Ed Board outlines plan to centralize public television

Solutions to the complex financial and political problems that have surrounded the state's public television system could be worked out by the end of this month by the Idaho Commission on Public Broadcasting and the State Board of Education. During the session just completed, the legislature told the State Board of Education, license-holder for the system, that the state's three stations, KAID in Boise, KUID in Moscow, and KISU in Pocatello, must be placed under centralized management, but retain facilities for local production. Currently each station has an independent manager and professional staff. After cutting nearly all the funds for the system this year, the legislature appropriated $680,000 for fiscal 1983, enough to maintain a trimmed centralized system but not enough to maintain all three stations as they now exist.

The legislature left the fine-tuning of the pared system to the State Board, which agreed at its April meeting that there should be a central manager hired to make programming and budgetary decisions for the three stations. Details of how many employees will be at each station and how the budget will be divided will be ironed out at meetings of the Idaho Commission on Public Broadcasting and the State Board of Education later this month.

The plan now under consideration assumes that the centralized station will be KAID in Boise because of its central location and because it can simultaneously broadcast to Moscow and Pocatello. The staff at KAID therefore will be the largest because it will include employees who work for the statewide system.

The State Board agreed to several other recommendations from the Idaho Commission on Public Broadcasting.

- The fiscal 1983 appropriation of $680,000 will be used only for instructional broadcasts and the personnel required to air them. Private donations from "friends" groups must pay for evening programs.
- Stations could continue to produce local-oriented programs using contributions from "friends.
- Funds donated from "friends" groups will be retained by the station that raised them and used only to benefit the local community.
- The latter point favors KAID in Boise, which historically has raised more private funds than the other stations. The recent "Festival" campaign in March

Current use continues move to equity; divides '83 budget

Boise State University and the University of Idaho received larger slices of the state's budget pie following State Board of Education action in Moscow earlier in April.

The shift was approved as part of the Board's distribution of $89.7 million to the state's higher education system, and came as a result of a study which compared costs at the three universities.

That "equity study" compared the 1980-81 costs of academic programs that were common among the schools, such as English, math, biology, etc. The study, which included costs of administrative support and physical plant operations, revealed that Idaho State University's comparable programs were funded about $957,000 more than the statewide average. Boise State, on the other hand, was $510,000 under the average.

Those numbers led to a point that BSU president John Barnes and John Keiser have made for years... that BSU serves its students (49 percent of the state's total) with a disproportionate share (27 percent) of the budget.

Steve Keto, the Board's chief fiscal officer, said the equity analysis is based on the assumption that there should be comparable funding for comparable students in comparable programs, regardless of where those programs are located. He emphasized that the analysis does not assess adequacy of funding, but instead attempts to make certain that any funds available are fairly distributed.

The State Board and its staff, however, decided that to reach "full equity" in one year by reallocating $957,000 from ISU's budget would be too severe a shock to the school, and passed a 40 percent equity figure which moved $483,000 from ISU's budget into Boise State's ($204,000) and Idaho's ($179,000).

BSU begins Jordan endowment drive

Boise State University has launched a campaign to raise funds for an endowment to honor former U.S. Senator Len B. Jordan.

About 1,000 brochures and letters were mailed this month to supporters of Jordan, said Jim Faucher, BSU's Director of Development. Jordan, who lives in Boise, represented Idaho in the U.S. Senate between 1962-73 and headed the Commerce Committee.

He and his wife Grace were given the BSU President's Award for Western Life and Letters last October for their contributions to life and literature in the West.

Money raised for the Len B. Jordan Endowment for Economic Studies will be invested, with the interest used to fund lectures, scholarships and eventually an endowed chair in economics.

The endowment is being started to honor the

May reunion near for BJC students

Classes from the St. Margaret's Hall era will be back on campus for a reunion during BJC's commencement weekend May 15-16.

There were about 256 graduates from that decade, and so far response has been good from those that can be contacted, reported BJC alumni director Dyke Nally.

About 100 people are expected to attend the reunion, with registrations already received from California, Washington and Idaho.

Reunion guests can register in the Student Union lobby beginning at 2 p.m. that Saturday. A campus tour will start at 3 p.m., followed by a tour of the city for those interested.

At 6:30 p.m. a social hour for the former BJC students will be held at the Red Lion Downtown. Music will be followed by a dinner and dance, with music from the 1930's.

The reunion group will be recognized at the BSU Commencement ceremonies which will begin at 2 p.m. on Sunday in the BSU Pavilion. A reception will follow in the SUB Ballroom.

Nally said all former students from the 1930's are invited to attend, whether they graduated or not. Persons who attended BJC during those years and want to attend the reunion can contact the BSU Alumni Office at 385-1959 for more information.

(Continued on page 17)
Pre-historic artifacts dry out after a March flood filled the basement of the storage house where they were kept with over five feet of water. Identification labels were lost from the artifacts, many of which were collected at sites near Glenns Ferry and the Clearwater River near Lewiston.

Archeologists 'dig' artifacts in wet basement

Boise State's archeologists found themselves using buckets rather than shovels to retrieve artifacts when they discovered on March 22 that the basement of their storage house on Vermont Street had filled with over five feet of water.

The flood covered thousands of prehistoric artifacts collected from sites across the state. Included were scrapers, arrowheads and other stone tools.

All of the relics were retrieved from the flood, but many of them lost identification markings which indicated where they were found. That information is important to researchers trying to draw conclusions about the ancient civilizations who used the stone pieces, said Max Pavesic, BSU's chief archeologist and chairman of the sociology department.

"We have lost the meaning of many of these pieces. Without knowing where they were found and how they related to other objects, we really can't tell much about them," he explained.

Some of the artifacts dated back 7,000 years ago and were collected at sites ranging from Glenns Ferry to the Clearwater River near Lewiston. One private collection donated to BSU represented some of the most significant artifacts in southwest Idaho, Pavesic said.

The day after the flood most of the soaked artifacts were moved to a dry location in the Science Building, where the long process of sorting and reassembling the collections began.

The process will take months of painstaking labor, most of it done by volunteers, said Pavesic.

The flood was caused when a city sewer line backed up into the drain of a basement sink. It occurred over the weekend, and was discovered by an employee of the physical plant early that Monday morning. Pavesic said the flood was a graphic, but unfortunate, example of the need for better facilities at BSU.

Future Foundation
Continued from page 6

already extant programs in each of the topic areas of carrying capacity so that the possible efforts of a proposed decision - a car and power plant or a new industry - could be seen on water, air, energy, transportation, land use, tax base, and waste disposal. We are seeking outside Foundation funding for this. We believe this capability would encourage reasonable growth, increase citizen participation, and better inform decision makers. Finally, as the computerized business game is the basis of Business Week on our campus, we would hope a model based on the carrying capacity could be used to help such gatherings as Boys State and Girls State experiences in both how to get elected as well as what to do after you're in office. Without these kinds of activities, those of us who agree with John Feny that "Boise is something of a paradise" will be responsible for precluding a substantive change for the worse.

BSU raises financial aid standards

Starting next fall Boise State University will raise the academic standards that students must maintain to receive financial aid.

The reason for the change is that funding for federal assistance programs such as basic grants, work-study, and student loans is decreasing at the same time that demand for the money is increasing, according to Richard Rapp, director of BSU's Office of Career and Financial Services.

To assure that the most deserving students receive aid, Rapp said next fall students on academic probation, continued probation, or who are being reinstated after dismissal will not be eligible to receive financial aid.

Students at BSU are placed on probation if their grade average falls below a certain level, depending on the number of credits they take. A typical full-time student taking 15 credits, for example, who does not maintain a 1.67 (C-) average will be placed on probation. Students on probation must earn a 2.0 (C) average the next semester or they can be dismissed from the university.

Currently BSU follows federal standards for granting aid. Those guidelines, said Rapp, are not specific and could cause students to be "making progress" toward a degree.

"In the past we have cut off aid after the second semester of probation, but now we have to tighten those standards because there is not enough money to go around," Rapp explained.

"We could go on a first-come, first-served basis, we could give each student less, or we could raise our academic standards. We feel using grades is the most fair and defensible method of allocating the money," Rapp added.

There are 137 students now enrolled at BSU who are on probation and receive financial aid. While that is a small percentage of the 3,500 who receive aid, the dollars those students were given totals about $200,000. Over half of that, $121,000 was in low interest loans.

Eighty-three percent of those students on probation were freshmen, according to Patricia Nee, assistant director of Career and Financial Services.
Funds money to complete arts center

The board of directors of Fundy, Inc. has voted to contribute the proceeds of the Fundy R2 auction to purchase acoustical theatre curtains, lighting, rigging and landscaping which will, for all practical purposes, fully equip the Morrison Center and enable it to open in the fall of 1983, announced Wanek Stein, Fundy 1982 president. Fundy R2 will be held the night of May 21, at the Red Lion Riverside, Stein said.

The goal for Fundy R2 has been set at $500,000, he said. Stein said that Fundy, established in 1967, has traditionally endeavored to raise substantial capital funding for worthwhile community projects.

Total cost of the Morrison Center is nearly $16 million. The State of Idaho provided $5.25 million for the facility on the Boise State University campus and $10 million has been contributed by private, non public donors in the community. The 1982 Fundy contribution is expected virtually to complete the required funding. Stein said Fundy has contributed more than $1.2 million to charitable and community capital improvement projects in Boise since 1967.

Resource fair here April 28

Alcohol and drug abuse treatment are two topics that will be explained in booths at Boise State University's Management Resources Fair April 28 from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the BSU Gymnasium.

Approximately 30 exhihitors will participate in the fair, which features an employment of management resources from office computer systems to comprehensive health plans for employees.

As an additional part of the fair, BSU Career and Financial Services will sponsor Dr. James Read, head of the St. Alphonsus Hospital Wellness Program, in a talk on health maintenance in the BSU Student Union Building Big Four Room at 9:30 a.m. A panel discussion on worker productivity will follow at 11 a.m., and at 1 p.m. a discussion of how to deal with angry, upset people will be conducted by Dr. Martin Guy-Sedendfeld, a Boise psychologist. The fair is sponsored by the Treasure Valley and BSU student chapters of the American Society of Personnel Administration. The fair is free to the public. Additional information is available from James Doss at 385-1127.

%Emmylou Harris

Emmylou Harris Concert Set

Country western singing star Emmylou Harris will perform at Boise State Friday, April 23, at 8 p.m. in the BSU Gym. Tickets for her show will be on sale at Budget Tapes and Records, Music Works, DJ's City of Sound, Ely's Records and the BSU Student Union information desk.

Advance prices are $9 for general admission and $8 for students. Cost of admission at the door will be $10. Harris has garnered several country music awards, including the 1980 Country Music Association award for best female vocalist and a 1979 Grammy for best country performance.

Her latest LP "Cimarron" features such perennials as "Tennessee Waltz" and the "Last Cheater's Waltz," "The Price You Pay," and "Rose of Cimarron."

Among her other LP recordings are the "Grammy" winning "Blue Kentucky Girl," "Profile," "Roses in the Snow," "Lights of the Stable," and "Evangeline."

BU sponsors Ground Zero

On April 22, Boise State University will join 245 other colleges and universities across the country in conducting a Ground Zero Day conviction on the nuclear arms race.

The conviction is part of national Ground Zero Week, sponsored by the Union of Concerned Scientists and United Campuses to Prevent Nuclear War. Activities will begin in the Student Union Building Ballroom at 9 a.m. with a slide show, and the keynote address by Bishop Sylvester Treinen, leader of the Catholic Churches of Idaho. The conviction will include a video tape presentation, panel discussions, and citizen group meetings.

%Emmylou Harris

NEW PARKING PRICES ANNOUNCED

Parking prices at BSU for 1982-83 have been announced.

Reserved spaces will cost $40, general decal and decals for the handicapped, $7.50.

A $2 discount for parking decals will be given to those students enrolled in programs which have passed an alcohol emissions test.

Reserved spaces will be renewed April 19-Aug. 6 and those not renewed will go on sale Aug. 26.

Handicapped persons may purchase their spaces Aug. 16-20, and general decals will go on sale June 1.

Reserved space holders will not be allowed to park in general areas unless they add purchase a $5 parking decal and BSU personnel and students may not park in reserved areas.

Fines will be $20 for improper placement of decal and parking in a non-designated space. $6 for parking in motorcycle, yellow, loading, fire, handicap, visitor, and no parking areas, and $7.50 for parking in a space reserved for students with a valid decal.

BOISE STATE PIANIST WINS

Concert pianist, BSU senior piano performance major, is the winner of a $1,000 Idaho Federation of Music Clubs Scholarship Fundsy money will sponsor Dr. James Read, head of the St. Alphonsus Hospital Wellness Program, April 19-20, with a slide show, and the keynote speaker will join Dr. Seidenfeld, a Boise psychologist.

Concert pianist will conduct a Ground Zero Day convocation on the nuclear arms race.

GEOLOGIST TO SPEAK

The interpretation of hydrocarbon "shocks" in oil and gas exploration will be the subject of a guest lecturer by exploration geologist Tom Schowalter.

Schowalter, an American Association of Petroleum Geologists Distinguished Lecturer, will discuss techniques to be used in determining whether hydrocarbon traces actually indicate the presence of oil or gas. The public is invited to attend the lecture without charge.

