach Leisure Programming beginning Jan. 14. Both instructors are from the Nampa office of the Adult/Child Care Development Center of the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare.

The classes will meet at Jefferson Junior High School, South 10th Ave., rooms 214 and 215. Both will be taught weekly from 7-10 p.m. through April, and registration will be conducted at 5 p.m. on the opening night of each class.

For further information or pre-registration for the classes, contact Charles Collins, BSU Teacher Education Department, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

English professor publishes poetry

A volume of selected poetry written during the past decade by Norman Weinstein, BSU English Department instructor, will be published by Station Hill Press, N.Y. in January.


The book will be on sale at The Book Shop, Boise, for $5.95.

The poems have received accolades from such critics as National Book Award winner Clayton Eshleman and avant garde filmmaker Stan Brakhage.

Negroes is the first state of the medieval art of alchemy - beginning in darkness and chaos. Weinstein uses the title to refer to psychologist Carl Jung's interpretation of alchemy as a psychological and spiritual discipline, he said.

This year, Weinstein was writer-in-residence at the Boise Senior Citizen Center, where he taught creative writing as a tool for self-exploration in a project funded by the Boise Council on Aging and the Idaho Commission for the Arts.

The book will be printed at BSU this month. This fall he directed a videotaped series of poetry readings at BSU.

He received his bachelor's degree in English from Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, N.Y. and his master's degree in Education from the State University of New York at New Paltz.

Weinstein has taught poetry at a number of U.S. colleges and universities, and was poet-in-residence for the West Virginia Poetry-in-the-Schools program.
Bulls and Bears

Stock Market comes alive in new game

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Idaho high school students will make and lose hundreds of thousands of dollars by playing the stock market this spring. Their earnings and losses will only be on paper, but according to Dr. Gerald Draayer, director of the Idaho Center for Economic Education at BSU, the result is a sure-fire way to liven what might be an otherwise routine economics or business math class.

The Stock Market Game, which will be played in many Idaho high school classrooms beginning in February, was originally developed at Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

It was observed there in 1976 by Dr. William Bennett, professor of economics and director of the Center for Economic Education at Buffalo State College, N.Y., who returned home to promote its use on this side of the border. Since then, thousands of U.S. high school students have played the game, aided by their teachers, schools, local newspapers, business people and market experts.

According to Bennett, the game is a motivation device for teaching students to:

- Read the financial pages of newspapers.
- Relate interest rates, and stock and bond prices to current economic events such as inflation, trade, and employment.
- Analyze financial statements, sources and uses of capital, and forms of business organization, and recognize the U.S. stock market as an example of supply, demand, and competition.
- Understand economic factors

The game is produced by the Securities Industry Association, the New York Stock Exchange, and the American Stock Exchange.

As the game expanded, a uniform players' manual and rules, standard punch cards, a common computer program, and a ten-week period were set up to conduct the game made it a truly national game, Draayer said.

Computerized portfolio management

The game, a computer portfolio management simulation, is played by teams of 4-5 students who use actual market data. The object of the game is for the teams to take an initial $100,000 on paper, invest it in the market, and try to make as much "money" as possible during a 10-week period.

Teams may "buy" and "sell" stocks, "borrow" on margin at current margin and interest rates, and "trade" any common stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

On days when students wish to trade, they must submit their orders to their faculty advisor who will mail all of the orders for that week to Dr. Clair Bowman, manager of user services at the BSU Center for Data Processing, who will supervise processing of the computerized game statistics.

Closing market prices for each week recorded on magnetic tape will be mailed to the center, where computer operators will compare them to the previous tape and prepare weekly printouts for each team showing their current portfolio and a listing of their transactions for that week.

At the end of the game, regional awards will be presented to the winning Idaho teams.

Underlying economic factors

"Our first goal is to teach economics and to help students understand that underlying factors in the economy cause the stock market to gyrate," Draayer said.

The intent is to show students how to look at newspapers and annual reports, and to find daily market changes, he said.

"As students learn about the mechanics of the stock market, they will become less intimidated with news reports and the mystique that sometimes surrounds the market," he said.

The game has been highly successful in other states, according to Draayer. In Idaho, it is sponsored by the ICEE and the Securities Industry Association.

James Steele, vice president for Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner and Smith, Boise, is the project consultant.

Game plan

According to the game manual players should learn to follow the necessary steps for the purchase and sale of stock. To do this well, they need to not only be able to read newspaper listings of stock prices, but be able to identify such measures of a business firm's success as earnings, equity, dividends and growth.

In addition they should learn to execute short sales, covers and margin purchases, compute brokerage fees and interest charges, and recognize and explain the various forms of business organization.

Other skills to be learned from the game are the ability to discover the sources of funds available to a business and how to play The Stock Market Game to investors in the stock market have different goals such as high dividend yield, capital gain or safety. Because of the limited time frame, the game emphasizes short term aspects of stock buying. Players should realize that other strategies may be employed to seek such goals as safety or long-term growth.

Teachers taught

One-day conferences to teach stock market investing and how to play The Stock Market Game to Idaho teachers will be conducted by the ICEE and the Idaho Department of Education Jan. 20 in Nampa at the Karcher Mall Thoroughbred Lounge, Jan. 21 in the BSU Student Union Building, Boise, Feb. 3 in Lewiston at the Meriwether Lewis Hall at Lewis and Clark State College.

Feb. 4 in Coeur d'Alene at the North Shore Lodge, Feb. 9 in Twin Falls at the Best Western Littletree Inn, Feb. 10 in Pocatello in the ISU Student Union Building, and Feb. 11 in Idaho Falls at the Westbank.

All Idaho educators are invited to attend the conferences, which are sponsored by ICEE and the Idaho Department of Education. Registration for each of the sessions opens at 8:30 a.m.

Dr. Allen Felix, educational director for the New York Stock Exchange, will lead market discussion at the meetings in Nampa and Boise, and at all of the conferences, area financial experts will discuss investing and answer questions about the stock market.
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.

Name
Address
City, State, Zip
Year Graduated
Major
News Item

December, 1981