Old, new contests enliven Homecoming week Oct. 16-23

Festivity will abound at Boise State University during the 1982 Homecoming celebration October 16-23. Week long activities, traditional and new, will be staged to the theme "An Idea Grows... Up," in commemoration of the University's 50th anniversary.

Students, alumni, faculty, staff and friends of BSU are invited to attend the upcoming events. The first-ever Bronco Boot Run will kick off Homecoming activities Saturday, October 16, at 9 a.m. Runners will cover a 6.2 mile course starting and ending at the BSU Varisty Center.

The race is sponsored by the Student Union, Nike, Athlete's Foot and KJOT-FM to benefit the BSU general scholarship fund. Entry forms are available at the Student Union and local running stores. There is a $6 entry fee.

Monday, October 18, dancers Helen Walkely and Chris Swenson from the Bill Evans Dance company of Seattle will perform in "Solo Duets." The program is scheduled for 8 p.m. in the Special Events Center and will feature modern dance, mime and gymnastics. Tickets are $1 for BSU students and $2 for the general public.

The Residence Hall Association will again sponsor the "Almost Anything Goes" contest Tuesday, October 19, from 1-4 p.m. on the intramural field. Competing student teams will pit their skills against a crazy and unusual obstacle course. Q104 disc jockey Dave Freeman will serve as the event commentator.

On Wednesday, October 20, Greek invitational football, traditionally known as the TKE Toilet Bowl, will take place at Bronco Stadium. The women's teams will play at 7:30 p.m. followed by the men's game at 9 p.m. Teams are composed of students from resident halls, fraternities, sororities, and independents.

The Royal Flush Party will be held immediately after the games in Julia Davis Park. There is no charge for either of the events which are being co-sponsored by the Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity and Miller Beer.

The fifth annual "Great American Talent Show" is scheduled for Thursday, October 21, at 8 p.m. in the Special Events Center. BSU students will perform, with the announcement of Mr. and Ms. BSU to be made during intermission. The talent winners will be video-taped and submitted for competition to the American Collegiate Talent Search. Admission is free to BSU students, with a $1 charge for general admission. The event is sponsored by ASBSU.

Friday, October 22, a Bronco Street Dance will replace the formal Homecoming Ball. The BSU Alumni Association invites everyone to an old-fashioned hoedown from 7-11 p.m. at the Eighth Street Marketplace. Idaho recording artists the Braun

Combined mailing set for dues, donations

Boise State's annual fund drive and the Alumni Association's dues campaign has been combined into one mailing again this year. The coordinated approach, which was used for the first time last fall, drew record amounts for both groups, according to Director of Development Jim Faucher.

The annual fund mailings for last year gathered $13,994, while the dues campaign earned $13,815.

The joint approach is being continued, said Faucher, to eliminate confusion among donors and to cut down on mailing expenses.

The appeal, which was mailed to alumni and friends of the University in early October, included a brochure explaining BSU's development needs, a brochure about the BSU Alumni Association, and a letter signed by BSU Foundation, President Fred Thompson and Alumni Association president Cindy Maher.

The mailing is being sent earlier than usual so donors will have plenty of time to make their gift before the tax year ends in December, Faucher said.

Donations to the annual fund and payment for alumni dues are tax deductible.

While all graduates of Boise State are members of the Alumni Association, only those who pay the annual dues are entitled to the benefits, which include library privileges, use of some campus recreational facilities, and group insurance.

The annual fund mailing is the third centered around the 50th anniversary theme. The Golden Jubilee campaign, Faucher said, is designed to raise money for endowed scholarships and endowed academic chairs.

Donors, however, can continue to give unrestricted donations to the Alumni Association's Jubilee campaign, which includes the Jubilee Scholarship, and to the College of Education.

"Through our direct mailing pieces we have pointed out the fine academic tradition that began at Boise Junior College. That tradition has been established by voluntary support, both in time and money, of thousands of people," Faucher said.
The Oct. 15 Boise State Faculty Artists Recital will feature cellist J. Wallis Bratt and organist Donald Oakes in a program of music by Rachmaninoff, Beethoven, Bach and Messiaen.

The public is invited to attend the recital which will begin at 8:15 p.m. in the BSU Music Auditorium.

The program will go to the BSU Music Department scholarship fund.

Bratt will play the following:
- "Suite No. I in A Major" by Cray de Hervelois, "Vocalise" by Rachmaninoff, and "Twelve Variations on a Theme from Handel's Messiah" by Hervelois.
- Oakes will play "Concerto IV" and "Pursuit in C Minor" by J. B. Bach, "The Rhythmic Trumpet" by Bingham, and "Comes Autumn Time" by Sowerby.

BSU now rents 1923 Calliope

Boise State University's newly restored calliope is now available for use by community and nonprofit groups.

The BSU Vocational Technical Education School, which restored the 1923 Tangley calliope, will rent the machine on a half-day or full-day basis.

Cost for a half-day is a minimum of $80 and a full day is $195. There is no charge for the use of the calliope at BSU functions.

The calliope may not be used for any political or sales promotion campaigns and may not be taken away from the Boise city center.

The calliope is restored for use at parades, festivals, or other events, call Rosie Coner, office coordinator for Vocational Technical Education evening courses, at 385-1974.

Foundations names trustees

Five directors, as well as board officers and 22 trustees for the Boise State University Foundation, Inc., were elected at the annual foundation meeting Sept. 20.

The foundation is a non-profit corporation which maintains and manages gifts donated to BSU and provides guidance and support to the university's development campaigns.

Current assets of the foundation were reported to be over $1.4 million.


Directors of the foundation elected at the meeting for six-year terms are J. Charles Blanton, William Bingham, and Donald M. Day, vice president; John G. Grant, secretary; and Ada M. Ruyke, treasurer.

Famed potter shows skills at workshop

Paul Solder, acclaimed as one of the top twelve potters of the world in a poll conducted by Ceramic Monthly, will visit Boise State University to conduct a workshop Oct. 14 and 15.

The workshop, open to the public, will be held in room 150 of the BSU Liberal Arts Building from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. both days.

Profiled by ABC Television in "With These Hands. Rebirth of the American Craftsman," Solder has also received two Tiffany Foundation grants and a Craftsman's Fellowship grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. He has received 29 national and international awards, and has participated in 245 invitational exhibits both in the U.S. and abroad.

Solder has been instrumental in the development of contemporary "taku" ceramics, which he says "offers the western culture new insight into oriental concepts of beauty.

Solder has also influenced the revival of salt glazing and other means of decorating pottery and has produced an innovative line of ceramic equipment including kilns, wheels and clay mixers.

Registration for his workshop is $20, which includes the price of a lunch Oct. 14. BSU students and personnel will be admitted free of charge. Pre-registration and registration will both be conducted in room 150 of the Liberal Arts Building.

J. W. Bratt premieres "Train up a child in the way he should go--" is a biblical proverb which to two BSU musicians illus-
Top librarian schedules talk at Spec Center

Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, The Librarian of Congress since 1975, will visit Boise State this month as part of the university’s 50th anniversary celebration.

Boorstin will speak on “The Quest for History” at 8 p.m., Oct. 14, in the BSU Special Events Center. The speech is open to the public at no charge.

Boorstin’s visit is being sponsored by the History Department and the office of BSU President John Keiser. Before assuming his present post, Boorstin served as director of the National Museum of History and Technology and as a senior historian for the Smithsonian Institution. He was the Preston and Sterling Morton Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Chicago, where he taught for 25 years.

A Rhodes Scholar, Boorstin earned an undergraduate degree form Harvard University, a Doctorate from Yale and a Law Degree from Oxford University in England. He has been a visiting professor at the University of Rome, Kyoto University in Japan, the University of Puerto Rico and the Sorbonne in Paris, among other schools.

Boorstin is an editor and author whose publications include the award-winning trilogy, The Americans, The Colonial Experience (1958), The Americans: The National Experience (1965) and The Americans: The Democratic Experience (1973), which won the Pulitzer Prize for history.

BSU ROTC unit gains status

BSU has received approval to act as a host institution for the U.S. Army Reserve Officers Training Corps. Until now, the BSU ROTC unit has been an extension of the program at Idaho State University. Approval for the program’s new status came in September from the Training and Doctrine Command of the U.S. Army.

The BSU unit will now act as host institution for the ROTC unit at Northwest Nazarene College in Nampa. Because of the new host status, more scholarships will now be available to students enrolled in ROTC at Boise State, according to Capt. Robert Hillan, assistant professor of Military Science.

With the new status will also come additional federally funded office supplies, military equipment, uniforms, and vehicles to meet transportation needs, Hillan said.

The ROTC program at BSU was established in July, 1977, and has grown since then from an enrollment of 31 students to 87 in 1982 and about 100 this month, Hillan said.

ROTC courses at Boise State were first taught by two military science instructors who had a staff consisting of one part-time secretary. Now the military science faculty and staff will be increased with federal funds to 11 people, Hillan said.

Both two and four year ROTC programs are available to students at BSU who are enrolled in accredited baccalaureate studies here, Hillan said.

Since ROTC started here, 14 graduating seniors have been commissioned as U.S. Army second lieutenants and are now serving in Hawaii, the continental U.S., England and Europe.

Noting the program’s expansion, Hillan said that during the 1982-83 academic year alone, 13 cadets are expected to be commissioned from BSU and projections for 1983-84 show that about 21 cadets will be commissioned then.

Professor gets $10,000 grant

A grant of $10,000 to develop nutrition education curriculum materials for Idaho elementary school teachers has been awarded to Elaine M. Long, Boise State University associate professor of community and environmental health.

The grant from the Idaho State Department of Education is funded through the Nutrition Education and Training Program (NET).

The project’s goal is to make current nutrition information readily available to elementary education instructors, Long said.

Long, a registered dietician, has participated in previous nutrition projects at BSU, including workshops for teachers and a statewide NET needs assessment project conducted in 1979 with BSU School of Education teachers Dr. Clair Bowman and Darly French.

Results of that survey showed that only 29 percent of Idaho teachers have ever taken a course in nutrition.

Long has found also that of about 40 students who take nutrition courses at BSU each year, fewer than one percent are elementary education majors.