Additional information is available from Dr. Spencer Wood at 385-3029.

SEX ABUSE CONFERENCE

The Idaho School of Professional and Family Therapy is planning an upcoming conference on sexual abuse of children April 22-24.

The conference, to be held in the BSU Student Union Building Big Four Room, will feature workshops on the victims of sex abuse, offenders, the criminal justice system and prevention. The conference runs from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. both days, and is designed to create an awareness of sexual abuse problems in Idaho, as well as provide alternative strategies for its treatment.

There is no charge for attending the conference. Those attending the conference must pay an $8 conference fee to one BSU Continuing Education unit for $6. For further and additional information, call Jean Forester-Thompson at 385-3233.

APRIL 25 CONCERT

Music from Rimsky-Korsakov's "Flight of the Bumble Bee," "English Dance" by Malcolm Arnold, and Grieg's "Peer Gynt Suite" will fill the Boise State Music Hall at 8 p.m., April 25.

The BSU Concert Band, directed for the concert by Instructor of Music and former BSU Concert Band Director, will perform the concert, which will begin at 8:15 p.m. General admission is $2, with students admitted for $1, and senior citizens for $1. The concert is free to BSU personnel and students.

Highlighting the concert program will be a pre-concert performance of the Keyboard Percussion Ensemble of an arrangement of Massenet's "Medita­tion on Bells" for four hands.寐

FASHION SHOW

The BSU Faculty Wives and Women organization has planned a spring luncheon and fashion show, April 24, at noon in the BSU Student Union Building Ballroom.

Tickets for the luncheon are $5.50, and proceeds will go toward scholarships for BSU students. A 6 p.m. concert for the evening will include works of art by Dr. Louis Peck, chairman of the BSU Art Department, and BSU ceramic artist John Tashahara.

Reserved to the luncheon and fashion show may be made by Jospehnching Pearl Singh, 345-4050, or Anna Man­ship, 363-9433.

BOOZE ON HERBICIDE EXPOSURE DONATED

The Boise State University Veterans Affairs Office has donated The Vietnam War Book. A Self Help Guide to Herbicide Exposure to the BSU Library.

The book was written by Clark Smith and Don Walker, co-chairman of The Agent Orange Vete­ran's Advisory Committee, in response to the news of Vietnam veterans exposed to toxic herbicide.

The book brings together Vietnam maps and records of herbicide spray efforts so veterans can determine proof of exposure. In addition to providing information to veterans, the her­bicide map dose can be used as resource for individuals and organizations interested in environmental protest.

If you have any questions or comments, contact Terri O. Velasquez at 385-2688, or KARENAN MCADAMS (385-1828) for the BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S GUILD PRESIDENTIAL SCHOLARSHIP

A scholarship in the name of Dr. Richard Stoman of the BSU Communication Department, and Mari­gie Burtenshaw, has been established. It is open to the President's Scholar Program sponsored by the President's Scholarship Program, and the President and Commission of Presidents Scholarship.

Boaton will graduate next month from Borah High School.
Children and Mental Health

Children and Mental Health is a one-day workshop on how to find and assess mental health problems of pre-school and school-age children. It is scheduled Monday, May 3, at the Anderson Center, 101 West Bernard, Boise, with registration at 8:30 a.m.
The workshop for school, pediatric, community, and mental health nurses and other health professionals who are frequently in contact with children is sponsored by the Boise State University Continuing Nursing Education Project. Cooperating agencies are St. Alphonsus and St. Luke’s Regional medical center, Caldwell Memorial Hospital, and Mercy Medical Center, Nampa. Among the topics to be discussed are communicating with children, identifying health benefits in their family, and illness and family stressors which may lead to mental health problems in children.

Leading the discussions will be psychiatrist Carole Kennedy, Ingrid Bruggemann, and June Pannier, associate professor from the BSU Nursing Department, and Ethel Farnsworth, BSU Learning Center home economist.

Those wishing to pre-register for the workshop should send a $20 or $5 for students, payable to BSU Account 4317-4254 to Ingrid Lindquist, BSU Learning Center.

KROUT PERFORMS MOZART
Karen Kroft, BSU faculty violist and concertmaster for the Boise Mormon Orchestra, will perform with the Boise Master Chorale for the concert. Kroft will join with the Boise Master Chorale for the concert on Thursday, May 2, at 8 p.m. at St. John’s Cathedral.

Named to the cast are organists Paul Jenkins, of the Boise Philharmonic, and Glen Fairbourn, general manager of administrative services, according to Dr. Charles Kerr, manager of administrative services.

“Everyone benefits from this program,” Kerr said.

Gen Fairbourn, Ore-Ida general manager of administrative services, said the internship program has three benefits. It gives administrative systems a good source of contract programmers, it gives students a chance to earn computer programming help, and Fairbourn said, “We have a constant need for programmers under an internship program, according to Dr. Charles Kerr, manager of administrative services.

The box office for the production will open April 26, and reservations may be made by calling 385-1462 between 3-6 p.m. weekdays. Early reservations are advised as Sub Theatre seating is limited.

General admission to Cat on a Hot Tin Roof is $3.50. Tickets for BSU personnel and students with activity cards and senior citizens are $1.50.

SUB remodels; open evenings

Renovation of the university Student Union Building snack bar this summer will make it possible for the area to remain open in the evenings beginning next fall. According to assistant SLB director Mike Henthorne, the $250,000 project will include a new entrance, service area, ceiling, carpet and chairs, as well as a lighted stage area for performers and an expanded bakery.

The project will be paid for from student housing and student union reserve funds, and should be completed in time for fall semester, Henthorne said.

The new snack bar design will make it possible to close off the area from the food service area so that it can remain open in the evenings, Henthorne said.

The remodeling project has been designed by Architects, Inc., Boise, and food service planner Harold "Skip" Van Brundi, a BSU alumnus.

During summer school this year, a temporary snack bar will be located on the second floor of the SUB in the Nez Perce Room, Henthorne said.

"Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" set for May run

Tennessee Williams' turbulent drama Cat on a Hot Tin Roof will be staged by the BSU Theatre Arts Department April 29-May 1 and May 3-8 at 8:15 p.m. in the Subal Theatre.

The Pulitzer Prize-winning play about the innermost secrets of a marriage first ran in 1957 for 87 weeks on Broadway starring Barbara Bel Geddes, Ben Gazzara, Burl Ives and Jack Lord.

The motion picture version starred Elizabeth Taylor as Maggie the Cat, a frustrated young wife desperately trying to communicate with her alcoholic husband, played by Paul Newman, who also reappeared in the film as the southern patriarch "Big Daddy.

Stephen B. Buss is directing the BSU production, which will star Kathy Waugh as Maggie, Bruce Kepford as Brick, and Dr. Allen Fletcher as Big Daddy.

The box office for the production will open April 26, and reservations may be made by calling 385-1462 between 3-6 p.m. weekdays. Early reservations are advised as Sub Theatre seating is limited.

General admission to Cat on a Hot Tin Roof is $3.50. Tickets for BSU personnel and students with activity cards and senior citizens are $1.50.

Children's play reaches 5,000

A Boise State Children's Theatre production will have reached over 5,000 Treasure Valley youngsters by its final curtain time May 6.

The show, Computer Daze, written by BSU Children's Theatre director John Irwin, has been staged before the youthful audiences Tuesday and Thursday mornings since March 9.

Irwin, BSU dance instructor Barbara Hoyland, prop designer Alex Haskell have combined their skills to produce the show, which portrays an American family's frustrations with computers and television.

Performers also include Lisa Tremayne, Richard Shields, Don Brokaw, Sharon Swanson, Tamra Adams and Steve Billings.

Dancers in the show are Judy Walser, Pam Barlow, Andy Epperson, Julie Hoyle, Mark Johnstone, Wendy Lai, Violet Lynch, Sheila Ouellette, Sandra Thompson, and Shelly Werner.

The Theatre Arts Department has presented the Children's Theatre productions to area public schools for the past 10 years.

Prior Registration for workshop should be sent to $20, or $5 for students, payable to BSU Account 4317-4254 to Ingrid Lindquist, BSU Learning Center.

DRAMA IN ASHLAND WORKSHOP

PLANNED BY BOISE STATE JULY 19-24

"Drama in Ashland," a well-accepted program of dramatic literature and performance will be conducted July 19-24 by the Boise State English Department and Center for Continuing Education.

Participants will travel to the Oregon Shakespeare Festival at Ashland July 19-24 to study and attend seven productions. Shakespeare's Henry V, Ibsen's Ghost Sonata, Strindberg's Miss Julie, and Ibsen's Pillars of Society will be included.

Dr. Helen Lojek of the BSU English Department will lead the study group.

For registration or further information, contact Linda Oen, 385-1246.

For registration or further information, contact Linda Oen, 385-1246.

Among the topics to be discussed are communication skills, and the contemporary theatre and dance.

Dr. Helen Lojek of the BSU English Department will lead the study group.

The tour fees is $15 for locals to the plays, as well as backstage tours, a double room and morning breakfast. Students will travel to and from Boise State University College in Ashland, and transportation fees. Cost for two undergraduates, under $15 for attending the course will be $55, and grading will be on a pass/fail basis.

Included in the tour cost, but car and van pools from BSU will be available or may be registered for the group in Ashland. For further information about the Drama in Ashland workshop, contact Linda Oen, 385-1246.

MCROCOMPUTER WORKSHOP

A summer microcomputer workshop for elementary school students grades 3-6 will be conducted by the Department of Teacher Education.

The workshop will be conducted on the campus of BSU during the summer.* The workshop is scheduled June 4-18 to June 25.

The workshop will be conducted by the BSU Education Building, room 400. Students will be pre-scheduled between 9-3:15 a.m. and the second from 3:15-6 p.m.

Workshop cost is $150. For registration or further information, contact Linda Oen, 385-1246.

Microcomputer Workshop
Canada gives $6,000 grant

Boise State University has been awarded a $6,000 grant from the Canadian government to plan a Canadian Consulate in Seattle, said the Canadian government to the Boise State University Foundation, Inc., during the month of March, 1982.

For further information concerning contributions to BSU or the BSU Foundation, please call the Development Office at 389-2573.

FRANK CHURCH Ckar of Public Affairs

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SRC Scholarship

Student wins scholarship

Boise State Construction Management student Leilane Dille, Burley, is one of only 44 students across the United States to receive a scholarship from the Canadian government and the BSU administration.

The grant was awarded by Dr. Norman London from the Canadian Embassy in Washington D.C. with strong support from Helen Grisel, counselor in charge of academic affairs in the Canadian Consulate in Seattle, Washington, Marshall said.

Student scholarships

The scholarship was awarded and students across the country preparing for careers in the construction industry.

BSU donations keep coming

Listed below are the names of all individuals, companies, and/or organizations who have made donations to Boise State University or the Boise State University Foundation, Inc., during the month of March, 1982.

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Idaho Respiratory Stanford Program

Mr. & Mrs. William Owen, Boise
Mervyn Fordbo, Boise
Riley's, Boise

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth M. Kline, Boise

MORRISON CENTER

Arthur Anderson & Co., Boise

The Bon, Boise

County Club Commerce, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. William M. Dab, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. William J. Ewing, Boise
Financial Security, Boise

Mr. & Mrs. Robert J. Ewbank, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. Alfred H. Higgin, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. W.F. Allen, Boise

Mr. & Mrs. Robert K. Pedersen, Boise
Gertrude B. McCaff, Dr.
Mr. & Mrs. Gustav C. Rosenheim, Boise
Richard B. Smith, Boise

SCHOLARSHIPS TO INDIVIDUAL STUDENTS

Asha Da Silva Campos, Delta, Utah, Boise
Elva M. & D. C. Larson Foundation Scholarship, Weiser
John Unidos Scholarship Fund, Boise
Miss idaho Pagnall Scholarship, Boise
Kington-Phelan, PTA, Pinehurst
Mandan Primary School, Mandan
Mountain Home Baraboo Association, Mountain Home
Ruth A. McKnight, Boise
Miss Oregon Pageant of Seaside, Seaside
Treasure Valley Purchasing Management Association, Boise
Zorba Club of Boise, Boise

SCHOLARSHIPS AND LOANS

University Club Alumni Scholarship Fund

BSU Alumni Association

Construction Management Scholarship

Norton & Associates, Boise

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

Kathleen Good Memorial Scholarship Fund

Boise State Bank, Arco
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer T. Neuber, Arco

Bertha T. Schuster Memorial Scholarship

Mary Jane Barker & Daley Family, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. Eugene Charlie, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. Robert H. Coppie, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. Jane Giffin, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. Henry G. Harris, Boise
Edward K. Kennebi, Boise
Mrs. Adelacte Mcleod, Boise
Mr. & Mrs. Patrick Osborne, Boise
Carmel B. Power, Boise

OTHER GIFTS

Boise State School's Vocational-Technical Education has received three gifts from private donors. The first, a $102,000 grant to the Idaho Department of Education from the following companies:

W. Bannock, Boise. There is no limit to the number of gifts that can be made to the school's scholarships and loans program.

For more information about the Boise State Foundation and Development Office, call 3277.

3277.

Both meetings will feature discussion of the legal, accounting, investment, insurance, and charitable giving aspects of finance.

The purpose of the event is to invite interested persons an opportunity to hear what economic experts have to say about financial planning for the present and future.