“We hope that elementary school teachers who have been taught about nutrition will be more likely to include nutrition instruction in their classrooms,” Long said.

Other NET project workers are Dr. Thel Pearson, BSU associate professor of teacher education, nutritionist Nancy Rush, Kay Norris, nutrition specialist for Boise School District, Susan Smith, nutrition educator for the Idaho Dairy Council, Juno Van Ocket, a Boise school teacher, and Rick Kears, a health educator for the Idaho Department of Education.

BSU holidays

Boise State will remain open on state holidays Columbus Day, Oct. 11 and Veterans Day, Nov. 11. The university will be closed for the Thanksgiving holiday Nov. 25-28, and the Christmas holiday Dec. 23-26, and the New Year’s holiday Dec. 30-Jan. 2.

Campus Store establishes scholarship

The BSU Foundation has received a $25,000 endowment from the University Campus Store for student scholarships, according to Alvin Hooten, Assistant Vice-President for Financial Affairs.

“It has always been the university administration’s intent that, once the bookstore attained financial security beyond operating expenses, any profit its would be made available for scholarships,” Hooten said.

The Campus Store has experienced deficits in the past, and this is the first year it has been in a position to offer such a donation, he said.

The money was endowed to establish a solid investment base so yearly awards could be made regardless of the bookstore’s ability to contribute additional funds. Interest generated by the investments will provide money for the annual awards.

Bookstore scholarships will be unrestricted awards available to all students in any academic program, Hooten said.

Fundsy chairman Wanek Stein presents check for $325,000 to president John Keiser.

Morrison Center receives gift from Fundsy

Boise State University has received a donation of $325,000 from Fundsy, Inc., a Boise volunteer organization that holds a biennial auction to raise funds for building projects in Boise.

The money, which was raised through the sale of 300 items at the Fundsy auction last May, will be used to purchase rigging, lights, and other equipment for the Morrison Center for the Performing Arts which is under construction on the BSU campus.

Those items were not included in the original cost of the building, and were necessary before it could open, said BSU president John Keiser.

Funds from Fundsy ‘82 chairman Wanek Stein funded from 152.5 million from private donations. The money was endowed to establish a scholarship funded from 152.5 million from private donations. The money would be made available for scholarships and financial aid.

Morrison Center will remain open on state holidays Columbus Day, Oct. 11 and Veterans Day, Nov. 11. The university will be closed for the Thanksgiving holiday Nov. 25-28, and the Christmas holiday Dec. 23-26, and the New Year’s holiday Dec. 30-Jan. 2.

The building is scheduled for completion by the end of next year. It will include a 2,000 seat performing hall, auditorium, and offices for the BSU departments of theatre arts and music.

The building will be named in honor of Robert Hillan, a Boise State University student who is a member of the first Boise Junior college graduating class in 1934.
concluded that hospitals, universities, organizations are active. The loss of profit services as people previously reduce revenues non-profit agencies life," Salamon said in a prospectus on the project.

Such changes, he said, could be used to communicate more effectively will be offered. Spring and Summer 1983 continuing nursing education program Dr. Barbara Fussard will direct the session and will keynote the conference health care seminars will begin at 8:30 a.m. and technological implications for the children. Their program will begin at 8 p.m. in the BSU Student Union Ballroom. 


go to the Oct 19 performance. The workshop will provide general information about “the archetypical 20th century joker” and responses to described drug and therapy. Those capable of discussing strategies for nurses intervention will be discussed. 


teach those two languages because of their program that was eliminated during the budget cuts. Their program will begin at 8 p.m. in the McCleary Auditorium at St. Alphonsus Hospital. 


card was a hit. Vanity Fair magazine’s annual Halloween issue, which she describes as being about "the archetypical 20th century joker—everyone’s friend, nobody’s hero." 


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America hasn’t probably even begun to consider. At 15, a British teenager is making final preparations for what will constitute his crucial set of exams, called O-levels (for Ordinary-levels), to be taken at age 16. Virtually all British students who have been educated in comprehensive schools (so called because they accommodate all levels of ability) will take either O-levels or CSE (Certificate of Secondary Education) exams at this age. But for the student who is seriously considering continuing his education beyond this point, O-levels are essential. O-levels are normally taken in anywhere from four to twelve subjects, ranging from German to English Literature (Graded by University of London, faculty, for example.), the exams are graded on an A,B,C (pass) D,E,F,U (fail) basis. The results of these exams determine whether or not a student goes on to pursue additional schooling.

At this point, the situation becomes somewhat more complicated, as the student must narrow down the number of subjects that he wants to prepare for A-levels (for Advanced-levels), the exams he will take at age 18 after two years at a sixth-form college (roughly the equivalent of an American senior high school). Most students who go on to a sixth-form college (as do most British students) will take at least three O-levels in disciplines, more often than not related; the student with a keen interest in English Literature might choose an additional A-level in History and French, while the student with a predilection towards math might take A-levels in chemistry and physics.

Regardless, the outcome of A-levels is vast in importance in determining the academic future of a British youth. For the student who has passed his O-levels, the exams are taken quite seriously. The two years a student puts in at sixth-form college must prepare him for a battle that will determine which of the most ambitious of young scholars, for each A-level subject a student prepares, he will be tested by (normally) three three-hour examinations. Thus, the student who aspires to take three A-levels faces approximately 27 hours of testing.

As important as A-levels may be in determining whether or not one gets into a university (entrance into all British universities is rather difficult, given the high ratio of students to the low number of institutions), those few who do well enough to apply for a place at Oxford or Cambridge must submit to Oxbridge exams, to be taken in November of the year preceding entrance in one of the universities. A-level results are often a good indicator of possible university success, and usually only those who receive A or B marks on these exams (a very small percentage, it might be said) even bother to apply to Oxford or Cambridge.

Still, they cannot stand alone as the sole barometer of a student’s academic intelligence. A-level exams would imply. Similar in structure (two or three three-hour exams) to A-levels, Oxbridge differs in that it tests not only specific knowledge, but also general knowledge. On a general paper, for instance, a candidate might find essay questions such as “What is the purpose of a zoo nowadays?” or “What is the purpose of a zoo nowadays?”

In early December, the candidate learns whether or not he will be called to OX209 (or Cambridge, if he has applied there) for an interview. And it is then (or shortly thereafter) that admissions decisions will be made.

Clearly, the interviews are the culmination of a process that may have begun perhaps some four or five years before, when the student had decided to do A-levels after his O-levels. But it is a pyramidal process, and if a student is so fortunate to get a place at an Oxford college, he will be03 almost immediately a major figure in the discipline throughout his university tenure.

It is, without doubt, the most arduous of processes, and one that is directly reflected in the system into claiming that an actual Oxford education is anti-climactic to its preparation. No one, though, would claim that Oxford education was a step that Oxford didn’t deserve to be there. Certainly not after that sort of application process.
Mail campaign starts to explain dues

A direct mail campaign is currently underway to inform BSU alumni about the dues system that is sponsored by the Alumni Association.

Three years ago the Alumni Association began the dues system as a means to raise money for the projects it sponsors. Since then it has grown steadily with 652 paid members this year.

The direct mail appeal, which will be combined with the University's annual fund drive, is designed to encourage new dues-paying members and current members to renew for 1983.

For the annual dues of $15 single or $25 per couple, members will receive several benefits, including reduced rates for group insurance, travel discounts, use of the BSU swimming pool, weight room, gymnasium, library, games room, personal invitations to all alumni social functions, and priority choice for season football tickets.

Members will receive an alumni card with an annual sticker designating them as paid, alumni window decal and a list of benefits. Dues are based on a calendar year beginning January 1, 1983. Payments can be pro-rated.

There is also a special "Century Club" category for alumni who donate $100 or more to the Association. These dues are the Alumni Association's primary source of income. They are used to support numerous programs which involve alumni and benefit BSU, such as reunions, the Academic Awards Banquet, alumni socials, Regional Alumni meetings, and many other programs.

Students who graduate are automatically included in the Alumni Association and are eligible to become dues-paying members. Students who have attended BSU for two semesters or more can become members upon request.

There is also an "Honorary Alumni" category for those who did not attend BSU, but want to become active in the Alumni Association.

Lost alumni search continues

The BSU Alumni Office is continuing its search for lost BJC, BC, BSC and BSU graduates. FOCUS readers have numerous and adders of their classmates can send that information to 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.

Schedule of Events

| Saturday, Oct. 16 | Bronco Boot Run...road race begins at 9 a.m., Varsity Center |
| Monday, Oct. 18 | Solo Duets...dance concert, 8 p.m., Special Events Center |
| Tuesday, Oct. 19 | Almost Anything Goes...fun and games, 1 p.m., intramural field |
| Wednesday, Oct. 20 | Greek Invitational Football, 7:30, Bronco Stadium |
| Thursday, Oct. 21 | Talent Show...7 p.m., Special Events Center |
| Friday, Oct. 22 | Bronco Street Dance...7-11 p.m., Eighth Street Market Place |
| Saturday, Oct. 23 | World's Largest Birthday/Tailgate Party...5 p.m., Julia Davis Park |
| Football...BSU vs. Weber, 7 p.m., Bronco Stadium |

(Continued from page 1)

Homecoming

Brothers will provide country western music. Admission is free, and no host beverages will be available.

In the event of unfavorable weather, the dance will be moved to a third floor warehouse in the marketplace. Eighty Street Marketplace merchants will help to celebrate Homecoming Week by offering special discount coupons to BSU students, alumni, faculty and staff.

Festivities will culminate Saturday, October 23, with two major evening events. First, BSU will hold the World's Largest Birthday/Tailgate Party from 5-7 p.m. in Julia Davis Park. Bronco fans are encouraged to park their vehicles in the stadium parking lot, then walk across the Broadway Bridge to the east end of the park for a pre-game celebration that will include complimentary Coors beer, hot spiced apple cider, 7-Up, RC, Cola, and Golden Valley Apple Cider.

In the final event, the BSU Broncos will host the Weber State Wildcats at 7 p.m. in Bronco Stadium for the Homecoming football game. Half time entertainment will be provided by the Capital High School Marching Band and Drill Team. Recognition of Mr. and Ms. BSU and presentation of the Distinction Friend of BSU award will also be made during halftime.