Estate planning begins April 27

A financial and estate planning seminar sponsored by the Boise State Foundation and Development Office will be conducted on April 27 and again April 29.

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**The Boise State Foundation**

John H. Keiser, President
Boise State University

**PERSPECTIVE**

Socratic method, 6 page essays a week throughout a term and producing a carrying capacity study for the Chamber. A four-page summary of a trust or foundation composed of Boise opinion leaders, including representatives of the environment, built environment, and community, was established at a meeting of October 9, 1981. Some forty-five trustees, with leadership positions in the community, were approved, and the reports themselves will be discussed with the Trustees, changed or disseminated. Whether or not the Oxford tutorial system is a more effective means of teaching than the "contin­ental" class/lecture system employed by most universities in the United States is highly debatable; that the student will probably write more, speak more, in general participate to a greater degree in the former is certainly arguable.

"We are at the threshold. What we do right now can determine whether living Paradise is going to be available for future generations. . . Indeed, this temporary lull is precisely the time to push for the completion of a carrying capacity study, for greater understand­ ing of our problems, and for a cooperative effort between the private and public sector to aid the州 of Idaho in solving its most pressing problems. If government is being put back in the hands of the people, the people had better be prepared and educated to handle it, for the problems are unprecedented. . ."

"We are entering an era when we will have to raise taxes and cut spending—or provide even fewer basic services than many considered minimal years ago, when growth was not occurring. Indeed, this temporary lull is precisely the time to push for the completion of a carrying capacity study, for greater understand­ ing of our problems, and for a cooperative effort between the private and public sector to aid the州 of Idaho in solving its most pressing problems. If government is being put back in the hands of the people, the people had better be prepared and educated to handle it, for the problems are unprecedented. . ."

I can report that the Technical Assessment Committees on Water Supply, Quality and on Air Quality made up of planners from government agencies, and air quality, transportation, public finance, and land use—/with waste disposal as an additional topic and other topics. It would estimate the resulting margins for population growth and inform the potential choices in managing that growth.

It is not in itself a decision making process or the group that undertakes it a substitute for any other government agency.

"John Fery's speech, consultants produced two unacceptable plans for producing a carrying capacity study for the Chamber. A four-page summary of their work entitled "Carrying Capacity and Greater Boise" was presented and adopted early in 1980. A key suggestion was that "the Chamber should establish a trust or foundation composed of Boise opinion leaders, including representatives of the environment, built environment, and community, to study the carrying capacity of the Boise area, to serve as custodian or disseminator of the carrying capacity information on an ongoing basis." In December 1980 a consultant was asked to make a proposal for doing the study, but the costs were prohibitive.

After further work by a committee of the Chamber, however, the Boise Future Foundation, Inc. was established at a meeting of October 9, 1981. Some forty-five trustees, with leadership positions in the community, were approved, articles of incorporation and by-laws were adopted, and officers were elected. Since that time, the Executive Committee has met from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. on the second Monday of each month in the President's Conference Room at Boise State University. The Committee consists of John H. Keiser, Chairman, John Fery, Vice-Chairman, Dale Blickestaff, Secretary-Treasurer; Walter Minnick, Gary Stocker, James Katsuyama, Thomas P. Mendenhall, and Dr. Maurice Burk. The Committee has employed one staff member, Richard Mabbutt, who is headquartered at the Urban Research Center at B.S.U. and in charge of coordinating the study.

Since John Fery gave his speech, the economy has suffered a dramatic slowdown and runway growth in the Boise area is not an immediate problem. This has led some to conclude the need for a carrying capacity study is less pressing. They are wrong. There will not be less severe if such a study, widely debated and regularly revised, had been available before the rapid growth years of the 1970's. If a reasonable multiplier is placed on the published expansion plans of Hewlett-Packard and Morrison-Knudsen, a population growth of approximately 50,000 from those two relatively reliable sources alone, can be expected in approximately ten years. This is shifting more of the burden of government away from Washington at a time when the local infrastructure (bridges, roads, seawage, transit, education, policy and fire protection) is decaying, when states and cities to borrow is declining, and when state and local revenues are shrinking. Local government is facing multiplying responsibilities with declining resources, and informed decisions will become increasingly important.

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BSU's two newest additions are profiting from the return of spring. The Pavilion will be open for May 16 Commencement exercises, and to meet that goal, contractors are now finishing Pavilion seating, beginning work on the surface for the running track and flooring for the recreation gym. Excavation work at the Morrison Center site is complete, and re-bar, welding and concrete work on the superstructure will continue through the summer.
The Ada Hatch years

Enthusiasm and commitment

By Martha Paterson

In these days of complex contract negotiations, Ada Hatch's first teaching contract with Boise junior College in 1932 was simple and pragmatic, especially considering the wages offered during the Depression.

"During my first year at BJC I lived on the second floor of St. Margaret's Hall," Hatch said. "My contract included board and room and laundry."

This was the beginning of Hatch's 45 year tenure at BJC. Though she only lived at St. Margaret's for a year — she married in 1933 — most of her time was spent working at the college.

"Initially Bishop Barnwell planned an all girls college, but boys from Boise High School took around petitions to ensure BJC would be co-ed," Hatch said.

Both faculty and students were intensely enthusiastic, Hatch noted. "We worked all the time reading and correcting our own papers, giving special attention to students who weren't particularly well equipped for college."

One of the things Hatch liked best was developing her own teaching systems. In her literature classes she had students write their opinions of essays, poems and plays on scraps of paper. In discussing the different student opinions, Hatch developed a deep appreciation for the diversity in student thought.

"We had eight good, happy years at St. Margaret's Hall with few problems between faculty and students, although some of our first complaints came from students objecting to teachers smoking in the classroom. But we were more solidly set than later faculties — BJC was home and we were proud of it," Hatch remembered.

Hatch reminisced about Barnwell, saying he was an excellent administrator. "He lived next door to the college, but boys from Boise High School took around problems between faculty and students. In 1940 she spent three months in England and Europe.

"My European trip helped expand and broaden my methods of teaching. I spent time at Oxford and saw Shakespeare done at the Old Vic. Among my literary favorites have always been Tennyson, Wordsworth and Shakespeare."

Conan Mathews, dean while Eugene Chaffee served in World War II, chose Hatch to sit on the BJC Advisory Board, which was responsible for setting salaries and recruiting faculty. When Chaffee returned to BJC he made Hatch Chairman of the Advisory Board.

Patricia Pond Tovey ('50) and Dr. J.O. Tovey ('44) have returned to BJC after a career in the service. Jim retired as Chief of Surgery of the U.S. Public Health Hospital in San Francisco, and Pat as physican assistant from the San Francisco Sports Clinic.

Cindy Roberts (Word Process) is working in the Word Processing Dept. at St. Alophorus Regional Medical Center.

Adam Rita (P.E. '70) was named Operations Coordinator at the University of Hawaii.

Ruth W. Wilson (Liberal Arts, '54) is Librarian at Shattuck College in Cape May, N.J.

Iait A. Mohlcman (Pre-Law, '84) is owner and agent of the Gem Insurance Agency in Boise.

Terry M. Perry (MBA, '77) has been named director of customer services for Aeromedia Radio, Inc. at its headquarters in Annapolis, Maryland.

Joseph Brennan (Eng/Comm., '81) is serving as Editor of two Boise area monthly newspapers, the Kuna Enterprise and the Eagle Valley Free Press.

Evelyn Kiler (Bus. Admin., '72) is the executive secretary for the superintendent of schools in Lewiston. Her husband, Keith (Biology, '76), is Senior Conservation Officer for the Fish and Game Dept. in Lewiston.

Sherry Duncan Pappert (Soc. Studies, '74) is a dental assistant in Kodiak, Alaska.

Anna Millbrooke (History, '73) is the assistant corporate historian and archivist for United Technologies Corp.

Alice Myers Schenk (P.E., '81) is teaching elementary P.E. in Minnesotta County.

Jim L. Boyd was named Vice President of the Wright-Leasure Company's Industrial Properties Division.

Phyllis Huffman Alkire is a telephone systems analyst and former resident in Homestead, VA. She is continuing her education at some point in the near future.

Kregg Hanson (Bus. Admin.) has been appointed administrator for Mercy Medical Center.

Maxine Gross Johanson has just completed her degree at Gonzaga University.

May D. Bell was appointed Public Relations Director for Boise State University.

Jesseva Haefner was named Director of Special Education.

Paul W. Kantack, Paul W. Kantack, P.R.O. is missile testing for the Civil Service.

Frank E. Wentz, Frank E. Wentz has been appointed Chairman of the Board of Lewiston-Pullman Colleger.

Johnny D. Johnson Johnny D. Johnson is the Operations Director for New American Products of America.

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tor of the Gem Insurance Agency in Boise.

Adam Rita

It wasn't a time of women's rights," she said, "but the men were wonderful to us." Hatch was also Chairman of Humanities at BJC from 1947 to 1966, a job roughly equivalent to Dean of Arts and Sciences. Art, music, English, debate and foreign languages were her domain.

"We in the department worked together to determine curriculum. We had few problems with students — there was some plagiarism, and I remember one boy who refused to come to class while his parents were in Europe."

When Camille Power went to Portland, Hatch took over the Valleys for her, helping them organize entertainment and raise money for charitable organizations such as the Salvation Army.

Helping students is a continuing avocation for Hatch. For a number of years she has donated money to BSU to be used for English scholarships for upper division girls because "we found that often the first thing boys did was go out and buy a car."

In 1948 the BJC staff dedicated the BJC yearbook to Hatch, saying "Without taking a leave of absence, she has been an enthusiastic supporter in making the college a success since it was first established. She has contributed to the higher scholastic standards of the college as a teacher and dean of the English Department. By dedicating this annual to her, we show our appreciation for her interest and we know that she will continue to be as helpful to students of BJC in the future as she has been in the past."

Sixty people signed up for the Boise Alumni Association's annual winter trip to Hawaii. Included among the Boise tourists were Diane and Allen Dykman and Greg and Helen Brown.

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Jobs & Promotions

Frank E. Wentz is currently a chemist for IT T in Shelton, WA.

Johnny D. Johnson is currently working for the engineering division of Cnah Hill in San Francisco as a civil engineer.

Layton Griffin is using his training for the Civil Service at Point Mugu, CA.

Mark Alan Evans is Vice-Tech. 1X0 as the Operations Director for New American Products of America.

William Mathison (Business, '47) is CPA with Rigby & Don & Co. in Nampa. His wife, Darby Mathison, '81 is employed as a registered nurse at St. Luke's Regional Medical Center.

Billard Mickelson (Pol. Sci., '71) is a plant manager at Carlin's 1B-Best Mill in Twin Falls.

Dr. R. Miller Blau, Dr. R. Miller Blau, MD, (Pre-Law, '64) is in the worldwide overseas military sales manager for General Foods Corp. Frank Tunning, Frank Tunning has been promoted to permanent full colonel in the Air Force. He is a psychiatric consultant to the Surgeon General.

Patrick Cavanagh (Geology) is a charge of the melas exploration program for Mendan Land and Minera Co. in Billings, MT.

Sherry Duncan Pappert (Soc. Studies, '74) is a dental assistant in K{idak, Alaska.

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Alumni Association finds lost members

Boise State's search for lost alumni is beginning to pay off, according to Alumni Office director Dyke Nally.

Since the search began last year, over 500 alumni have been added to the alumni mailing list. Many of those were from the Boise Junior College era who have never been contacted by BSU before, he explained.

"The 50th anniversary has really stirred interest and pride in the school, especially among our alumni from BJC. People are calling and asking to be put on the mailing list," he said.

In addition, many alumni have responded to the 50th anniversary by sending pictures, yearbooks, catalogs, prom programs, newspaper clippings, and other memorabilia from the BJC days.

The Alumni Office plans to continue its search throughout the fall, with a large special edition that lists "lost alumni" planned later this year.

FOCUS readers who have names and addresses of their classmates can help in the "lost" alumni search by sending that information to the Alumni Office, Boise State University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, or phone 385-1959.

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**Guessing game**

It seems like standing in line has always been a part of student life, even back in the BJC days. Can you tell us:

1. What are these people standing in line for?
2. Who are they?
3. What was the year?

Send your responses to FOCUS, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.

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**Alumni notes**

The annual meeting and installation of new officers of the BSU Alumni Association is scheduled for Friday, May 14, at the Anderson Center, 101 West Bannock Street, Boise.

A wine and cheese tasting party will begin that evening at 6:45 p.m., with the business meeting commencing at 7:30 p.m. All alumni and friends of the University are invited.

There has been a great deal of inquiry about the possibility of a group health insurance plan through the Alumni Association for its members, according to alumni director Dyke Nally.

The Association presently has a group life insurance plan available to members and their families, and Nally said the Alumni Board of Directors will survey the Association members to see if there is enough interest in a health plan to warrant further consideration.

The survey will be mailed to the total membership in the early Fall of 1982.

Nominations to the 1982-1983 BSU Alumni Association Board of Directors will be accepted until Tuesday, May 4. As required by the By-Laws of the Association, "Nominations shall be made by any fifteen (15) members of the Association. Such nominations, if received by the Secretary in writing not less than ten (10) days before the annual meeting, are valid nominations and shall be placed on the ballots together with those of the Nominating Committee. No further nominations may be made. (Article VI, Section 3)

Boise State and the BSU Alumni Association will pay tribute to about 500 of the university's outstanding students at an Honors Day Reception Sunday, May 2, at 2 p.m. in the BSU Student Union Ballroom.