IN TOUCH

J O B S & P R O M O T I O N S

Randy D. Gunders (BA, '70) recently graduated summa cum laude from Arizona State with a master's degree in communications. He is currently the director of training for Watson Learning of Arizona with Richard E. Douglass Associates in Scottsdale, Ariz.

Robin Walker is studying for her master's degree in business and communications at Arizona State University. She has been employed as a reporter for United Press International in Boise.

Wendy French (Education, '82) has been named special education teacher for Cochas and Ash Creek grade schools in Stoddard County, Ark.

Deborah Silver-Hayes (Accounting) has joined the faculty of the College of Southern Idaho as a part-time accounting instructor.

Stephen Sienkowski, former tackle at BSU, has been hired as the new head football coach at Firth High School.

Andrea McInelly (BS, Physical Education, '82) has been hired by the Fitch High School district.

Gin M. Robinsen (BUC, '81), chairman of the board and president of First Bank of Troy, has been promoted by Idaho Bank and Trust Co. to senior vice president and branch administrator.

Carol Beddawh (BS, Physical Education) is teaching P.E. and coaching girls' basketball at Minco High School.

Diane Duffy (BA) has been hired by the Minidoka County School District as a first grade teacher at Memorial School.

Jayme Parker (BA, Education) is teaching second grade at Heyburn School.

Kate E. Rood ('50, Radiologic Sciences) is employed at St. Benedict's and McKay Dee Hospitals in Ogden and is a faculty member at Weber State College.

John R. Snyder (BA, Business Administration) has been appointed to manage assigned projects for J. U. B. Engineers, Inc. in Boise.

Louise Anthony Guest (BS, '79) received her Doctor of Chiropractic on Aug. 28 from Logan College of Chiropractic, St. Louis, Missouri. He intends to practice in Miami, Florida.

Robert L. Stemmer (70, Sec. Edu) has joined a school counselor exchange program in Japan, Hawaii, for a year. He is teaching at Kapaa High School.

Lynne Beglioli Estrom (72) graduated from the University of Oregon with a master's degree in education. While at Boise State, she received recognition as the Outstanding Student Educator in 1972. She is sharing her 100th year of teaching in Boise, Ore.

WM. J. "Bill" Johnson (75, Music) is a teacher in the Kennewick, Washington school district, after teaching several years in Idaho and Washington. His wife, Shirley (Kerwin) Johnston (75) worked ten years at Washington State University in Pullman.

Wally Lee ('81, Accounting) was recently appointed as an Internal Auditor for Citizens National Bank here in Boise.

Diane Jenkins (Art) Advertising Design has been accepted into the Famous Art Academy in San Francisco, Calif.

Carol Frider (75, BS, Marketing) is employed as a Solicitor agent for American Airlines at Dallas/Ft. Worth International Airport. She is currently appearing in a national television commercial and newspaper and magazine ads for American Airlines.

Neil Colby is presently employed by the Alaska Commercial Co. in Kotzebue, Alaska, as an assistant manager for one of their 15 department stores in Alaska.

Charline V. Allen is now employed by Inter­mountain Gas Co. in Twin Falls.

Althea Anderson is teaching fifth grade at Ethel Boyd Elementary School in Idaho Falls.

Richard G. Bates is currently managing the Nudie Denim Queen in Kolties, Alaska. His wife, Connie (Taylor) Bates, is substitute teaching in Kolties.

Dave Been is employed at the Idaho Power Company general office in Boise as an accountant in the plant accounting department.

Anna M. Bennett is currently self-sampling as a CPA in Boise.

Doug Bennett is working as a geologist for Freeport Exploration in Denver, Colo.

Scott Selby is now working for Micron Technology in Boise.

Dennis K. Bishop is attending graduate school in botany and entomology at Washington State University.

Carol L. Cabe has accepted a first grade teaching job at Middleton elementary school.

Kenny Cason has recently accepted an associate engineer position at Lockheed Missiles & Space Co. in their Space Systems Division in California.

Vicki G. Daniel is presently working for Key Guthrie and Associates as assistant art director.

Andy Dastil is working as a Programmer Analyst for the State of Idaho.

Greg Dickison is working at St. Alphonsus Hospital.

Cheryl Dooy is employed by D. L. Shelton in the Boise Personnel Office as a dental assistant.

Glendon M. Diss is working with the Bureau of Land Management as a survey technician.

Therese Foul is employed as a RN at St. Luke's Hospital in Boise.

Lisa Graham is employed as an RN at St. Luke's Hospital in Boise.

Catherine Hart is the News Director with KBCN-FM 97 in Nampa.

Thomas K. Hailey is working on a large farm as a maintenance farm mechanic in Nampa.

Pamela R. Johnson is working for St. Luke's Hospital in Boise.
Sugar and spice? Spunik recalls BSU years

Joe Spunik

"I thought, 'If I don't like it here, I can always move.' I guess I liked it." Dr. Joseph Spunik, dean emeritus of the School of Arts and Sciences when Sputnik retired, said.

In his first years in the Administration building, he taught from one large and one small lab and a stock room. It wasn't until 1955 that the department moved to the newly built science building, now called Old Science.

Spunik likes to visit BSU, when his portrait by John Killmaster hangs in the School of Arts and Sciences conference room dedicated to him. "I would love to come more, but it's no use for old-timers to come down there. Where is the nearest place to park? The visitor places are all filled up. It's a shame," he said.

In this BSU 50th Anniversary month, Spunik recalls that he was in charge of the college's Silver Anniversary celebration in 1957, which culminated in a banquet in the BSU gym.

He also promoted construction of the art gallery in the BSU/ Liberal Arts Building as a showcase for student and faculty work.

"I wasn't only interested in the college academically, though, since I'm a sports enthusiast. Sports were a big part of my life as they are now. I still play golf four to five times a week," he said.

"During the war, I was baseball coach. That was crazy, of course, of a golf coach, and I golf and umpired baseball. Most of the coaching and coaching was done after classes. I never got home until after 6 p.m., but I got to know the students better that way," he said.

"We used to have a coffee table for students and faculty. Many times there we spread the 'buck' around a good deal," he laughed.

"Faculty members were all chaperones for the dances, too. I don't know how we did all that. We just made time," he added.

"My students often went hiking, hunting and fishing with me. Now if they are in town, they always give me calls. That's one of the rewards you get from teaching."

"I've had some success. At one time in the Boise Medical Arts Building five doctors on one floor were all former students of mine. I've had a lot of dentists in town as students, too," he said.

"Being a dentist is different from being a teacher. While I was dean, I still taught one class, but I lost contact with the students even though I've always been interested in students," he said.

"I've always visited the different departments as much as possible. If you're a dean, you got to talk to the department chairmen very well. You don't really tell them what to do. You ask them to do it in such a way that they would like it, and you tell them if you think they're wrong," he said.

About BSU's current budget problems, Spunik said, "If they think things are tight right now, they should have been here then. It wasn't all sugar and spice."

During the early days— the 40's and 50's—the amount of money we got to run the junior college was very small. When I came here, I only made $1,750 the first year, and salaries stayed low. I had many offers for better from industry and other schools. I could have gone back to New York once at five times the salary."

"But teaching isn't just the salary. It's what you try to do. You've got to interest the students. You can't be serious for 50 minutes. It is good if you can dispense some levity—something to get their attention," he said.

"I think I'd still teach the same way. It's all spontaneous—I can't explain exactly, but when things got too serious, I did something like talk double talk or make fun of something scientific."

"One of my old chemistry teachers used to joke double written in his notes. I just couldn't do that," he said.

Spunik still loves to talk about his past and present teaching. "I've fished everywhere around here— Lucky Peak, Arrowrock, the Snake River for channel cat, the Boise River from Eagle to Altman," he said.

And rather than just keeping up with old hobbies, he has added a new one. "I started painting about five years before I retired. Dr. Louis Peck (BSU's Art Department chairman) got me started into watercolor painting. We used to paint together at 8 a.m. twice a week before classes started."

"I love to paint the places where I go hunting," he said, showing his growing collection of watercolor landscapes, many of which are the ranches and homes of his friends.

"I enjoy people," he said.

Help with history

During the 50th anniversary year the BSU Alumni Association is encouraging alumni to donate memorabilia from their college days to the BSU archives. Almost any item, such as commencement programs, newspapers or clipouts, letters, and letters, will help BSU researchers learn more about the history of the school.
Boise State and Its Budget
A FOCUS special section
A Focus Special Section
Boise State and Its Budget
The university was not as consistently downhill as it has been since the one percent. BSU Budget Director Ron Turner said of BSU's budget, "There were some years we had to have some small cutbacks but it meant not hiring personnel rather than laying off permanent employees." Most of the time appropriations were less than we felt our needs were, but there were increases enough for inflation.

The school's budget reached its lowest point in yearly increases—three percent—in the 1979-80 fiscal year. The Idaho Legislature had approved a FY 1980 budget for higher education that was three percent more than the previous year's budget. At the same time, legislators ordered a seven percent increase in salaries for state workers, which left BSU four percent in the hole.

The result was a $771,000 shortfall in BSU's 1979-80 budget. To compensate for the lost property tax revenue that was lost to the school's by the one percent initiative, Keiser explained, "So, when the general fund was reduced by this new drain...it (revenues) had to come from established agencies that lived off the general fund, which included higher education."

Although BSU's yearly operating budget has continued to rise and so have holdbacks ordered by the governor to make up for declining state revenues. It wasn't as consistently downhill as it has been since the one percent, Turner said. "Those cutbacks were basically from areas where we could work around full-time personnel."

To balance the budget, the university imposed a hiring and equipment freeze, limited employee travel and curtailed the purchase of library materials and supplies. Turner said. Last May, the governor ordered another $1.45 million holdback in state funding as a result of decreasing state revenues. BSU's share of the holdback was $629,000.

To make up the difference, university officials reduced part-time help, delayed preventative maintenance projects, implemented a new registration system and put employees on a four-day work week as directed by the governor, Turner said. An increase in fees for the 1981-82 fiscal year helped offset the losses. Fees for full-time students rose to $144.50 a semester, and the full-time graduate fee increased to $85 a semester.

"The fee increases enabled us to restore the prior year's holdback and gave us increases for inflation," Turner said.

This summer, the university was forced to make its toughest budget decisions yet, in the wake of a gubernatorial order to cut 1982-83 state agency budget by 8.5 percent. The cutback was necessary, the governor said, to compensate for an anticipated shortfall in state tax receipts.

BSU's portion of the cuts in higher education was $1.159 million. The university eliminated seven academic programs, laid off 11 faculty members, eliminated 9 support positions and cut other expenses in the school's operating budget in order to meet the governor's order. The average university would have lost close to $2 million, but the State Board of Education initiated a temporary student fee increase.

Full-time student fees for fall semester went up to $400.50 a semester, the full-time non-resident fee rose to $950 a semester and part-time fees also increased.

BSU is now living under the threat of an additional holdback in the 1982-83 budget. If a holdback is ordered this winter as anticipated, where will the budget as fall this time?

"Obviously, if the cuts get very deep, we'll have to cut back in personnel because that's where the money is," Keiser said.

Personnel expenditures account for 82 percent of the university's budget. Students also may have to pay more in the spring semester if an additional holdback is ordered.

BSU officials have requested $25.5 million for FY 1984 from the State Board of Education. The budget has yet to be approved by the Idaho Legislature.

"Most of the projections are that it will be another lean year," Turner said. "We'll probably be lucky to maintain our current level of funding, which would in effect be a decrease when you count inflationary factors.

"Continued budget cuts are bound to affect the quality of education at BSU," Turner said.

"In previous years, we've done all the trimming that we can. Now, some of the programs could be facing some accreditation problems if we have to to in and reduce some of the academic budgets," he said.

Keiser said the university already lags behind in faculty salaries and acquisitions of equipment and library materials. "The equipment shortage is all the way from frogs to dissect to spectro-phometers that cost several thousand dollars and are necessary to the modern science curricula," he said.

Despite the bleak funding picture, Keiser is optimistic about the university's future.

"Things are blooming at the university now. The cost of education is simply determined by what you get. You spend everything that you get, which is probably the best scientific way," he said.

"The people that spend it best are the ones that are going to be in bloom and to be sprouting blossoms. I think we spend it better than anybody else and that we are blooming."
By Larry Burke
BSU News Services

Idaho’s operating budget, already cut 9 percent last summer, is headed for another shortfall unless the economy turns around, according to some of the state’s political candidates and fiscal experts.

Most of them are now saying the revenue shortfall is no longer a question of “if” but rather a question of “how much.”

“If those conclusions are correct, the legislature in January faces the painful dilemma of raising taxes or cutting budgets, or both, to keep the fiscal 1983 budget in balance,” said John Keiser, director of the legislative fiscal office.

“Probably the biggest decision we’ll have to make is to determine whether or not the legislature will restore that later. The debate will be over the alternative of reducing more people or shutting down for a week,” said Keiser.

“If the legislature doesn’t give it back, that could mean a permanent reduction in the salary base,” Keiser said.

The problem, in a nutshell, is that tax receipts have not lived up to projections made by the legislature last winter. The Idaho legislature appropriated a budget of $1.445 million. That figure, however, was revised down to $1.425 million after tax receipts dipped this spring and the state cut $21 million from its budget.

Another $19 million was to be cut from public schools, which would have triggered an automatic property tax increase. Rather than allow that to happen, Gov. John Evans delayed the public school cut until the legislature can act on it.

In addition, the state stands to lose between $81 million to $11 million as a result of the ASARCO decision, in which the Supreme Court ruled that Idaho cannot collect tax on income of a multi-state business if the income is earned outside the state. That ruling is still on appeal.

Now, some political candidates and budget analysts are saying even the revised $1.25 million revenue projection is too optimistic, that the July holdback was only a taste of things to come, and that the state should be preparing now for more budget cuts.

The state’s budget, and how it should be managed, has emerged as one of the main issues in the campaign for governor. Candidate Lt. Gov. Phil Batt, on one hand, has predicted the shortfall could be as high as $70 million. Incumbent Governor John Evans, on the other hand, is sticking to the $40 million shortfall predicted last summer.

Here is what those two candidates, along with some of Idaho’s fiscal analysts, say about the budget:

Gov. John Evans: “The economic outlook is much brighter than it was two months ago. I’m optimistic the economy is going to turn around. If we can get that early recovery, we can easily work our way out.”

Lt. Gov. Phil Batt: “I’m talking a possible shortfall of $70 million. By the time the legislature has acted, there will be only a few months left in the fiscal year. We have to work out a solution sooner than that. It’s going to be painful, I can guarantee you that.”

John Anderson, director of the legislative fiscal office, said “there is every indication that there will be a requirement for an additional holdback . . . we’ll know more by November and December. It could be an additional $510 million.”

“The $40 million shortfall predicted is based on an economic upturn in the spring that I don’t think we’re going to experience,” he said.

Anderson said his office has warned the college presidents to prepare for a 10 percent cut “that probably won’t come before November and December. It could be an additional $510 million.”

“Higher education stands to benefit from any upturn, but the problem is, we have to make it up somehow in order to have a normal year,” Evans said.

“Higher education will make out,” he said.

In this election year, no candidate is campaigning hard for a tax increase, although both Batt and Evans have agreed that taxes may have to be raised as a last resort.

“We have a number of options,” said Evans, who explained that he would rather see the state make efforts to collect unpaid taxes, examine its system of sales tax exemptions, close tax loopholes, and broaden the sales tax before additional pennies are added to Idaho’s three percent sales tax.

“We should first turn to those before we seek out general tax increases or further cut our government programs,” Evans said.

“We’re committed to provide quality, very high quality education at the lowest cost we can. We’ll raise the necessary revenue to support those programs at all levels.”

During his campaign, Batt has supported a temporary increase in the sales tax if that is needed to pull the state out of its fiscal problems. But that probably won’t come before more cuts in state government.

“We should put partisanship aside and make the hard, necessary cuts, followed if necessary by revenue increases, if we have to, to balance the budget,” he said.

Batt stressed that time is critical. “Higher education stands to benefit by decisive action. The quicker we get at the problem, the better higher education will make out,” he said.

Are more cuts ahead?
By Linda Fu
BSU News Service

History professor Errol Jones left a perfectly good job at Utah State University and took a pay cut to accept a position at Boise State University. When he joined BSU's faculty in January, Jones had no idea that by summer's end he would find himself in the middle of a debate over his decision to switch jobs.

"I began to wonder, if I do a good job here in Boise, will people be able to get any of their concerns because I may not be here next year," he said. "This summer I just heard from many colleagues and hoped I'd make it through."

Fortunately for Jones, his position survived the round of budget cuts in mid-August that eliminated 11 faculty positions and seven others. But the threat of an additional cutback this winter makes him uneasy. "The fact that generally the last guy to arrive is the first to go doesn't make morale high among the new-comers," he said.

Like Jones, other faculty members hired this year took a chance on coming to the university during a period of financial uncertainty. Most of the new faculty interviewed by FOCUS, however, said they have no regrets about their decisions.

"Even though they are concerned about the university's financial troubles, they say Boise's environment and the opportunities for professional growth outweigh the risks involved.

"It's worth the gamble," said Harley Swartz, assistant professor of radiologic technology in the School of Health Sciences. "I tell you, this is an exception department. It has the best morale and just the right attitude to promote the best quality education that we can with what we have available."

Swartz, whose last job was at Morehead State University in Kentucky, didn't know until the last minute if his position would still be intact when the fall semester began. "It had been cut, then reinstated," he said. "I called the day before I moved here to see if I still had my job."

Although he is optimistic about BSU's future, Swartz wonders if his job will withstand the next round of cuts. "You don't really feel secure at this point in time," he said.

BSU's financial emergency didn't overly concern Dr. Barbara Hauf, who quit her job at the University of North Dakota to take over as head of the School of Nursing department in August.

"I wasn't really scared, even though I got a letter that said, 'Well, we've hired you, but don't get too settled,'" she said.

"Maybe it's a little bit difficult here now, but it's tough all over the country. I feel strongly that the university will prevail. We may have some tough times, but we will move through that and perhaps be better off for it."

Dr. Gerald LaCava, who teaches statistics and decision analysis, came to BSU this fall from the financially-troubled University of Oregon. He said BSU is on the right track in its efforts to deal with dwindling funds.

"A lot of universities have budget problems, but this university has taken difficult steps and eventually will come through it as well as anybody," he said.

"At the University of Oregon, the president refused to do the cutting of programs and eliminating of positions, so the Legislature--which believes that the university should cut programs and eliminate positions--kept reducing the budget."

Dr. John Bigelow, new chairman of the School of Business management department, agrees with LaCava and Hauf that the university will over-come its monetary problems.

"I think we were going to go through a longer period of economic difficulty, but we'll weather it. Things are not being dismantled here, it's just somewhat painful," said Bigelow, former professor of management at Oregon State University.

Dr. Roy Glen, associate professor of management, hasn't lost any sleep worrying if his job is in jeopardy.

"I worry more about whether the funding cutoff will allow the institution to develop in the way it should, to continue the momentum I think is under way in the business school," he said.

Glen, a native of England, taught in the graduate school of Williamette University in Oregon before coming to BSU.

Dr. Stephen Grantham, assistant professor of mathematics, learned of BSU's state of emergency from a

A nationwide shortage of doctorally qualified business professors, such as LaCava, has resulted in keen competition among universities and private industry for top-notch professionals.

The number of new doctorates in business has slipped from 1,000 in 1976 to 800 in 1981, a 20 percent decline. The shortage of business doctorates is particularly critical in the fields of accounting and finance.

According to Dean Thomas Stitzel of the School of Business, the ratio of academic positions available to the number of finance professors with doctorates is seven to one, the ratio is 10 to one for accounting professors.

"It would take 12 years at the current rate of graduating Ph.D.'s to fill the positions that exist today in accounting," Stitzel said.

The School of Arts and Sciences also has its share of recruiting problems. Dean William Kepple puts it: "If you subscribe to supply-side economics, the supply exceeds the demand in the humanities, but the demand exceeds the supply in computer science."