The public is invited to attend the reception. Students selected for the Honors Day recognition include those who will graduate from BSU cum laude this year, University Club scholars, and those nominated by their departments for their academic achievements.

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**OBITUARIES**

- John "Jack" Cummech, 66, of Boise, died March 23. He attended BJC and was a rate analyst for Idaho Power Co. for 27 years until retiring in 1977.
- Elizabeth "Betty" L. Dempsey, 41, of Meridian, died March 15. She graduated from BJC in 1976 with a degree in special education. She taught at Meridian Primary School.
- Duane Lee Statser, 21, of Caldwell, died March 19. He attended BJC for a year. He was employed by Chandler Lumber Co. for three years before his death.
- Patricia L. VanHoozen, 22, of Boise, died Lakeview, FL.
- Randy L. Grimmer, 24, died March 21 in Seattle. He attended BJC, later moving to Libby, MT to work as a logger.
- Theresa L. "Toni" Sprague, 27, of Caldwell, died March 11. He attended BJC. All of his brothers and sisters attended the school.
- Rhoda E. "Phyllis" Stephens, 72, of Boise, died March 12. She received a two-year certification from BJC in Early Childhood Education in 1972.
- Mike R. Ficks, 58, died March 10. He was a Boise resident.
- Thomas A. Johnson, 43, of Boise, died March 16.
- Richard Hadley
- Michele Tarwlllagar
- Brett
- Karen
- John Chrlat
- Jamn E. Hannn
- Patricia L
- Thoma• Bryna
- A. Branton
- Eric
- Janice Gilbert (Clarkston, WA)
- Kay Doty (Boise)
- Dick Sennett
- Robert E. Beck and Shirley Shary (Hammett)
- Karen Dow and Byron Flynn (Boise)
- Terry Baker and Shirley Shary (Hammett)
- The Family Man, Otis. Otis has been involved in community theater and in staging local opera productions for the past 20 years.
- Debbie Malone
- Ray E. Pufall (Boise)
- Janice Gilbert (Clarkston, WA)
- Jane Westenskow (Boise)
- Bill and Janice Gilbert (Clarkston, WA)
- Dana and Byron Flynn (Boise)
- Robert K. Harwood and Kay Allcroft (Boise)
- Lott Goff and Mike Houd (Rupert)
- Ronald E. Beck and Shirley Shary (Hammett)
- Desmon Ingram and Gary Lockwood (Nampa)
- Robert Huber and Karen Peterson (Boise)
- Selma Schupp and Misty Stige (Mendota)
- Karen Dow and Byron Flynn (Boise)
- John Chrlat and Janice Gilllet (Clarkston, WA)
- Carol Loberg and Martin Arval (Springfield, OR)
- John Chrlat and Janice Gilllet (Clarkston, WA)
- Bills and Mary Edwards (Boise)
- Jim E. Hansen and Jane Westenskow (Boise)
- Brett Compton and Lorraine Porcelli (Boise)
- Richard Hadley and Michele Terwillger (Boise)
- Fiji;

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**MISCELLANEOUS**

Wayne Matthews of Burley has been appointed to membership on the Idaho State Building Authority by Gov. John Evans.

Rick Smith has been named Outstanding Nursing Student for 1981-1982 by the Department of Nursing at Ricks College.

BSU 1979 communication graduate Kathryn (Kay) Doby directed the April Boise Little Theatre play, "The Family Man. Doby has been involved in community theater and in staging local opera productions for the past 20 years.

Debbie Malone

Helen Branson received the Mayor's Committee on Housing handicapped and Elderly Worker Award for February.

Catherine Warrick has been named the new State Chairman for the Reeding Reform Foundation.

Minnie McCann Thomoe is currently a trustee for the Boise Independent School District, serves on the City Recreation Board and is a retired reading consultant for Boise Schools.

R. P. Lannert is retired and now lives on the Little Salmon River.

Dale E. Maddox, (AA, Ed. 54) is retired and has been travelling extensively. She is also a volunteer working for R.S.V.P.
Let's rodeo!
Student leads national association

SPORTS

College rodeo needs a greater sense of professionalism, says Jade Robinson, a BSU senior political science major, who is also this year's president of the National Intercollegiate Rodeo Association (NIRA). Robinson, who with other members of the BSU Rodeo Club recently hosted the eighteenth annual BSU Collegiate Rodeo at Simplot Stadium, Caldwell, hopes to promote that professional spirit during his term in office, and the Boise State team's performance at that competition mirrors his determination.

BSU cowboys and cowgirls both placed third at the rodeo in competition with over 100 others from fourteen other Utah and Idaho colleges and universities.

Senior Shane Cronson, a liberal arts major from Lewiston, was named "all-around cowboy" at the event for his scoring in bull riding, bareback riding, team roping, calf roping, and steer wrestling events.

Students work hard to keep their rodeo programs going, and often they must do everything on their own. Maybe that's one reason why rodeo athletes are so dedicated to the sport," Robinson said.

"Although rodeo is considered a varsity sport at some schools, most rodeo programs, including the one at BSU, operate as a university club, and have limited support from community residents and business people," Robinson said.

Robinson looks for intercollegiate rodeo to become a $1 million business within the next five years, and because of this, he hopes to secure more national sponsors for the sport.

"Without national sponsors to provide financial stability, college rodeo would not be where it is today," he said.

The championship performance of the College Nationals in Bozeman, Mont. was televised for the first time last June, and according to Robinson, broadcast statistics showed that the telecast received the same ratings as Monday Night Football.

But while these figures are encouraging, the NIRA still must tackle the major problem of gaining support for college rodeo at the grassroots level, Robinson said.

Robinson was a 1976 graduate of Gooding High School, where he was a four-year qualifier for the National High School Rodeo Finals, as well as the Idaho Bronco Riding Champ. In 1981, he won the steer wrestling at the College National Finals Rodeo.

He has been a member of the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association since 1977, and during the summer months he follows the rodeo circuit full time.

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The entry fee for the tournament will go on sale in May. For further information, telephone 362-1418.

Boise State University gymnast Janelle Maynard earned All-American status with a 10th place finish in the all-around competition at the national division II gymnastics championships last month at Denver University. A sophomore from Portland, Maynard's all-around and individual finishes were the best by a BSU gymnast at a national meet.

Making its fourth consecutive national appearance, Boise State placed eighth of a field of 16 teams.

The Bronco team score of 135.1 was the highest team score earned by a BSU team at a national meet. Last year BSU placed ninth.

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A golden jubilee
BSU's Vocational-Technical School

Instructor Ken Case, left, and Vic Steelman, work on power pole during electrical power lineman class.

A restored Boise State calliope will be unveiled April 27 after two years' of work by faculty and students of the School of Vocational-Technical Education. The calliope now sits on a new-old restored truck as well.

Horticulture students recently beautified a deteriorating Boise traffic island near the Union Pacific Depot. Planting a Yucca are students Joe Rauch, left, Ben Barthame and instructor Allan Maki.

Demand from industry are prime factors in determining Vocational-Technical courses and diesel mechanics is one of the more recent additions to the curriculum. Instructor Ted Brownfield checks the work of Wayne Tannons, left, and Fred Drashner.

Hoboes take to the streets April 30 to solicit funds for the scholarship/emergency loan fund for the School of Vocational-Technical Education.
World War II training used airport hangars

Vocational-technical education has been an integral element of the curriculum at Boise State University since Boise Junior College was founded 50 years ago.

Vocational education in Boise developed as early as 1917 and radio-logger and auto mechanics classes were developed at Boise High School in 1920. By 1930 the trade program in the high school was extensive enough to require a part-time supervisor. In the meantime sectional rivalries to establish institutions of higher education raged in every region of the state. Boise was no exception. The need for a post-secondary educational institution in the Boise area was felt by local leaders, the Chamber of Commerce and church groups. That need evolved rapidly and a college was founded in 1932 by the Episcopal Church. The evolution of post-secondary education in both academic and vocational fields has resulted in the growth of the school which is Boise State University today, the largest four-year educational institution in Idaho.

War Production training

Boise Junior College was created at a time when rapid expansion was occurring in special out-of-school programs and War Production training. Although the college had received 100 acres of land by donation, there were limited buildings and facilities to meet the needs of rapidly expanding vocational training demands. Several hangar buildings were available on the old airport site and were used for shops. The Work Progress Administration (WPA) and the National Youth Administration (NYA) put up additional buildings to provide more adequate facilities for vocational education.

But the college also took advantage of loaned buildings and rented others to accommodate War Production training programs. The college directed radio training programs in facilities loaned by the U.S. Forest Service at McCall and Camp McConnell. Leased buildings utilized for War Production training included: The Idaho National Guard garage in 1941; the machine shop of the Boise Machine and Welding Works for night classes; The Hill building at 1310 Capital Boulevard; and the King building at 1014 Idaho Street. The Idaho National Guard garage in 1941; the machine shop of the Boise Machine and Welding Works for night classes; The Hill building at 1310 Capital Boulevard; and the King building at 1014 Idaho Street.

Classes taught in the buildings included:

- Radio operator training; arc welding; airplane sheet metal; machine shop; mechanic learner; automobile mechanic maintenance; radio telegraph operators; flight maintenance; typing and general Army correspondence, telephone installation and maintenance; aviation instruction mechanics; propeller mechanics; and aviation mechanics.
- In addition, training was provided for young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), for National Youth Administration (NYA) students, Signal Corps and U.S. Navy personnel, civilian workers from air depots and many others.
- More than 4,300 people were trained in two years in cooperation with the State Board for Vocational Education.

During World War II, the War Production training program used all available space on campus and leased other buildings. Equipment and supplies, as well as teachers' salaries, were furnished by the federal government. At the end of the war, however, there was a rapid drop in enrollment in classes at the vocational school and little money to pay instructors.

War Production training courses were closed in 1945. All trade programs supported by federal funds had to be matched with state and/or local funds.

Class for veterans begin

Vocational training for veterans was started as a trade extension program in November of 1946 with two classes at Boise Junior College. Several pieces of surplus Army and Navy equipment made it possible to start classes in machine shop and carpentry.

The courses at BJC were conducted under separate contracts with the Veterans Administration through the State Board for Vocational Education with tuition fee money from the VA which maintained the classes.

In 1950 a course in sheet metal working was added as expansion of an apprenticeship class held at Boise Barracks the previous year. Auto body and fender classes were also offered as part of the day-trade program at BJC.

Appointment of a director

During the years classes were offered with funds furnished by the War Production training program and the Veterans Administration, supervision, development and evaluation were provided by the State Board of Vocational Education. But as the school grew, a local director was needed.

Robert Hunter was appointed director in 1950, but moved to Colorado A. and M. the following year. From 1952 to 1957 Vern Beckwith served as Director. Beckwith, a carpentry instructor, continued to teach the trade class in addition to handling supervision of the overall program of vocational training at BJC.

Claude "Mike" Walr had been the sheet metal instructor since the inception of that program in 1950, replaced Beckwith in 1957 when Beckwith resigned both the directorship and his teaching position.

It was during Walr's tenure as a teacher in 1953 that the highly successful Hobo March to raise funds for scholarships originated. The hobos raised about $300 on their first pan-handling march 28 years ago compared with approximately $10,000 collected during 1981.

Walr was replaced by George Bridges on Aug. 1, 1966, but Bridges was director only until the spring of 1967, less than one year.
William L. Gottenberg, dean at what was now Boise State University, became acting director when Bridges left. James Tompkins was named Assistant Director in September 1967 to serve until a new director was appointed. Tompkins then served as director for one month—May 15 to June 15, 1968. Albert Tenneson took over administrative functions as part-time supervisor for the 1967-68 school year.

Another short term was to follow. Charles Richard Rostron became Director in June 1968 and stayed through June 1970.

Finally, a man who was Rostron’s assistant became Director of Vocational-Technical Education for the next 10 years, a period of phenomenal growth in the program. G. M. “Don” Miller had served as area supervisor of trade and industrial education for south-eastern Idaho since 1963. He became director when Rostron resigned in 1970.

Vocational-technical education classes at Boise State University moved from the old hangar buildings that were left over from the airport site and construction of all the present modern classroom buildings was completed during the 10 years Miller supervised the program.

During World War II, the NYA built the concrete shop building as part of their training program. Scrap iron and car parts were used as part of the reinforcing steel in the foundation of the building, which was designed so a second story could be added later.

Construction of the Vocational Education Building came from bond-issue funding in the mid-1950s. A welding shop was built in the late 1950s. An addition to the Vocational Education Building was approved by the State Board in August of 1969.

Following a bond issue for a major building program on campus, the round building went up in 1969. The new two-story classroom facility made it possible to move all remaining classes from the old hangar buildings, which had been used as classrooms since the college obtained the airport site in 1939.

The Student Union parking lot now occupies the space where the hangar buildings stood.

More building construction took place under Miller. The mechanical technology building was approved with Federal Community Development funds. Miller and BSU appealed to the Idaho Legislature for a classroom building and received $800,000 of the needed $1.6 million to construct the diesel mechanics shop and the food service building.

“This allowed us to consolidate all our programs on campus,” Miller said. “They had originally been scattered around the community in rented facilities.”

The carpentry shop, auto mechanics, auto body, machine shop, welding and business machine repair classes had new homes, and food service could develop in its own building.

**New programs added to curriculum**

As the emphasis on post-secondary education began to shift during the late 1960s and through the 1970s, new programs began to sprout up under the banner of Vocational-Technical Education at Boise State University.

The Vocational-Technical School has grown from 12 programs in 1969 to 25 in 1982.

New courses such as child care studies, office occupations, small engine repair, electrical power lineman, air conditioning, heating and refrigeration, auto parts counterperson, consumer electronics, water/wastewater technology, and surgical technology were added to meet the demands of industry.

Supervision of Vocational-Technical Education at BSU underwent a philosophical change with the appointment of Dr. Donald Heelas as dean of the school in 1980. With the naming of Heelas, Miller became director of curriculum instruction and then coordinator of business and industry relations.

Then in March of this year the State Board of Education approved a bachelor of applied sciences degree from the School of Arts and Sciences for graduates of two-year programs in Vo-Tech.

Heelas said at the time of the board approval, the new degree “will allow the two-year graduates to improve their skills, job opportunities and career mobility by working toward the four-year degree.”

Vo Tech now offers nine two-year programs in consumer electronics, fashion merchandising, business machine technology, child care studies, industrial electronics, machine shop, marketing/mid-management, drafting technology and horticulture.

Students who graduate from those programs with a minimum of 64 credits will be allowed to take another 64 credit hours in arts and sciences core and elective studies to earn the bachelor’s degree. As Dr. R.E. Bullington, BSU executive vice president, said in a report outlining the new four-year degree:

“There persons who are successful in the bachelor of applied science endeavor are expected to reflect the hoped for characteristics of all graduates, literacy, life-long love for learning, basic knowledge of and appreciation for public affairs and ability to think critically.”
Baccalaureate offered

50th anniversary signals 4-year degree

It is appropriate that during this 50th Anniversary Year of Boise State University a new Baccalaureate Degree is being offered as an option to the two-year graduates of the School of Vocational-Technical Education. This option is part of our continuing quest to better serve the students and business/industrial community. The quality of the Vocational Technical Education experience is the result of a team effort involving representatives of Boise State University, business, industry, State Board of Education, and the students. It is essential that we develop a pro-action team rather than a reaction oriented team so that we can meet the needs of tomorrow today.

Donald V. Healas, Dean
School of Vocational-Technical Education

A variety of Vocational Programs are offered in cooperation with the State Board for Vocational Education. Programs are designed to prepare people for employment in semi-skilled, skilled and technical occupations that normally do not require a baccalaureate or higher degree. Programs are intended to serve the needs of all who want, need and can profit from such instruction.

Occupational Preparatory - Programs to provide people with the skills, knowledge, attitudes and work habits necessary for entry-level employment in recognized occupations. Both theory and hands-on lab work are emphasized together with the related math and sciences necessary for mastery of the occupation. These usually require full-time enrollment.

Cooperative Vocational Education - This is a variation of the Occupational Preparatory programs in which Boise State University joins with an employer and the student in a structured relationship. Its basic purpose is that of providing a means whereby a student can combine study at the School of Vocational Technical Education with a work experience which is under the supervision of an employer to fulfill the requirements of an educational program. A training agreement must be developing outlining the responsibilities of each for the program.

Special Programs - Supplemental and upgrading classes are offered to meet the needs of employed persons in the school's service area. The goal is to provide employees in business and industry a continuing opportunity to improve and upgrade their skills, keep up with technological advances in the field and prepare for employment advances. Popular classes are offered on a regular basis and other classes are developed in response to an expressed need, either from individual or from employers.

Related Instruction for Apprentices - Apprenticeship agreements require that the apprentice attend classes of instruction related to their occupational area. Such classes provide the theory and related math and sciences required in their chosen occupation. Students must be indentured apprentices.

One-Year Programs
Auto Body
Child Care Studies
Dental Assisting
Parts Counterperson
Office Occupations
Heavy Duty Mechanics (Diesel)
Auto Mechanics
Licensed Practical Nursing
Welding
Surgical Technology
Small Engine (RV)
Electrical Power Lineman (Class starts in March)
Air Conditioning, Heating & Refrigeration
Mechanical Plant Maintenance
Water/Wastewater Technology
Agricultural Equipment Technology
Food Service

Two-Year Programs
Consumer Electronics
Fashion Merchandising
Business Machine Technology
Child Care Studies
Industrial Electronics
Machine Shop
Marketing, Mid-Management
Drafting Technology
Horticulture (Landscape Construction & Maintenance)

28th Hobo March set for April 30

Boise State University "hoboes" will invade the Treasure Valley area Friday, April 30, for the 28th annual Hobo March for BSU Vocational-Technical School scholarships. Colorfully attired Vocational-Technical faculty and student volunteers will solicit donations from pedestrians and vehicle traffic from about 7 a.m. to noon. Afterwards, the student hoboes will gather at Pioneer Park in front of the Idaho Capitol for hobo stew and costume judging.

The 1981 hobo march for scholarships netted about $10,000, while last year's yard sale garnered $1,500, according to Hobo March coordinator Charles "Chick" Quinowski.

The march for donations will top a week of the BSU school's Fiftieth Anniversary activities, which will also include a giant yard sale April 28-29 from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. both days in Bronco Stadium parking lot on the corner of Broadway Avenue and University Drive.

Those interested in donating items for the sale may telephone the school's offices at 385-1431 or 385-1144 to have them picked up.

Tuesday, April 27 A Vocational Technical fiftieth anniversary awards luncheon will honor former faculty and staff members of the school.

Following the lunch, the calliope donated to Boise State and renovated by Vocational-Technical School students and faculty members will be dedicated in ceremonies beginning at 1:30 p.m. behind the BSU auto body shop.

Serona Tillman will play selections on the calliope at the ceremony. A faculty reception in the BSU Food Service Building will follow the dedication.
An educational resource
Child care center aids BSU students

By Martha Paterson
BSU News Services

The Boise State University Child Care Center is forming beneficial links within the BSU community. The nursing department, home economics department, teacher education department and the vo-tech child care program have been using the Center for clinical experience for their students.

Four student nurses visit the Center weekly — two on Tuesday, two on Thursday, said Grace Hardy, Center director.

The nursing students work with staff observing the children's overall health, Hardy said. "One of the student nurses designed a health history form, which the Center is now using," Hardy said. "The Center helps familiarize the children with health procedures and equipment."

Connie Carpenter, nursing assistant professor, said the Baccalaureate Nursing Program wanted a place where nurses could get exposure to healthy children as part of their clinical background.

"The service the Center provides is reciprocal," Carpenter said. "Our nurses do vision and hearing screening, oral hygiene and tooth care which benefits the children. We get 'well' children to work with.

Nurses learn the growth and development of children by watching those at the Center and noting whether they have reached the level appropriate for their age. The nurses employ the Denver Developmental Screening Test to make sure the child's growth is on target.

"These nurses are also able to do physical assessments," she continued, "so they can perform a physical on the child at the parent's wishes."

Home economics students taking Dr. Elaine Long's Meal Management course, have been cooking special lunches for the children an average of once-a-week.

"Each of the seven students in the class has prepared a meal for us," said Hardy. "They cook the meals in the home economics lab and everyone in the Center walks down to eat. It's an excellent experience for the students," Long said. "They haven't had experience with quantity cooking before, and they learn some meals are more feasible to prepare in quantity than others. The easiest meals are casseroles, not meatloaf or pocket sandwiches.

Long said the class emphasized all aspects of group eating — nutrition, hygiene, equipment, and time management.

"The student must also calculate the cost of the market order for the planned meal," Long said, "using the USDA Child Care Feeding Program forms. The cost for feeding the children cannot exceed $35, including milk."

It gives the students a chance to put into practice things they've learned in class, Long said.

Sophomores in Teacher Education also find the Center to be a valuable resource. Sophomores from TE 271, Teacher Aide Practicum, work in the Center classes. As part of setting up activities for the children, said Dr. Judy French, assistant professor of teacher education.

"Freshmen students have the opportunity to observe the children in actual classroom settings," French noted. "They see what the structure of a regular school day is like."

The Center gets approximately six students from teacher education each semester.

Vo-tech's Child Care Services sends four to six students each semester to observe.

"Vo-tech program places students in the Center each semester for field experience," said Margaret Gourley, child care instructor. "Our students spend a full semester, three hours per week in the center."

"Vo-tech has an ongoing understanding with the Center. Graduate students may spend as many as 32 hours per week," she said.

"It's very beneficial because students need exposure to quality day care programs," Gourley said, "and the Center has an excellent program."

Opinion

A comment column by BSU sociologist Patricia Dorman

Imagine, if you will, that you are living in Seneca Falls, New York in the year 1848. The world around you is changing from the quiet, rural agrarian life to a hustle and bustle of industrial society. The railroad is linking the east to the western frontier, the telegraph has opened new communications between isolated communities, and the Gold Rush is just around the corner.

A new affluence has grown in America and a new middle class has taken shape. Production has moved from the home to the factory and many middle class women find themselves idled. Men view this idleness as a sign of prestige and accomplishment: the women become status symbols attesting their success. For the women, the idleness and a growing awareness of the plight of the slaves, prompted them to question and become involved in the issue of freedom from slavery.

The issue of slavery had already become a divisive issue, accompanied by violent confrontation and polarization of community groups. A political matter, abolition of slavery, led many women to question their own servitude and some began speaking out for women's rights. The concerns of many men became obvious as women began to violate the Victorian image with a militancy unknown in past years.

As you relax with your copy of the Seneca County Courier, you find the following editorial.

"WOMEN'S RIGHTS!"

July 19 and 20 have been set for the Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. Two of the principal planners, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Lucy Gurt Met, have stressed that the Convention is for women and will advocate women's rights. These are the same ladies who, eight years ago, were barred from active participation in the World's Anti-Slavery Convention in London. They were relegated to the balcony to see but not to speak in the Convention. Now, they would have us take them seriously that a group of women are able to call a 'convention to discuss the social, civil and religious condition and rights of women.' These are political issues and should be resolved by men.

Women are gentle souls, sentimental and emotional. They must be protected from the evils of temporal society and remain at home where they can raise our children in an atmosphere of high morality. To engage in such matters as 'women's rights' will surely taint their image and character. Sufice it to say that women belong at home where they can be protected by their husbands or fathers who know what is best for them.

Another concern we have is that the Convention will further irritate and divide the community over the issue of women's rights in light of the recent Legislation granting equal property rights to women. That campaign stirred enough trouble in New York, we don't need more. We are also concerned about the potential militancy and radicalism of some women who advocate women's rights. One can hardly forget the shocking spectacle of the Grimke Sisters or the anti-male sentiments of Margaret Fuller. Have we not suffered enough with the meddling of such women? What do these women want?

Women, return to your homes, to the protection of your husbands or fathers ... you want too much!

The foregoing is merely a fragment of my imagination ... Yet, it could very well describe the attitude of many men and women of 1848. Women were originally brought to America as slaves and they were viewed as chattel, with no rights or privileges.

More than a century has passed since that historic Women's Rights Convention in Seneca Falls. The Suffrage Movement succeeded in securing the vote for women, recent Presidential orders and legislation from Congress have ensured limited rights to women, yet there is still an air of discontent and unrest among women in America.

When the bells ring out for the New Year in 1999, will the year 2000 mark a century of equality for all humans, or will we still hear "what do the women want?"

Jordan Endowment (Continued from page 1)

Contributions to the Jordan Endowment can be sent to the BSU Office of Development, 1910 University Drive, Boise, IDA. 83725, phone 384-3276.
Literary Pyromania

Tom Trusky studies censorship in Idaho

With a BSU Faculty Research Grant to study book censorship from 1970-80, BSU associate professor of English Tom Trusky recently completed his first report, Censorship and Idaho Libraries.

The following excerpts are from that report, which Trusky says will be followed by further writing about research he conducted beginning in July, 1981, when he sent out questionnaires to Idaho librarians, followed by personal visits last November and December.

By Tom Trusky
BSU English Department

WILDFIRE

Despite media stories of book burnings spreading across the nation, Idaho has remained lamentably unfashionable and non-flammable. In the last decade, 1972-1982, there have been no apparent statewide campaigns organized by individuals to censure books in Idaho public libraries — Moral Majority, Mormons, Catholics, John Birch Society, radical feminist groups, Eagle Forum, or conservative Democrats and Republicans notwithstanding.

There have been, of course, the traditional local attempts by individuals or groups to remove, restrict, or relocate books in Idaho libraries during 1972-1982. Some of these attempts have been successful, some justifiable. And, during this time, Idaho librarians throughout the state have continued to function as effective, sanctioned censors, failing only in selecting suitable materials for Gem state children and teenagers.

These conclusions, and others found in this article, are based on information taken from a questionnaire regarding library philosophy, policy, and procedure sent out in 1981 to 125 city, county, district, state, and academic libraries in Idaho.