Dr. Charles Kerr, math department chairman, knows the problem first hand. He is battening zero so far in his efforts to hire a computer scientist to fill a faculty vacancy.

"Although there have been several nibbles for the position, BSU's salary offer has failed to land anyone. We're not paying as much as a computer scientist should get," Kerr lamented. "We're not paying as much as anybody should get."

"To fill the void in the math department, Kerr and two of his colleagues are re-training in computer science so they can teach classes themselves. Meanwhile the search for a computer scientist continues: but the job won't be waiting."

According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the number of jobs for computer scientists is expected to soar by 90 percent during the 1980s. Qualified math teachers also are a rarity these days. The National Council of Teachers of Mathematics reports that the severest shortage of any subject area in 1982 was mathematics teaching. Low salaries and the lure of computer science and engineering have drawn graduates away from teaching careers in math.

Because of the difficulties in recruiting permanent faculty, the School of Business and other schools often rely on part-time help. Since the start of the year: the business school has hired 14 professors. Of those, seven were hired as assistant or associate professors and the rest as special lecturers by business professors.

The business school focuses most of its recruiting on professors of their second or third academic job who are seeking a change. Stitzel said a continued effort is needed to maintain balance in terms of faculty age, education, experience and geographical background.

The high demand for health technologists is being felt by the School of Health Sciences, which has seen a decline in the number of applicants for academic positions.

The school's advertisement this spring for a nursing department chairman drew only three applicants. Fortunately, one was highly qualified and was hired. Dean Victor Duke said.

A position in the radiologic technology department attracted but one applicant. The applicant, who was hired, has a master's degree: Duke had wanted to hire someone with a doctorate.

The biggest deterrent in recruiting health technologists is BSU's lower than average salaries. Private industry pays far more than the university.

"They have to want to come to Boise State because they want to be involved in a new and evolving program," Duke said of job candidates.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics predicts that job opportunities for health technologists will rise by 45 percent in the 1980s. Another factor that aggravates recruiting is the university's financial emergency.

"I know from past experience and just talking with both people that are looking for university jobs and others, that nobody wants to go to a university that's having difficulties, financially or otherwise," Grada-
Fund-raising efforts intensify

By Larry Gardner

Private support for a state-supported institution of higher learning?

The concept is not really new, but in light of today's economic plight it's an idea that is being expanded and depended upon more and more at Boise State University.

"I think there has really been a problem with support to education in the state of Idaho," said Jim Faucher, executive director of the BSU Foundation and the Office of Development.

"I think the problem creates a very important role for increased private support to higher education in the State of Idaho, and in this case particularly, Boise State University," Faucher said.

Two related organizations, the BSU Foundation and the Office of Development, lead BSU's drive to obtain more private funds.

The Foundation is a private, non-profit corporation whose mission is to maintain and manage gifts that are donated to Boise State University itself. In most cases these funds are endowed funds, which means BSU uses the interest income to provide scholarship money or academic loan funds for students, Faucher explained.

The Foundation has made some major strides over the last year in aggressively seeking gifts to the University. The Foundation is controlled by a 10-man board of directors, eight from the community and two, President John H. Keiser and Dr. Ada M. Bayle, from the University. The board meets monthly and guides the Foundation.

Faucher explained the role of Development Office as coordinating the fund-raising aspects of the University internally.

"I think we have made some improvements in coordinating these different activities," Faucher said. "Not only the different schools but the Friends of 4 (Channel 4), the Bronco Athletic Association along with the Alumni Association."

The Development Office also conducts the annual fund drive of the University.

"It's a question of trying to coordinate all these different activities so that one segment of the University isn't walking out the back door with some money while someone else from the University is walking in the front door asking for money," Faucher explained.

Faucher agrees that private gifts to the University are becoming more and more crucial as the economic crunch deepens and becomes more prolonged.

The reason that the State of Idaho is in the financial crunch that it is in is because of the overall economic climate. Well, that overall economic climate obviously effects the individuals and the companies who are giving us the money in the first place.

Faucher said that leaves the Foundation and Development Office searching for new way and unique ways to raise funds.

"You'll have to make a different kind of appeal to the private sector," Faucher believes. "To be very honest, there is only so much discretionary and charitable giving that is done by individuals, and I think that you really have to get into some marketing as far as convincing people and telling the story of Boise State University."

Several new support structures have been formed during the past year including a premier giving group, The Eugene B. Chaffee Associates.

The association is named after Dr. Eugene B. Chaffee, president of Boise Junior College for 31 years.

In its first year of existence the Chaffee Associates contributed more than $11,000 of unrestricted funds to the Foundation.

In addition, 29 new endowment funds were started during the past year through the Boise State University Foundation including three endowed chairs—the Len B. Jordan Endowment for Economics, the Frank Church Chair for Public Affairs and an endowed chair yet to be named in the School of Health Sciences.

There are now a total of 50 endowment funds under the Foundation. Fourteen new scholarship funds, one loan fund and an endowed fund for the BSU Library were added when the State Board of Education approved a fund transfer of $520,863 from the University.

New faculty member Gerald LaCava

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There are now a total of 50 endowment funds under the Foundation. Fourteen new scholarship funds, one loan fund and an endowed fund for the BSU Library were added when the State Board of Education approved a fund transfer of $520,863 from the University.

(Continued on page 15)
percent, an increase. McCloskey attributes in part to faculty suits against the institution. Nationaliy, the American Federation of Teachers has more than 110,000 members and may gain 20,000 new members from the California university system. Selling a union to faculty is tough, especially in western states, but the tide seems to be turning. McCloskey said. "We're finding out that it's becoming a lot easier now because of what's going on nationally as well as locally," he said, referring to poor economic conditions. Mergers between the American Association of University Professors and the AFT have also made recruiting easier. "For some reason, the association title—though it's another union—allows you to get people you normally wouldn't," McCloskey said. University professors have been reluctant in the past to join unions. For some, the deterrent is the threat of strikes; for others, it's the belief that unions are anti-administration. Both fears are unfounded, McCloskey said. While strikes by teachers were common in the AFT's early days, the union rarely calls its members to the picket lines now. As for the anti-administration label, McCloskey said: "That's not what we are. We're basically out to protect individuals that we're working with." "We've been very supportive of the administration doing things that are beneficial to faculty, at the same time that we don't hesitate to object to something we feel could be done better. Unions are important, he said, because they provide a unified voice for faculty." "I have the feeling, and I think many faculty members have, that the faculty senate is not really the voice of the faculty because there are a lot of administrators that sit on it. The Federation of Teachers is teachers only," he said. Because Idaho does not permit collective bargaining agents to represent public employees, the Federation of Teachers carries little clout. Without collective bargaining, "it's a matter of looking at individual situations," McCloskey said. "There are many times we can't save a person's job, but we can at least give them legal aid so that they have the best chance of saving their jobs." Last year, local, state and national AFT chapters contributed more than $45,000 in legal aid to three Idaho professors involved in lawsuits against their former employers. The union also provides a million-dollar liability insurance policy for its members. Despite the Legislature's reluctance to grant collective bargaining, the Federation of Teachers continues to lobby for the privilege. "At this point in time, collective bargaining is not a cure-all. It definitely would be a help, simply because we're the low man on the totem pole right now," McCloskey said. "Any time there is to be a holdback, higher education is one of the first to go."
Students don't have to be mathematics majors to figure out that cuts in higher education budgets probably mean hikes in fees.

What they might need help understanding, however, is why they're paying more and in some cases getting less.

Over the past four years, full-time student fees at Boise State University have gone up 53 percent, from $187 a semester in the fall of 1978 to $400.50 a semester in the fall of 1982.

An anticipated holdback in state funds this winter could mean another increase in student fees by January.

Cuts in higher education budgets have resulted not only in higher student fees, but also in the loss of programs and faculty at BSU. In mid-August, the university laid off 115 faculty members and eliminated eight programs, including bachelor of arts programs in German and Spanish and associate of arts programs in fashion merchandising, secretarial science and word processing.

The elimination of the programs meant about 120 students had to either switch their degree goals or transfer to another school, while the loss of faculty resulted in the elimination of about 100 course sections from the fall schedule.

"The students haven't really understood the budget cuts," Marlys Fairchild, president of the Associated Student Body, said. "When students had to pay the extra $50 fee this fall they were expecting better education."

The ASBSU fought against an "overload" fee for students who take over 19 credit hours. The fee, approved by the State Board of Education, is designed to discourage students from signing up for excessive credit hours, then dropping classes later.

"There are a myriad of fees being proposed and sometimes we feel they penalize the students rather than benefit them," she said.

Students have been hit hard by fee increases since 1978, the year the one percent law was approved by Idaho voters and the nation's economy began to slump. In the four years before 1978, fees for full-time students increased by only 87 a semester.

Fairchild said students might be more supportive of fee increases if they knew what to expect.

"We've been pushing for long-range planning to let students know what the needs are, how much is needed and over what period of time," she said.

For example, if university officials could project how much additional revenue they would need by 1985 they could draft a plan to increase fees gradually. That way, students would know in advance how much their fees would rise each semester over the next few years.

"The Foundation account itself" Faucher pointed out. "The other areas that we think is a very critical committee; Investments (Don Day) and Membership (Fred P. Adolphsen) and Chaffee Associates (yet to be named)."

The ASBSU plans to lobby for changes in the way funds for higher education are earmarked, Fairchild said.

"If it's delegated by law where the monies go, they can't be transferred to another account. If we have serious problems in the state, then those monies would be protected," she said.

Although Fairchild said the timing of program cuts and fee increases was poor, she praised university officials for the way they handled cutbacks.

"I think it was a fair proposal because all the lost programs are still provided in the community. The opportunity is still there, just not at BSU."

Freshman Brenda Gant received a letter from the Registrar's Office about three weeks before the fall semester began informing her that her program in word-processing had been cut.

"The degree collapsed around me," said Gant. "I am faced with choosing a new degree now, and since there are no two-year programs left, I have no alternative but to work toward a four-year degree."

The elimination of the word-processing program could have cost Gant a scholarship that was dependent upon her being in the program.

"A lot of scholarship money, registration fees and housing fees are tied up in a university that no longer offers me the degree I had planned on," she said.

Foundation

(Continued from page 13)

The Foundation account itself increased from $743,148 to $1,419,148 in a year.

Both the University and the Foundation previously had separate endowment funds which were combined with the approval of the State Board. Faucher said about $279,000 in new money passed through the Foundation.

The annual fund drive increased almost two-fold last year, Faucher said.

"Once our computer comes on line in April," Faucher said in reference to future changes, "We will be going to an alumni class agent and school agent concept as far as the fund drive is concerned. In other words, we will have a representative of a specific alumni class who will be contacting his or her classmates, and we will be doing the same thing for the different schools."

Susan Eby, a former alumni president and recently elected trustee of the Foundation, will spearhead the upcoming fund drive.

"We need to get the alumni involved, and I think this is one way, a positive step in which we can do that. All that ties back in with the committee structure of the Foundation itself," Faucher pointed out.

A new resource committee under Hatch Barrett guides the direction of the BSU Fund, the Frank Church Chair, (headed by Velma Morrison), Len B. Jordan Chair (Bill Campbell), Endowment (Fred P. Adolphsen) and Chaffee Associates (yet to be named).

"All these different areas will report to the Resource Committee, one of four committees under the Foundation," Faucher said. "The others are Long Range Planning (William Bruckbaugh) which we also think is a very critical committee; Investments (Don Day) and Membership (Fred P. Adolphsen)."

"Again going back to the private schools," Faucher stressed, "They have not been capitalizing tremendously in wills, bequests, and deferred giving programs, and public schools really have not done that much. These are areas that we are getting more and more involved in."

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So far, more cuts mean more fees

Boise State University Registration Fees

*for full-time, resident, undergraduate students

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Boise State's athletic administrators are finding the current recession a much more potent foe than the Big Sky teams the Broncos play.

Boise State's athletic teams have habitually won most of their battles on the playing fields, but in the ledger book they are slowly losing the battle of the budget.

BSU's appropriated budget for athletics, about $13,000, was cut 11 percent this summer, and may face even deeper cuts later in the fiscal year.

In making the summer cuts, the State Board of Education again brought to a boil an issue that has been simmering for years: the role of athletics at Idaho's state-supported universities.

In question is the importance of athletics at a time when academic programs and faculty are being cut.

"Because of the overall budget situation and as the total amount of dollars for education declines, the percentage of money going into athletics becomes more of a concern," said State Board member Janet Hay in a FOCUS interview.

"The mission of our institutions as written in law concerns academic programs...the Board is obligated under law to protect those programs," she said.

In June, the Board asked state university presidents to consider reducing athletics by 25 percent. Then at an emergency meeting to approve budget cuts in July several board members suggested the Idaho schools drop to Division II level competition, which requires participation in six sports, and is a notch below their present Division IAA status, which requires eight sports.

Those suggestions set the scene for a defense of athletics by the state's presidents, who cited the educational, entertainment, public relations, and fund-raising values of athletics.

"The move to Division II and the 25 percent cut were mentioned," said Hay, because of the Board's "continual frustration over the inability to cut the cost of athletics."

BSU athletic director Gene Bleymaier spelled out his defense in a paper titled "The Facts about Intercollegiate Athletics at Boise State University," which was written after the State Board discussions.

"Economically, Bleymaier says "Athletics is a fantastic investment for any institution." To illustrate, Bleymaier said the athletic department generates $25,000 in sales tax for the state, provides $300,000 worth of publicity and exposure for the university, and helps the local employment picture by hiring over 200 people during football games and 100 people for basketball.

For football alone, the Chamber of Commerce estimates that $1.2 million is pumped into the local economy, Bleymaier said.

All of that would be in jeopardy, he speculated, if the school dropped to Division II because fans wouldn't be so eager to see a lower level of competition and because television exposure would be more limited.

"Division II could probably cost more and require more state funding because the revenues produced are much less, yet the cost per sport is about the same as Division I," he said in the report.

In addition, he said, there are fewer Division II schools in the area, which would require even more travel by BSU teams. In short, he summarized that the savings from eliminating two sports would not make up for the increased travel and loss of gate revenue.

"In the most recent reductions, all other departments had to make cuts amounting to approximately 4.3 percent, while athletics were asked to cut over 11 percent," Bleymaier pointed out.

Statewide, about $1.8 million in appropriated funds are budgeted for athletics. The $13,000 BSU receives is used to pay coaches' salaries. The remainder of the athletic department's $2.1 million budget, which comes from student fees, gate receipts, and booster contributions, pays for operating expenses and travel.

Because of the recent $2,000 cut, Bleymaier said BSU's teams will cut down their travel, salaries of the assistant athletic director and ticket manager will shift to "local" funds, and budgets for recruiting and equipment will be reduced.

"Athletics is being singled out not because it receives too much money, but because it is visible. It is precisely that visibility which makes athletics valuable to the university and why it should not be cut more than other departments," Bleymaier said.

Hay disagrees.

"Athletic departments have other sources of revenue. Athletics can be cut more than academic programs that have no other source of revenue," she said.

With state budgets still very tight, the debate over athletics is likely to continue.

"The Board realizes it can't..." Bleymaier pointed out.

"...'bang' pull out state aid without causing problems. But there will be undoubtedly be pressure to withdraw more state funds, especially as funds grow shorter and there is no prospect of a tax increase," Hay said.
When you were hired in 1967, Boise College was about to enter the state system of higher education. What did that mean for the school?

Well, it certainly meant that we could begin to meet the needs of the Treasure Valley, where they desperately needed a four year school. It also meant adequate funding of the instructional program that chiefly benefits the students. It also meant the lifting of the ceiling of expectations that the public had. When you go into the state system you are no longer just a regional college. You become a university. I think that never was a year in which the legislature didn't treat us quite well ... and as I hung around year after year and met more and more members of the legislature from the state, I found them quickly regarded us as an important one of the three school systems.

What were your goals when you were hired? What did you hope to accomplish?

Well, those were to direct what was inevitably a growth in research and, to direct it in terms of long-range planning. We had immediate responsibility of wisely setting a course for the new degrees and new majors as well as planning ahead for the inevitable growth. I take no credit for the growth of the university. I think that was truly inevitable, but meeting the challenge of the growth was quite a task, and I am not one who did all those very well, but I did a few of them.

As we entered the state system, there must have been many things that needed done. How did you prioritize those needs?

Well, you took some of the indigenous programs that were very expanding in nature and you tried to meet those needs first. Rarely were we able to lay out the total needs of the institution and, in any year, achieve those needs. So you just had to back up those and work annually.

During your tenure at Boise State we joined the Big Sky Conference and became a league powerhouse in football. Just how important were athletics to the school?

I must admit that I enjoy competition and I have been, through a major part of my life, a competitor by nature. I enjoy being around people who compete, who struggle and set objectives and by nature. I enjoy being around people who compete, who struggle and set objectives and by nature. I enjoy being around people who compete, who struggle and set objectives and by nature.

The competition for state appropriations?

Very competitive, and this is a common thing. I have never been in a state in which institutions of higher education didn't compete with each other for money. That is just the way higher education is. If you think of public education, that is just the way it is. I think we did not understand that widely in Idaho when Boise State University came along, but that is common; that is normal.

Some people have said your job style was often too aggressive, that at times you pushed too hard.

When one or two people, or maybe a hundred or two, have said that to me, I always say to them "You name me one thing that was accomplished in my ten years here that was not needed, unkindly, untimely, or extravagant." In another words, name me one program that we developed, one degree we developed, that was not needed; not made into a quality program. You name me one facility that not needed.

Now most people wind up saying "Golly, I never thought of that way." And my reaction to that is "Unco competition should be defined as competi­ tion that led to no fruitful objective. And, I am asking you, were there any unfruitful objectives? And you are saying 'no,' so my answer to that is 'then we did not have unfruitful did not need, not made into a quality program. You name me one facility that was not needed."
Wilson studies Austrian glaciers

By Anna Wagner
BSU News Services

Boise State University professor Monte Wilson took a geologist's version of a pilgrimage to Mecca last year when he traveled to the world's classic glaciers in the Alps for a year of research. It was, as he simply describes it, "the experience of a lifetime." Wilson recently returned from a sabbatical to Austria where, as the recipient of a Senior Fulbright-Hays grant, he was able to experience first-hand the mountains he had previously only read about.

While Wilson had done extensive research on the Rocky Mountain glaciers of North America, he had never been to the Alps and jumped at the opportunity to study there.

During the warm months of August and September 1981, Wilson and other geologists conducted studies on nine different glaciers in the Austrian Alps.

In one project Wilson and Dr. Heinz Slupetsky of the University of Salzburg studied changes in the glacial ice of the eastern Alps. According to Wilson, this particular investigation revealed that the glaciers are advancing, slowly but surely, and that they have been doing so for the past twenty years.

In addition to its scientific significance, the Slupetsky study provided area residents with valuable information regarding a nearby hydroelectric power plant. As Wilson pointed out, the community's power source was a small lake fed by the summer run-off of melting glaciers. Because fluctuations in glacial ice directly affect the amount of water that is stored and released, residents could benefit from the long-term glacial forecasts contained in the study, he said.

Wilson's own research dealt with glacial epochs of the Stubach Valley and was conducted in the Wild Tauern Mountains of the east Austrian Alps. With the assistance of fifteen graduate students from Austria and Germany, he set out to interpret the area's history of glaciation by studying old glacial deposits and erosional forms.

One of the tasks involved "coring" trees in the timberline zone to examine the annual growth rings which serve as climate indicators.

"We discovered that some of the trees dated from three hundred years ago and this allowed us to make some important comparisons between the trees and the glaciers as climate indicators," he said.

As a result of his study, Wilson was able to establish the chronology of the area's glacial history for the last ten thousand years.

The University of Salzburg, where Wilson taught and studied, is noted for its excellent mountain research laboratory.

"This was the first time I had conducted a study of this nature and scope with such modern facilities," said Wilson, who is accustomed to "roughing it in the middle of nowhere and hiking for miles to reach the study site.

In addition to conducting field research, Wilson lectured from October to July as a visiting professor at the University of Salzburg. He taught two classes each semester, lecturing in both English and German.