Analysis of this questionnaire as well as physical inspections of fourteen libraries, interviews with numerous librarians, selected readings on censorship and library science, and study of state library annual reports support the contention that whether we are patrons of the University of Idaho Library (the state's largest with over 375,000 volumes) or patrons of Lewiville Public (with 1,893 volumes, the smallest library to return a questionnaire) the only bibliographic pyromaniac library patrons need fear is that within them—or within those they hire.

WET MATCHES

The librarians who administer Idaho's public libraries are diverse, dedicated, and often ill-prepared for their duties. Information taken from 1980 annual reports filed with the Idaho State Library in Boise, indicates many librarians possess what expertise they have from on-the-job training, not from professional, academic studies.

Of 104 reporting libraries, the head librarians or directors at 37 facilities had had four years of high school, 27 had had three years of college. In other words, 51 percent of the head librarians in the state were without college degrees. Thirty-one librarians had hold a bachelor's degree, or studies beyond it, but many of these degrees were not in library science, but were in nursing, business, history, etc. Only nine head librarians or nine percent held master's degrees in library science.

Reasons for librarians' lack of professional preparation are beyond the scope of this paper. However, with elevation, population, library holdings, and salary all in the four-figure range, it is possible to comprehend why a highly-trained professional librarian might be able to withstand the allure of Moose, Idaho.

According to the 1980 American Library Directory, Idaho librarians managed almost 1,900,000 volumes—two for every man, woman, and tot in the state. (This per capita figure is a decline from previous years, likely due to the effect of a population increase, the 1% tax initiative, and the twin ogres, inflation and recession; fewer public dollars buy fewer, more expensive books for more people.) With two books/resident, Idaho's per capita ratio is below most of its neighbors. Montana (3.08), Wyoming (3.06), Utah (2.83), and Washington (2.11) are higher. Only Oregon (1.8) and Nevada (1.5) are lower.

THE FILTHY FIVE

What authors have Idahoans found objectionable? In many ways, the same their fellow Americans have, if the travelling exhibition of banned books the American Library Association began displaying about the country in 1981 is any indication. The ALL exhibit included works from Anonymous (Go Ask Alice) to Zindel (My Darling, My Hamburger), with Brautigan, Comfort, Huxley, Kesey, Mitchell, Plath, Shakespeare, Steinem, Steinbeck, Vonnegut, The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, and many others in between.

This diversity and plenitude of objectionables is mirrored in authors Idahoans complained about. Over 100 writers were listed by Gem State librarians as being targets of patron complaints. Yet, certain authors share a dubious and perhaps lucrative popularity. Judy Blume is known. By far and away, Blume is the most frequently objected to author in Idaho, cited more than twice as often as her nearest competitor, Maurice Sendak. Here again, Idahoans follow national trends. Blume's books have been the subject of controversy coast-to-coast, and controversy, as any publisher or librarian will attest, increases sales and readers—and further controversy. A rewarding cycle!
problem by painting a pair of diapers on Mickey in their copies of *Kitten.*"

In fact, children and young adult sections are the "hot spots" of all libraries. Most controversies in the 1970's and 1980's have involved books in these areas. In a few of these clashes, librarians have resigned and books have been removed from collections or relocated.

Librarians were also asked to name not only authors/titles that drew complaints, but also to identify and rank what disturbed readers most about them. Unsurprisingly, "sex" was most frequently identified as being offensive, four times as often as "bad," "profane," "rough," "obscene," or "foul" language.

A distant third named "religion," followed closely by "violence," "politics," and "sex." Five. One librarian, who asked not to be named, noted the most objected-to titles in her library were *Marvelous Books, Sierra Club, anti-pesticide, animal-hunting, etc.*

It is easy to imagine the typical Idaho library patron whose religious, political, and sexual mores are irrevocably offended by something modern fiction. However, questionnaires librarians filled out did not reveal that citizens in areas of the state with high Mormon or Catholic populations (eastern and northern Idaho, respectively) expressed greater or more frequent dissatisfaction with library titles than citizens elsewhere in the state. In explanations, it seems probable that many Idahoans do have an apathetic attitude (as one librarian asserted) or a Libertarian philosophy toward what adults may read. Or it may be that the good will and respect enjoyed by the librarian perhaps serves to allay fears and discount complaints, especially in small communities where the librarian will likely be known on a first-name basis.

**ACCRUES**

Who is it that is likely to object to library holdings? Librarians were asked to identify and rank according to frequency the sources of complaints or concerns from a list which specified librarians, library boards, patrons, political organizations, and religious organizations. The most frequently cited were patrons and librarians—the latter group receiving only one less mention than the former. A distant third, library boards.

The failure of political and religious organizations to "place" does not, of course, absolve them of responsibility, he said. In exchange for labor peace and dislocations in exchange for cooperation in economic growth workers would receive a number of subsidies.


The result of Swedish economic democracy, Van Houten said, was that many librarians have an apathetic attitude (as one librarian asserted) or a Libertarian philosophy toward what adults may read. Or it may be that the good will and respect enjoyed by the librarian perhaps serves to allay fears and discount complaints, especially in small communities where the librarian will likely be known on a first-name basis.

**Welfare capitalism describes Sweden**

Contrary to the popular American belief, Sweden is not a socialist country. In fact, Sweden enjoys a higher rate of private ownership than the United States, said Dr. Donald Van Houten.

"Sweden is better defined as a welfare capitalist society. Ninety percent of the economy is privately owned, corporate tax is quite low and the rate of per capita investment abroad is the highest in the world." But Van Houten said, the government provides many benefits to its citizens—free medical care, university tuition, welfare, and housing subsidies.

"Workers in danger of losing their jobs in a failing industry must be retrained and new jobs found. As a result, the unemployment rate in Sweden is currently only 3.2 percent, as compared with 11 percent in the United Kingdom and nine percent in the United States, said BSU guest lecturer Dr. Donald Van Houten.

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Dr. Donald Van Houten

Public television

(Continued from page 1)

board determined that it already had the minimum level of funding and couldn't stand any more cuts.

In a similar study last year Lewis and Clark lost $200,000 and ISU $377,000.

The Board also distributed money that was earmarked by the legislature to bring faculty salaries closer to those in neighboring states. Of the $350,000 allocated for that purpose, Boise State was given $115,800, Idaho $153,100, ISU $58,500, and LCSC $40,600. Of Boise State's total, $97,000 will go toward salary equity and the rest will be used for benefits.

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Point/Counterpoint

A discussion of social spending

With Ronald Reagan's presidency has come a change in the way in which social responsibility has been perceived in the United States. From the Great Depression through the New Deal, increasing views have been taken as an article of faith that the federal government was the main entity responsible for providing financial aid to help the poor, handcapped and elderly.

The current attitude, marked by President Reagan's massive budget cuts in social spending and philosophy of New Federalism, represents a shift away from federal responsibility for social programs toward much more local and individual responsibility.

Boise State University professors Doug Yunker, chairman of the Geography Department, and Jack Dalton, chairman of the Chemistry Department and president of the Idaho Libertarian Party, were asked to respond to several questions regarding the need for social programs, and if they are needed, where the responsibility for funding and implementing such programs lies.

Douglas Yunker

POINT

By Douglas Yunker
Chairman, Department of Social Work

Social programs are prescribed courses of action developed as a result of policy decision. Policy is a guiding principle, value laden and necessarily based on "facts." Thus we must constantly be aware that social policy is based on a value system, a subjective feeling of what is right and wrong of what is thought ideally to fulfill basic human needs.

In the attempt to look ahead at the shape of things to come, one is two broad approaches that can be taken. One is to pursue the route of science and politics and concentrate on the triviable shape of the future, the other is to choose the path of ideology and utopian thought and to argue the preferred shape of the future. In view of the difficulty of separating fact from fantasy and scientific predilection from value preferences, both the probable and preferred shapes of public social policy will be discussed in this brief essay.

Vicente Frankel points out that the moral ideal of welfare contains conflicting values of charity and justice that require constant efforts at balance and adjudication. Charity is responsive to individual needs out of recognition that one's membership in the human family is sufficiently needed for a claim on the collective resources. Justice regards excellence and condemns failure because it acts on the assumption that humans are capable of exercising individual responsibility.

Less than 20 percent of the nation's population entered minority numerical status for the poor certain affects the political significance of those unfortunate enough to fit this category. In an effective democracy, where majority rules, belonging to a socio-economic class signifies political impotence. The poor and ethnic/racial minorities, even under conditions of effective coalition, do not have the resources to organize the political party or policy course of their own choosing. The new political majority is seeking the mid-point of neither hand. The welfare poor and the ethnic minorities no longer command the center of modern political theory (as per Marxism) demanding a complete transfer of the welfare poor in these terms, appears to be left to the uncertain commitment and conscience of the middle class.

As industrial capitalism has grown so has political capitalism, modest market intervention by Government no longer provides an adequate guard to the workings of a free market economy. The economic growth imperative and the chronicity of inflation in a modern economy necessitate that the Federal government use public welfare policy development as part of its arsenal for economic management and control. Until recently this has tended to produce a conflict wherein the economic well being of the majority could be pursued at the expense of the well being of the minority (the welfare poor). In the heat of the current inflation/depression economic times the middle class has now discovered it is only one paycheck away from poverty. Since market forces in which where income is unevenly distributed, the free marketing of services reduces rather than enhances their accessibility. Housing is scarce because people cannot afford to buy it; health care is poorly distributed because it gravitates to the better paying market areas; and justice is often reduced to the ability to hire a good lawyer.

The majority of our population is either work or welfare dependent. We have redescrimonized that our real "window of vulnerability" is employment accessibility, not our age, race, nor our ability to act responsibly in work or family life. Since 1979, three million people have fallen below the poverty line, the victims of structural unemployment. If we praised the employed as just, we must condemn them now. Reagmomics, it has become clear, reduces financial support for social welfare programs accepted by the employed poor, elderly and female heads of household as social utilities. Examples of social utilities include: social security, student loans, Medicare. Veteran's benefits and Social Security are social programs.

Prefered Social Programs

Alfred Kahn has promoted the concepts of public social utilities, where various in-kind assistance were provided as public goods. The benefits of national defense is so important that it had to be a constitutional charge of the government (as an individual one cannot choose to buy it), then possibly other general welfare concerns must be treated likewise. Whether rich or poor we all receive roughly equivalent amounts of national defense. The political debate centers only on how much of this general service we are willing to pay for.

Seeing the concepts of education as a public utility has been fairly well accepted. What changes in the way we finance education and how we distribute it, the field of responsibility over what and what should occur in the health, welfare and legal fields.

Probable Social Programs

The Reagan administration's long range domestic policy plans make domestic and social policy changes of an historic character. Though packaged as economic policy, it represents the most radical shift in domestic policy since the New Deal. This radical shift relies on the Federal-State and intergovernmental relations. The President's six block grants—health prevention, public health services, social service education and emergency assistance programs—are only the interim steps toward the larger goals of reshuffling the division of responsibility between the Federal and State government and of simultaneously changing the political ground rules by which the current division of responsibilities has been made between two levels of government. The dangers of a "most local" level of control included: inequality, inequity and injustice. It was the philosophy that moved us toward Federal responsibility in the 1970's.

Previous periods of reform already placed Federal government in a central role. Our real human need. The Social Security and Medicare programs provided a degree of income security and health care for the elderly who were the recipients of public welfare income. The Joint Federal-State programs did much to encourage the development of low income housing and Medicare. The Social Housing Administration supplied subsidized housing for the working poor.

There are two major national social problems, however, that remain unsolved: (1) welfare and (2) an adequate health care financing system for all citizens. The case for a large Federal role in administering these needs is quite strong. The assumption by the Federal government of a major role regarding welfare and health care would mean that national responsibility would have been asserted for the most basic human social utilities of the general population. Food, shelter, health care, income and employment security. These would then constitute the "agreed upon core of protections" and have first call on Federal resources.

(Continued on next page)

People on the Move

EDUCATION

Dr. Richard Hart, dean of the School of Education, was recently elected president of the Idaho Association of Colleges for Teacher Education (IACTE). Hart succeeds Everett Samuelson, former dean of the University of Idaho School of Education. IACTE is affiliated with the American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education. Hart is one of 11 recipients of institutions of higher education involved in the preparation of teachers and other school personnel.

BIOLOGY

Dr. Robert Paperhouse and Dr. M.K. Fitchman attended the Idaho Academy of Sciences meeting at Nampa College, Reedsburg, March 28-29. Fitchman also attended the March 28-31 meeting of the Western Association of Advoates to the Health Professions in Arizona, Calif.

Dr. Robert Rychert presented a seminar on Microbial Mining to the Morrison-Knudsen Environmental and Hydrological Service Group March 31.

Dr. Marcia Wicklow-Howard talked about the 13th International Botanical Congress which she represented as Idaho delegate at the March meeting of the Idaho Native Plant Society.

RESPIRATORY THERAPY

Dr. James R. Jensen will attend a Health Physics training program March 19-23 in Seattle, Wash., June 21-25. The course is designed to give in-depth training in using the HP 3600 computer.

ACCOUNTING

Dr. Mike Mertz spoke to the Southwest Chapter of the Idaho Society of CPA's on Ethical Dilemmas of CPA's in Industry Feb. 24. The speech presented results from Mertz's and Dr. David Grotzer's ethics study which was published as a research monograph by the National Association of Accountants in December, 1981.

MUSIC

Constance Speake presented two workshops Developing Creativity Through Classroom Improvisation, and Teaching the Arts at the Oregon Educators Association state convention in Salem in January.

Speake also presented a recent workshop on creativity for the Boise Public School Elementary Music Teachers, and in March she presented two workshops for the Idaho Muzik Educators Association state convention.

Madeline Hsu gave a workshop on Basic Technique for Young Pianists ages 6-15 March 19 for the Seattle Music Teachers' Association at the University of Washington.

While there, Hsu also served as adjudicator for the association's master class, and attended the Seattle meeting of Mu Phi Epsilon as a faculty advisor.

ENGLISH

The Book Shop, Boise, held an autographing session March 26 for Norman Wansmoot, whose books include How to Write a Painless Research Paper. The session was attended by 200 people. The book was recently published by Stallman Hill Press.

PSYCHOLOGY

Dr. Gavin Chastain has held two posts. Asymmetry in Perception in Detection and Identification of Auditory and Visual Stimuli. Designs accepted for oral presentations at the 1982 meeting of the Rocky Mountain Psychological Association in Albuquerque, N.M. in late April.
Expansion of national underpinnings for the basic "agreed-upon protection" would allow the administration to argue that many quite worthy individual categorical programs are community, foster care and adoption assistance, family planning, fluoridation, and others—must stand as a second-order of priority. It would mean that funding for purposes for them would depend on the state and local resources available after the needs of the "agreed-upon core of protections" had been met by the Federal government.

I believe the "agreed-upon protection" will ultimately be asserted as "public social utilities." The conservative well-to-do insist there is nothing inherent in our system of government that implies there should be some specific minimum income. At the same time, the recipients of these programs-community health centers, foster children, assistance to dependents entering college, etc. are debating. Buried in all the rhetoric, however, are some basic political/philosophical concerns. One of these concerns is the government's role in the so-called social programs or "entitlement programs." "Whose responsibility is it to provide social programs for the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the elderly?" Such a question immediately raises the blood pressure of a libertarian. Since the early part of the century, and particularly since the 1930s, the federal government with occasional assistance from state and local governments, has saddled us with more, bigger and bigger, social programs. The cost of these programs is eliminated will we be able to institute a new "safety-net," "agreed-upon protection" would allow the administration to argue that many quite worthy individual categorical programs are community, foster care and adoption assistance, family planning, fluoridation, and others—must stand as a second-order of priority. It would mean that funding for purposes for them would depend on the state and local resources available after the needs of the "agreed-upon core of protections" had been met by the Federal government. I believe the "agreed-upon protection" will ultimately be asserted as "public social utilities." The conservative well-to-do insist there is nothing inherent in our system of government that implies there should be some specific minimum income. At the same time, the recipients of these programs-community health centers, foster children, assistance to dependents entering college, etc. are debating. Buried in all the rhetoric, however, are some basic political/philosophical concerns. One of these concerns is the government's role in the so-called social programs or "entitlement programs." "Whose responsibility is it to provide social programs for the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the elderly?" Such a question immediately raises the blood pressure of a libertarian. Since the early part of the century, and particularly since the 1930s, the federal government with occasional assistance from state and local governments, has saddled us with more, bigger and bigger, social programs. The cost of these programs is gotten tremendous, not only in dollars spent, but also in terms of the percentage of the national income. At the same time, the recipients of these programs, the poor, the unemployed, the elderly, are getting less and less. Perhaps the most talked about example is Social Security, with its many facets. Social Security is bankrupt, some of its benefits such as aid to dependents entering college have been eliminated. Congress is debating over whether or not to implement scheduled cost of living increases. Unless something really revolutionary occurs, the system will be "salvaged." It will be continued because politicians fear the voting power of those who wish to it continue, and because of the bureaucratic greed of those who want to get their hands on someone else's money. The socialists have maintained that it is government's responsibility to provide these programs, to give money for unemployment insurance, aid to families with dependent children, assistance to Cuban refugees, intensive infant care projects, urban rat control, comprehensive hemophilia treatment, etc. Most Americans have become convinced that, welfare is an absolute right. They may debate the level of funding, they may discuss which programs are good/which are bad, but they never question the basic premise. But where does the money to pay for these programs come from? After suffering through the Ides of April, does anyone really need to ask? Individually provide the money not willingly, but coercively through the IRS. So, really, the governments aren't providing the programs, individuals are. All the government is doing is collecting the money, skimming off a large chunk to keep the bureaucracy running, and doling out a small percentage to the eventual recipients. Can "Reaganomics", the "New Federalism" or any other such concept correct the problems NO!! These are only nonsensical measures, designed to confuse the people into believing things will change. Only when the government gets completely out of social programs, the bureaucratic agencies are closed down, and coercive taxation to fund these programs is eliminated will we be able to institute really useful social programs. The individual has the responsibility to freely give money and time to those programs he wishes to assist.

COUNTERPOINT
By Jack Dalton
Chairman, Department of Chemistry

The political/power debate and struggle is sweeping across the country. As the federal budget deficit balloons, unemploy­ment increases, and poverty increases, in a manner of solutions, some with high-sounding names, are being discussed. Cut taxes, increase taxes, increase military spending, cut military spending, cut welfare, increase unemployment compensation, etc. are debated. Buried in all the rhetoric, however, are some basic political/philosophical concerns. One of these concerns is the government's role in the so-called social programs or "entitlement programs."

"Whose responsibility is it to provide social programs for the disadvantaged, the handicapped, and the elderly?" Such a question immediately raises the blood pressure of a libertarian. Since the early part of the century, and particularly since the 1930s, the federal government with occasional assistance from state and local governments, has saddled us with more, bigger and bigger, social programs. The cost of these programs is gotten tremendous, not only in dollars spent, but also in terms of the percentage of the national income. At the same time, the recipients of these programs, the poor, the unemployed, the elderly, are getting less and less. Perhaps the most talked about example is Social Security, with its many facets. Social Security is bankrupt, some of its benefits such as aid to dependents entering college have been eliminated. Congress is debating over whether or not to implement scheduled cost of living increases. Unless something really revolutionary occurs, the system will be "salvaged." It will be continued because politicians fear the voting power of those who wish to it continue, and because of the bureaucratic greed of those who want to get their hands on someone else's money. The socialists have maintained that it is government's responsibility to provide these programs, to give money for unemployment insurance, aid to families with dependent children, assistance to Cuban refugees, intensive infant care projects, urban rat control, comprehensive hemophilia treatment, etc. Most Americans have become convinced that, welfare is an absolute right. They may debate the level of funding, they may discuss which programs are good/which are bad, but they never question the basic premise. But where does the money to pay for these programs come from? After suffering through the Ides of April, does anyone really need to ask? Individually provide the money not willingly, but coercively through the IRS. So, really, the governments aren't providing the programs, individuals are. All the government is doing is collecting the money, skimming off a large chunk to keep the bureaucracy running, and doling out a small percentage to the eventual recipients. Can "Reaganomics", the "New Federalism" or any other such concept correct the problems NO!! These are only nonsensical measures, designed to confuse the people into believing things will change. Only when the government gets completely out of social programs, the bureaucratic agencies are closed down, and coercive taxation to fund these programs is eliminated will we be able to institute really useful social programs. The individual has the responsibility to freely give money and time to those programs he wishes to assist.

IDECONOMICS
Barry Amsu spoke at an April 8 farm forum at Idaho State University and the School of Vocational-Technical Education will be music—music played on a piece of BSI history itself, a 1925 Tangley calliope.

Donated to BSU and saved from auction by members of the Yo-Tech computer club, it has been restored to working order. The unveiling will take place following the President's Luncheon on April 27.

The calliope will be played by area pianist and organist Serena Tillman, the wife of Charles Tillman, head of the Diesel Mechanics Department.

Spearheaded by Yo-Tech instructor Mike Short, a movement was organized to restore the calliope after the antique air-pumped keyboard instrument worth an estimated $25,000 to $30,000, was retained by BSU. Students helped with the restoration project cost by donating $1,500 and loaning the group of Yo-Tech instructors another $1,900, while supplemental funds were donated from the public.

Not only was the calliope itself in delapidated condition following its retirement, but the old 1941 Dodge truck it was mounted on also saw its last mile. The restoration project involved rebuilding a donated 1941 red one-ton truck from the ground up.

The weather beaten condition of the music-box made the renovation task tough enough—six of the brass pipes had to be remanufactured—but group historian Mary Schloss discovered the calliope may be one of only three existing originals built by the defunct Tangley Co. of Muscatine, Iowa.

Calliope reborn for Hobo Week

Part of the 50th anniversary celebration of Boise State University and the School of Vocational-Technical Education will be music—music played on a piece of BSI history itself, a 1925 Tangley calliope.

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Rhodes Scholars. The very title means you are among America's academic elite. Only 32 are chosen each year to study at Oxford University in England, regarded as one of the best, if not the best, universities in the world. Since 1979 two Boise State students, Mike Hoffman, Payette, and Karl Knapp, Bozeman, Mont., have won the prestigious scholarship.

What is it really like to rub shoulders with the world's top scholars? Can two graduates from Boise State make their mark on that venerable institution? And what kind of a mark has it made on them?

Here are a few of the topics that Hoffman and Knapp covered in a rare FOCUS interview; and if they were both coincidentally in town this month.

FOCUS: What were your first impressions when you arrived in Oxford? What went through your mind when you first got there?

Mike: First of all, I remember being overwhelmed with a sense of mediocrity, because I had come from a place where I was very secure and I knew people and people knew me. All of a sudden I was thrust into this environment where I didn't know the rules. It was also tiring to think about having to prove myself all over again and asking if I needed to prove anything anymore.

At the same time you've got someone saying, "Turn out these papers for me." So my first two weeks were not very happy. Really. All of a sudden I found I was looking down all the time when I walked. All of a sudden I remember going out one day and looking up and seeing what an incredibly beautiful city it was. The sun on the sort of gold sandstone is really breathtaking. And I remember going out on a sunny day and thinking how lucky I was to be there. That was a turning point for me. I don't quite know why it happened. After that I really loved it up until Finals Term, which I didn't think anyone really loves.

Karl: I know what Mike is saying in terms of feeling this great desire, or great need to prove oneself in terms of the ability to do good work. The best thing for both of us was to get into tutorial and be able to write, and prove that "I can do it here as well as I can do it at home." That certainly was a big stepping stone for me. Going to my first tutorial and feeling really good about what I had done in there, and feeling that "you're not just over here, things haven't been a fiasco in that respect."

Once I got over that first hurdle of the first tutorial and the anxiety that accompanies that, I felt a lot more comfortable. And, also tried to immerse myself almost immediately in a number of activities. For example, I started running for the cross country team and I got to know people very quickly. I didn't realize what a beautiful place Oxford was at first because it was raining all the time. And it took me quite awhile to adjust to the weather, to the really different sort of lifestyle that people lead there. For me it was much more frenetic at first after coming from the West where everything is really duddeily da. It was a big change.

FOCUS: Did you feel intimidated at your first tutorial? What were your feelings?

Mike: I just didn't really know what was going on and I didn't write a very good essay right off the bat because I wasn't sure what I wanted. Another turning point for me was when finally a tutor said, "That's a good essay." They really don't say, "That's a good essay," but they say, "Quite inter-

Karl: You're not likely to get lavishing praise at all. 'Quite interesting' or 'rather thin,' never "brilliant."

Mike: Never "A." There's no sense in getting an "A," you know. Always like a "B."

Karl: You would not be wont to have an Oxford don write you a recommendation, because no matter what you thought of you, if he sent it back to an American graduate school, they would say, "This guy doesn't sound all that impressive to me."

Mike looked over my first paper and he was impressed with what I had written. I thought it was terrible. I guess it's that feeling of diffidence that you will also do a special about the production of the movie. American film companies have also taken an interest. This month 13 companies, including Warner Brothers, Twentieth Century Fox, United Artists, and Paramount, screened the film. Hoffman has finished a second screenplay about heroism in the American West, and is now back in Boise writing a third about an Oxford graduate who comes to the U.S. to teach ... and falls in love.

And if that's not enough, he will act in Midsummer Nights Dream and direct Twelfth Night for the Idaho Shakespeare Festival this summer.

Here is what Hoffman and Knapp had to say about their Oxford experiences:

Rhodes Scholars Karl Knapp and Mike Hoffman back for a visit.