During the fall semester he instructed a junior level course entitled "Regional Geology of North America" and an introductory course on Rocky Mountain geology. In the spring, he taught a graduate level class in glacial landforms and processes, as well as another introductory course on national parks and mountains of North America.

The Austrian university system was a big adjustment for Wilson. His manner of lecturing, for example, was greatly affected.

"At BSU I am a casual lecturer, working mostly from an outline and going with the flow of the classroom," he said. "There, I had to work much harder and prepare my lessons in detail since I chose to lecture in German for some of my courses."

The formality of the European schools was another notable difference. Addressing students by their last names and keeping the student-teacher relationship at a distant and subdued level was a practice foreign to Wilson.

He did, however, try to develop a more relaxed rapport with his graduate students. The class spent quite a bit of time on out-of-class excursions and field trips to many of the outstanding geological and geographical sites and institutions in the region—an activity not typical in Austrian universities, according to Wilson.

"I think the students enjoyed the change of pace and the different style of teaching and interaction," Wilson said. "I felt more comfortable with the less formal arrangement."

While in Austria, Wilson also lectured to social and professional groups, including the Austrian Society of Professional Geologists and Geographers. His lectures were well received by both students and civic groups. The most popular discussions appeared to be those concerning the Rocky Mountains and the Mount St. Helens volcano, areas that Wilson has studied extensively.

"The Austrians tend to have a television image of America with which I strongly disagree," said Wilson. "For my students who thought that urban centers were the only thing between New York and Disneyland, an introduction to the Rocky Mountains came as a big surprise."

For Wilson and his students, the mountains served as a point of affinity. "People were fascinated with my work in the Rocky Mountains and Alaska because they could relate to comparisons between our mountains and glaciers and their mountains and glaciers," he said.

Another topic which stimulated a great deal of interest concerned the arid regions of the western United States and the importance of the Rocky Mountains as a critical watershed.

Coming from an area so abundant in water, the Austrians didn't realize the extent of the problem caused by water shortages in the American West, Wilson said. He expects several of his students to visit North America during the next few years. One student currently in the process of completing his doctoral program plans to accompany Wilson on several North American field expeditions next summer.

Wilson is also assisting, via correspondence, two Austrian students working on their English masters theses. Both students are double English geology majors.

Wilson's wife Helen and sons, Dale (12) and Tim (11), accompanied him to Austria where, as the recipient of a Senior Fulbright-Hays grant, he was able to experience first-hand the Alps for the first time.

"The kids really loved Austria," said Wilson, "but only after they had been enrolled in school for awhile and had learned enough German to get them by. Despite their lack of background in the German language, both boys did quite well in school, according to their father.

For Wilson, one of the most fascinating sites was the Tyrolean Caves in France, which he would have missed seeing had it not been for his wife. "My wife, being an artist, really wanted to see the caves, because of their famous prehistoric drawings," Wilson said. "I kept thinking, when you've seen one limestone cave you've seen them all. How wrong I was! Those caves were truly outstanding and turned out to be much more interesting than I ever imagined."

Being able to conduct his research and travel as he did was a personal and professional highlight for Wilson.

After having read volumes about those places, I finally had the opportunity to experience them first hand," Wilson said. "Visiting so many of the classical geological sites stepped up the pulse rate of this geologist; it's hard to explain how impressive they really are."

Although the Fulbright award provides recipients with an allowance for travel and living, it is by no means able to cover all the costs involved in such a project. Wilson stressed that this study would not have been possible without the sabbatical from BSU which permitted him to travel to additional geological areas and to take his family along.

Wilson was one of five American professors and 35 graduate students in the country to receive Fulbright-Hays scholarships. According to Wilson, Fulbrights are awarded to promote international understanding through the exchange of people, ideas and friendships.

He says the study and travel had a great impact on him. "A teacher can lecture for hours on end about a certain landform and never know how students are responding," Wilson said. "But put a few slides on the projector and discuss some of the specifics about what you did and what you saw while there, and a picture is worth a thousand words."

"The experiences that I brought back will be forever valuable to me as an educator," he said.
Gene splicing
Tampering with nature?

By Jocelyn Fanne
BSU News Services

A new era of genetic engineering—the cutting and splicing of the DNA molecule, the carrier of heredity—has opened up more moral and scientific questions, according to Dr. Earl Davie and Dr. Gilbert Omenn, two University of Washington scientists who presented a talk, 22-25 to 2 lead a conference on genetic engineering.

The conference was sponsored by the BSU School of Medicine and the University/Community Health Sciences Association.

The most proper and timely question is whether genetic engineering is a terriﬁc way that science can beneﬁt the community,” he said.

“No one knows very little about something, you always have a fear of the risk,” Davie said, remembering raising hysteria in the U.S. several years ago about the prospects of genetic engineering experimentation.

Guidelines at that time were drawn up by scientists at U.S. universities and many schools abroad.

“The scientiﬁc community took those guidelines seriously, but as we gained more and more information, we found the original guidelines weren’t necessary,” Omenn said.

“This has to be the rule of a civilized society. Scientists are still very careful about this, very cautious. But the potential beneﬁts to man are fabulous,” Davie said.

The two talked about genetic engineering progress in research for hepatitis and herpes, production of human insulin, and the hopes of developing plant resistance to disease.

“We’re thinking not only in the pharmacetical area, but in agriculture, which may well be one of the biggest areas where genetic engineering will be beneﬁcial,” Davie said.

“In agriculture we hope to introduce genes into speciﬁc crops to make them more resistant to such things as pests, sali, chemicals, and environmental pollutants,” Omenn said.

“We have isolated genes that make products that are useful in pharmaceutical and agricultural ways,” Davie said. He cited the production of human insulin in bacteria, and development of the human growth hormone lacking in some children.

“It presents a very interesting public problem. If your Boise State football team loses a game because its players are too small, what are the hazards, the consequences of giving team members the growth hormone? What regulations should there be?” Omenn said.

“Gene splicing is in many ways going on naturally,” Davie said, citing tumors that have formed in plants as an example.

“To take an isolated gene from a human cell or a plant cell, then grow that into other cells, that’s what we mean by cloning—replicating in large quantities,” Davie said.

“There can be practical applications of cloning. We’ll have the opportunity to produce hormones. We can develop interferon and vaccines against herpes and other sexually transmitted diseases,” Omenn said.

The two agreed that the cloning of a human being is still some time to the foreseen possibility, in spite of the recent publication of In His Image, a book purporting to be an account of such a cloning, and later proved a hoax.

“The difﬁculty of cloning a human being would be extraordinary; the practical application miniscule,” Omenn said.

And both were opposed to the recent advertisement of sperm banks, claiming to produce extremely intelligent offspring because of the I.Q.’s of the donors, calling such “baby banks” a “shame and a fraud.”

“I guess the biggest question is Should we really be making changes in genetic structure? Should we change the way people are?” Omenn said.

“Many think of it as tinkering with the Lord’s way, but this shows a lack of understanding of how much change there is all the time,” Omenn said.

“I hold another view. I think with evolution and the workings of the自然世界, we are here with marvelous capabilities. We should use those capabilities wisely,” Omenn said.

“We decided long ago when we began treating people who were ill,” Davie said.

“It is all part of the need for continuing medical education. Genetic engineering should be emphasized in major medical centers. Physicians should be encouraged and required to continue their medical education—that’s a very good thing. Otherwise you lose out very quickly,” Davie said.

“Most physicians in practice have had very little genetics in their training, so the wrong notion among physicians that genetic diseases are very rare, or you can’t do anything about them anyway,” Omenn said.

“One good example is the major problem facing physicians in the U.S. of understanding and dealing with the formation and dissolving of blood clots. In one way or another, the clotting factor is associated with cardiovascular diseases and kills more than 50 percent of the U.S. population,” Davie said.

“We’ve spent the past 10 years or more trying to understand the pathways by which blood clots,” he said. “If you cut your finger, what happens?”

“We’re studying the genes or the clotting factor in the blood. Although the population needing treatment for clotting factors is not a large group, twice of this group is possibly larger,” he said.

“Now that we’ve begun to understand the processes, we’re just beginning to identify the genes responsible for four or five clotting factors, and we hope to ﬁnd what turns them on and off in the next few years,” he said.

“We study the effects of the environment on the genes,” Omenn said. “This leads us to questions of public health, internal medicine, genetic counseling and pre-natal diagnosis—the whole application of medicine in proper diagnosis and modern treatment.”

Of the morality of genetic counseling and the use of such modern techniques of observing and diagnosing the human fetus with such tools as amniocentesis and ultra-sound photography, Omenn said.

“The question really is whether or not it is immoral to have an abortion if a child is defective, if it will be born with Down’s Syndrome, for example.

“I’m personally involved in genetic counseling,” Omenn said, and I think the couple involved should both have the decision. We owe it to the family to answer them in identifying questions about the future of that child, but they have a right to form their own opinions.”

Omenn is also involved in regular medical testing, and studies the interaction between genetic traits and what environmental effects may produce genetic defects, some of which may be found in the home or work environment.

“Some people—babies, the elderly—are more susceptible to the effects of their surroundings. We know that smoking is one of the biggest factors when we’re looking at people in groups, taking a major public health approach to medicine.

“Major companies are investing very substantially now in genetic engineering, and in our departments, in all biology studies, the interest in genetics is the highest I’ve ever seen in students,” Davie said.

“Perhaps as many as all of our entering students are studying genetic engineering. How long this romance with our ﬁeld will last, it’s hard to tell, but it is very strong now,” he said.

“A scientist is a very lucky individual to have the thrill of discovery. It’s a personal thrill that just can’t be equalled. I hope that can continue. From that emerges the new wave of biology,” Davie said.

“Those things that have been great discoveries came by accident,” he said.

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Theatre Department sets 82-83 season

Shakespearean and Neil Simon comedies, two student productions, a dance concert and a Bertolt Brecht drama are all scheduled by the BSU Theatre Department this year.

“Tampering with nature?” will be the title of a new play by David Mamet that will be staged in the BSU Special Events Center Nov. 5-6.

Dec. 3 and 4, Theatre Arts students will produce a show with a second student production planned May 20-23, the department’s annual Spring production.