Rhodes Scholars Karl Knapp and Mike Hoffman back for a visit.
FOCUS: Do you ever get over that?
Karl: When you are writing two 6-8 page essays a week you obviously have to get over any sort of writer’s block because you don’t have time. Anyway, I found myself becoming a lot more proficient at being able to turn things out on the spur of the moment. And if that sounds bad, it isn’t necessarily because you just simply don’t have time to sit down as you do at an American university where you have two weeks to write a paper. You’ve got maybe a few hours to write it. And as a consequence, you learn to write better in a shorter period of time.
Mike: I think it is sort of important that their terms are only eight weeks long. You can work yourself really hard intellectually for eight weeks without really burning out. And I would always feel at the end of term like I just couldn’t have done any more work.
Then you’ve got this massive vacation where you kind of regroup. One of the really nice things about that system is that it encourages you to formulate your critical response to whatever you are doing on your own really quickly. And you’ve got to read very incisively. That’s one of the things that I feel I learned at Oxford—I learned how to read. I never really read as closely or as well as I learned to read there.
Karl: you not only learn to read, you learn to think critically. The probability is much higher that you are going to be a passive observer in an American lecture class because you go in and you take notes, you are learning by rote to a great extent. I think the tutorial system calls for a real synthesis of your thoughts, a distillation of what you feel in a way that the American system doesn’t require.
I think that you do have to be a much better manager of your time, because you’ve got so much more time to do what you want. For example, if you don’t feel comfortable with a particular period of literature, a certain work you are reading and you may not have the stimulus to spend as much time or to put as much effort into it, as say if you were in an American system where you were with the professor who was maybe going to open things up for you a different way. It’s just walk into the tutorial, what have you prepared, did you like it, let’s hear your essay. And you don’t have that sort of preparation, that sort of spark maybe that would open up a different angle of it before hand. You are writing your essay on your own. No one is looking over your shoulder and saying this is good or bad. No one is going to grade it— it’s yours.
FOCUS: How much time on the average did you spend per tutorial session?
Mike: 20 hours
Karl: I’d say for myself between 15 and 20 hours. You work sporadically for five days.
Mike: I would work 14 hours, two days a week . . . just sort of stay up all night and get the thing written. Then you would think, “I must start earlier this week.” Then all of a sudden you would be in the hole again.
Mike: You don’t want your tutor to think you are an idiot. That was fairly important to me. I don’t think I was terribly motivated by trying to outdo other people because you just don’t work with people enough. You don’t know what they are doing. Also, from week to week you may not be writing on any of the same things they are writing on at all. Certainly, myself, I felt very much like it was up to me. Which in the end was one of the biggest, most frightening things when it came down to finals because there was just no one to blame.
Karl: You are responsible. I think I have to agree with Mike, that first and foremost, the competition lies with yourself. How did I do last term? For me, it was my last essay. Yes, I was going on in the tutorials with other people and even if they tell you, you don’t know what to believe. So, you never really have an idea of where you stand with the exception of writing collections and then being reviewed by your tutors and by the master or dean or provost of the college. That gives you an idea of where you stand. But I still think that regardless of what happens in that report you find yourself competing with yourself more than anything else.
Mike: There’s no A’s and B’s around. By the time you do anything that can be graded, it’s over. One sort of competition that does go on, to make your work appear to be as effortless and graceful as possible. The English always promise you that they have done absolutely no work. You don’t ever want to admit that you had to try. And the same thing is style, in terms of the writing style. They don’t want a kind of energetic, incisive, live; style. They should be very staid, conservative, to the point, graceful.
Karl: There are very subtle nuances. For example, you would find very few people who wanted to make a point of being very working. Those sort of people at Oxford are known as gnomes, sort of like bookworms. But the thing is, where it may be admirable to be known as a hard worker at an American university, to do the same at a British university shows a complete lack of style and class. So, it is known to get away with as much as you can, being able to pull the wool over other people’s eyes so they think you’re not doing anything. Yet you’re probably spending 40-60 hours per week hooking.
Mike: It’s like a line in “Brideshead Revisited” in the first episode when Cousin Jasper is talking to Charles. “Get either a first or third. Time wasted on a good second is time thrown away.” That’s the attitude, if you get a good second, you want to absolutely convince everyone you never did a thing. It is okay if you work and get a first. But it is even better not to work and to get a first.
Karl: You only distinguish yourself by getting a first or a third. It is damn near impossible to get a first, it is very hard. One of the problems is that Americans who come over don’t know how to take tests that way.
FOCUS: Explain the test taking, the finals week at Oxford.
Mike: It is a nasty experience. I really hated it. I started working about eight weeks before I finished writing essays. You’re responsible for English literature from 1000 to 1852, and you have nine papers broken down into periods of special topics, special authors, two Shakespeare papers, and history of the English language. You have to write three one-hour essays for each exam. You have 26 hours of exams in six days, so, that is what you’re up against.
Then, on top of that, they make you dress up in white tie, cap and gown, and you all sit in your rows. You’ve got people going to pieces next to you and being taken out by the proctors. A lot of people just take their exams in a mental hospital outside of Oxford. Like in Cambridge, there were 14 suicides last year. The atmosphere is absolutely hysterical. On the one hand, everybody is involved in this thing, but nobody is doing exactly the same thing. If they are doing some of the same thing, you don’t want to give your information out because that’s maybe the ticket to a good degree. So, on the one hand you become isolated from these people who’ve gotten to know over the last two years. In addition to that, alienated from any sense of real purposefulness because I couldn’t figure out why this thing was so important to me. But the atmos-
Mike: It was really the worse experience of my life. I cried every minute of it. It was a bad experience because it really is blown so far out of proportion.

Karl: There are another thing that is going on. There are 500 people, and 20 of them are going crazy. The rest of them are like stoics, they don't show any emotion. They just go into the library, they work for 12 hours, and they go out.

They know how to attack it and they've had coaching all the way up. Particularly, in public school. One of the guys I lived with—for every answer, he had 12 points he wanted to make and he had 8 quotes he learned. He was just so prepared that whatever the question was, he twisted the question so that he could get those points in.

He got almost the same degree as I did without doing a quarter of the work. In fact he pirated quite a bit of my material. On one of the answers he got more good stuff of mine into it than I did.

I did much better work than I ever did here. I was much more systematic then I ever was here. But, some of those people are just exam-taking machines. They just know how to do it and they're very efficient, like sharks.

Karl: There has to be quite a bit of style in it. When you've got this Board of Examiners reading 300 exams over the course of God knows how many days, if you can say something to make all the answers but say it with more style, more finess, more grace, then you're probably going to get a better mark.

Mike: And more witty as well. They're into good Anglo-Saxon jokes.

It doesn't need to be very flamboyant, it just needs to be more witty. Urban and graceful, and sort of verbally dexterous.

FOCUS: What are your impressions about some of the tutors you've had? What are these people like, what kind of life do they lead?

Mike: They're all very different. Some of them are very flamboyant and you occasionally run into a Mike like Terry Eagleton who is one of the leading Marxist critics writing today. I really liked my tutors and they were all very personable. I didn't have anyone who was really distant. However, my Medieval tutor was just terrible.

I think that an awful lot of tutors come up through an all male public school, then they go to an all male college at Oxford or Cambridge. It is a very weird sort of environment.

Karl: Very narrow, sort of distorted perspectives of life. I think to a great extent, the life of an Oxford don is one of eccentricity.

Their whole aim in life is to be promoted to fellow of a college. Once you've ensconced in that sort of position, there is not a lot of motivation to do anything else. You don't see nearly as much publishing.

I don't think it's necessarily bad, but it's not good either because a lot of them don't go anywhere. A lot of them stagnate. But I think a lot of them are good teachers.

Mike: You can talk about the most eccentric people like Hugh Trevor-Roper whom you sort of think of as this great humanistic historian, who can't stand women or didn't like women to come to his lectures. One English don quit when a woman was named as Fellow. He wouldn't have a woman fellow in the college and he just bailed out. And she's great. She's just a brilliant critic and a very good teacher. That sort of thing happens.

Karl: One is the interesting things is that the city police have no jurisdiction at any of the colleges. They have to be called in. So, generally, they never are. Everything is handled internally.

If a student is in his white tie and academic cap and gown, he can't be arrested. You could, literally, have picnics in the quad, all the cars have to stop. No one can touch them.

Mike: Oriel, which is the only male college is the head of the river. That means they win the rowing race. After the rowing race they bring a boat back and everyone get into black ties and has a dinner in the big dining hall. The menu is designed to be thrown and it is really a sanctioned food fight. The food gets so deep on the floors that the people are slipping and falling down. I remember our menu was bullet-like potatoes, peas, and soup! Just bowls of soup flying through the air. There was no escape.

 Afterwards there's a lot of wine and you go outside and they burn the boat. Then people jump through, make an impression on the institution. You want to somehow scrawl your name on those walls and you can't do it. It's just not to be done. There is something very detached and cold about the institution, it doesn't care. It sort of allows you to pass through it, but you don't really touch it.

At Boise State I was always really excited by the fact that the students here could do something to change it and a lot of people were working together to make something better. And that was due to a great extent because of the immense insecurity about the place. In a lot of ways this is a much more healthy and a much more stimulating environment to go to school for me. For one thing, you get very defensive there about having to pretend you don't work. I got sucked into this business of being a little bit more reserved and a little bit more careful.

You don't expose yourself too much because there is a lot of ego energy chasing a very limited amount of ego gratification, which creates a lot of frustration, a lot of cynicism, and a lot of people who are ready to snap at anything anyone does. It doesn't really encourage creation. It's really sad.

I found in that way that I really liked Boise State better because you could try things a little bit more.

Karl: I think another thing that I found to be really true is that I don't think you could spend any amount of time there, certainly two years is inadequate, and really feel at home at Oxford.

Mike: One of the reasons, I think for us, is that

Mike Hoffman at Trinity College decided to have a beach party. They got wheelbarrows full of sand and put sunlamps up. Then everybody came in their swimming suits inside the house. And people got really sick and really drunk. So they absolutely ruined this room. The sand scratched this 16th Century wood floor.

They just got called in and the Provost said "this is an estimate of the damages and we expect you each to pay 500 pounds" and that was it. It's not treated as vandalism. It's just that boy will be boys and they went a little far this time.

Karl: This sort of wantonness is just a fact of life at Oxford. I had a friend this year who left a party in a completely drunken stupor. We didn't really know where he had gone, but we found out the next day that he had fallen into the Thames and the Thames Valley police dragged him out. He had a Baillio college scarf on. So they called the master of Baillio College. He threw up all over the master's lodgings and then they took him home after they identified him. But, nothing was really said about it. He was never really reprimanded for what he'd done. He was simply drunk and that wasn't such a bad thing to be at Oxford.

Mike: No, and it wasn't such an unusual thing either.
Mike: I think I'm more of a snob, more pretentious. I think I was a nicer person. It doesn't breed niceness.

Karl: It can be very cut-throat, extremely competitive place in sort of an underlying way. You're on the defensive to a great extent there. The way that it is socially competitive is manifested in different ways. It is not what you wear or how you try to impress people. It's not the same sort of ostensible, superficial sort of things that we might compete at here as much as it is who you're with and what you've done.

Mike: You get a break, sort of an exemption from the class system if you're an American. Then you find out that you really can never, ever get in. It is really closed at the top.

Karl: It is such a social parade, it really is.

Mike: They never talk about money. They just spend it. Then you find out they all leave 2,000 pounds in debt. And the banks really run it up because they know that someday they're going to collect on these people.

FOCUS: Given your education at Boise State, just how well did you "stack up?"

Mike: Well I felt that I fared very well. Conversation becomes very important. That is one of the really nice things about the place. I doubt I'll ever be so surrounded by good conversationalists and interesting conversation all the time.

I think if there is any disadvantage to being at Boise State, it has nothing to do with the teachers, but it is just that a lot of people aren't as interested in things. At Oxford, everyone tends to know something about literature, something about the opera, something about art, something about music, and are conversant in something about science. So their knowledge is quite broad.

However, I never felt that I was in a position where I couldn't keep up. I felt that I got a very good, broad education here. By the end I was very militant about saying I was from Boise State and I really became proud of it.

Karl: I think that maybe the better test of whether or not an education at Boise State is really worthwhile, is to compare yourself. It is important to be able to go into a new situation and feel comfortable and confident that you can converse, that you can handle yourself. I think, certainly, I feel good about what happened to me at Boise State. But I think that in looking at fellow Americans who are over there now and seeing what they did as under­graduates at Harvard or Yale, and feeling that well, maybe there were some differences.

But, I feel that what happened to me was very good in comparison. I don't have any real regrets about that. I feel good.

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Premium quality 'cold-drill' arrives fresh from bottle

The 1981-82 edition of BSU's literary magazine, cold-drill, is now on sale at the BSU Bookstore for $4 a copy.

Edited by Nicolette de Caipky and Karen Erter Smith, with Dr. Robert Allen Papinchak the faculty editor, cold-drill is boxed in a wrapper which "pops" open, advertising it as "a magnum of premium quality—produced and bottled by BSU."

Sally Stevens Spiker, the magazine's art director, has created this year's cold-drill poster of a vivid tropical woman to illustrate a poem by Kurt Burkholder.

Published by the BSU English Department at Boise State's Printing and Graphic Services, cold-drill also includes a perpetual wall calendar with contributors' poems for each month illustrated by Andrea Wilson.

For the first time, romance and bilingual sections are printed in the magazine, as is a travel section with some selections written by BSU international students. That section begins in Idaho with a poem from Linda McAndrew, one of last year's cold-drill editors.

The magazine's inside wrapper, a still life with wine and grapes, was photographed by BSU photographer Chuck Scheer.

Selections by 36 contributors are printed in this year's edition, including one from an Idaho state penitentiary inmate, and an excerpt from a Gothic novel by Pamela Paccotti, which is now being published by Zebra Books. cold-drill has been a consistent winner of national awards. The 1980-81 issue won the Columbia University Scholastic Press Association first place gold medal award, the third year in a row that the magazine had received that honor. The same issue received the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges first place gold medal award, the only one west of Chicago to win that award.

Of 132 magazines entered from 55 states, cold-drill was the only one west of Chicago to win that award, rated only behind publications for Oberlin and Amherst colleges and Notre Dame University.
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