“Mistakes and Flaps,” a dance concert, will be Dec. 10-11 in the Special Events Center.

Brecht’s poignant drama of the struggles of the 30s’ Years’ War, Mother Courage and Her Children will be in the Special Events Center Feb. 23-26

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April 20-23 the department will stage Twelfth Night, William Shakespeare’s comic tale of tangled entanglements, in the Special Events Center.

Gift bazaar Nov. 5-6

“A Gifts for All Seasons” bazaar sponsored by the BSU Faculty Wives and Women will be held Friday and Saturday, November 5-6, in the Boisean Lounge of the Student Union. Sale hours will be 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Friday, and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday.

This is one of several activities undertaken by the Faculty Wives and Women throughout the year to help raise money for the Subal Theatre Endowment, according to event coordinator Nancy Keppler.

Keppler said the bazaar will be run on a consignment basis, with participant donors receiving 80 percent of the sale and 20 percent of the proceeds going to the scholarship fund.

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Items to be featured include quilted and hand-knit articles, knick-knacks for the home, Christmas ornaments, carved wooden items, pottery, sculpture, art work, dried flower arrangements, and other decorative gifts.

“We expect that items in the $5 to $25 price range will be the most popular sellers,” she said.

Students, faculty, staff, alumni and community are invited to bring their wares and need not be present during the bazaar as there will be plenty of club members to oversee the event, according to Keppler.

The club hopes to get a jump on the other annual holiday bazaars by holding their event early in the season and by scheduling times that are convenient for both students and the public.

For further information, contact Dorothy Albertson 343-2633, Vivian Macken 362-1034, or Pat Bul­lington 344-1757.
Sheri Anderson holds the fate of dozens of people in her hands. With a stroke of her pen across paper she can pit families against each other, destroy long-standing romances, or eliminate people through mysterious illnesses or murder.

Her actions can prompt others to write long, impressionistic letters of protest and to sit quietly in front of their television sets with tissues in hand. Anderson, a former waitress and public relations consultant, is an associate head writer for NBC TV's daytime drama "Days of Our Lives" and a former writer for ABC TV's "General Hospital." She was in Boise last month to open BSU's 1982-83 Writers and Artists Series.

One of four writers for "Days of Our Lives," Anderson develops long-term storylines and time-tables, works on outlines for future episodes and writes two episodes a week. "You have to be extremely well-organized in your head as to what characters know and do," said Anderson, who won an Emmy Award for her writing on "General Hospital." "You have to consider what you know, what the audience knows and what the characters know."

"Days of Our Lives," now in its 17th year, strives to mirror society, not to lead it, Anderson said. "When you go beyond any realm of reality you really spoil what a soap opera is all about, so we try not to go too far beyond reality," she said.

Some daytime dramas have gone too far afield in their storylines and have lost viewers because of it. "Complaints have been happening all the way into the last year since "General Hospital's" wonderful freezing of Port Charles," Anderson said, referring to that show's storyline about a weather-control device and the diabolical people behind it.

A robotic storyline on "Days of Our Lives" has "all sorts of science fiction possibilities," Anderson said, but they wouldn't be appropriate for a daytime soap opera.

"Everything we do is within the realm of reality, including Gene being psychic," she said. Gene is a humbling but endearing character who has psychic powers. He originally was slated to appear in one episode, but his role was expanded after viewers let the network know how much they enjoyed him.

In general, viewer reaction rarely influences what happens on the show, because scripts are written in outline form, Anderson said.

"You have to go on what you feel. You have to look at the human element and what you're doing, you really do analyze what you're doing, and if you get enough negative reaction to something you write, then you're doing something wrong," Anderson said.

Unlike some soap operas, the popular NBC show limits the use of celebrities, because viewers tend to concentrate on the familiar faces and not the fictional characters of the plot. Anderson began her career as a daytime dramatist on "Days of Our Lives" in 1977, then moved to "The Young and the Restless," and was "fired" later for a controversial rape scene between the characters of Rob and Jess. She then went to "Days of Our Lives," where she wrote for the show for 2½ years, then was fired. After a two-year hiatus from scriptwriting, she joined the cast of "General Hospital" and stayed there for 2½ years. She left the show during a writers' strike and later rejoined "Days of Our Lives." While at "General Hospital," Anderson wrote the controversial rape scene between the characters of Luke and Laura, who share the same last name.

Anderson has some practical advice for students who aspire to be writers.

"I would suggest living, really getting out there and taking an extra year or two years to really experience what's going on around you and not just sit home and study and bury yourself in books."

"You can't just work when you're writing a soap opera. You have to have time, even if it's only a half an hour or an hour a day, to at least get away from it and see what's going on in the real world."

**People on the Move**

**COMMUNICATION**

Dr. Suzanne McCartha attended the World Future Federation Convention in August in Washington, D.C.

**MUSIC**

Donald Dallas participated in a two-week workshop in writing music articles and programs for the Apple II microcomputer at North Texas State University, Denton, Tex., in July. He attended a one-week conference on church music at Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Wash.

Karen Krasil received her Ph.D. degree in fine arts from the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa, in May. She taught at Big Sky Music Camp supported by the University of Montana at Philipsburg, Mont., July 18-24.

Melvin Shelton has been selected chairman of the Northwest Division of the National Band Association, the nation's largest organization for band directors. Shelton is also serving as chairman for band after the Northwest Music Educators National Conference.

Victor Chee was the assistant director for the Boise Civic Opera production of Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin" in July. He taught at Big Sky Music Camp supported by the University of Montana at Philipsburg, Mont., July 18-24.

**HISTORY**

Dr. Robert Ericson's "Christian Symbols in Military Motive on Constantinian Coins," an article by Dr. Charles Maguire, has been accepted for publication in the Winter, 1983-84 edition of the Journal of the Numismatic Society.

**UNIVERSITY RELATIONS**

Larry Blute's article "Town and Gown Arts Center" about Boise State and community combined efforts leading to the construction of the new W. Morrison Center for the Performing Arts, was published in the September 1982 edition of Boise State University's Music Educators Journal.

**THEATRE ARTS**

Stephen Rest was recently granted his doctorate from Washington State University after completing his dissertation on "Military Theatre in the West 1930's to 1965."

Dr. Robert Erickson will be on sabbatical leave for the fall semester.

Dr. William Short was a judge for the Miss Idaho Teen contest in July.

Dr. Charles Laster has been appointed director of the Special Events Center, which will now be under the management of the Theatre Arts Department.

Barbara Boyle attended a six-week workshop in dance technology at the Lewis and Clark Trail at Bridgers, Mont., Sept. 11.

"Christian Symbols in Military Motive on Constantinian Coins," an article by Dr. Charles Maguire, has been accepted for publication in the Winter, 1983-84 edition of the Journal of the Numismatic Society.

**ACCOUNTING**

The National Association of Accountants' annual meeting was held at the Reno Hilton Hotel on July 20. Dr. William Shankwallar, director of the Special Events Center, which will present papers on "Western America's Cultural Roots," will be part of a symposium on "The Western Tradition." Dr. Norma Sadler of the SUB, Wadsworth and West Publishing companies.

Dr. John A. Castellan, representing Idaho Governor R. B. Crapo, attended the American Numismatic Association's annual convention in August in Washington, D.C.

**ECONOMICS**

Dr. John Mitchell was a featured speaker at the Alpha Kappa Phi professional business fraternity's 1982 western regional conference Oct. 1-3, Mitchell spoke on "Succes: Spirit of the 80's."

**PSYCHOLOGY**

Dr. Garry Chablin has recently completed pre-publication reviews of introductory psychology textbooks for Macmillan, Random House, Holt, Rinehart and Winston and West Publishing companies.

**MANAGEMENT**


Wayne White acted as host on behalf of BSU's student government program for a one-day Air Patrol Wing Conference Sept. 18. The annual event featured a series of timely topics for student scouts, culminating with a special awards banquet held in the Lookout Room of the SUB Wing conference members from Idaho, Utah and Colorado attended.

**EDUCATION**

Dr. Philip Edmundson has been elected to the Boise School Board.

Dr. Norma Sadler's article "The Adult Learner in Transition: The College Student's Changing Per- son," was published in the July issue of the Journal of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors.

Dr. Norma Sadler has a new article, "The Appraisal Interview: Supplemental Test Items for the Evaluation of Teachers," which has been accepted for publication in the National Association of Secondary School Principals for the NASP Bulletin.
Construction Mgmt
wins national honor

The BSU Construction Management Association recently received a prominent, honorable-mention award in national student competition from the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC).

According to construction management professor and club advisor Marvin Gabert, this was the first year Boise State has entered the Outstanding Student Chapter Contest, sponsored annually by the AGC.

"We are very proud of this achievement, considered that our organization has only been in existence for three years and is taking top honors alongside such well-established programs as Arizona State University and Texas A&M University," Gabert said.

Gabert says the AGC gives recognition to those chapters with the best overall program of chapters, chapter and community activities. Judging focuses upon such things as club projects, public service, field trips, workshops and guest speakers.

BSU construction management students participated in several projects and activities last year to qualify for outstanding merit.

According to Gabert, the group's major accomplishment was the establishment of a construction management scholarship fund in early 1982. Students solicited nearly $3000 from Idaho contractors to provide the base for a scholarship fund.

Each year, the number of scholarships will depend on the amount raised and the additional money contributed to the fund, said Gabert.

"The first BSU scholarship will be awarded some time this school year and should be in the $300 to $500 range," he said. "Although the details are not yet fully worked out, scholarship qualification will likely include club participation, academic standing and financial need."

Another student project was the renovation of the Magic Valley Ice Arena on Fairview and Wildwood. Members also held both a spring and fall Greg A. Thon to raise money for club activities and the scholarship fund. These events consisted of an evening of entertainment and refreshments at the Boise Center.

Currently, the organization has 20 dues-paying members from a field of approximately 100 construction management majors. Given the newness of

common problems with the United States.

BSU already offers seven courses that will become part of the Canadian Studies minor. Additional courses will be added and the program could be under way by next fall, Ourada said.

BSU is one of seven U.S. universities that have started new programs in Canadian Studies. In addition, six universities offer Canadian Studies majors and seven offer minors in the subject.

"Major institutions are picking up on the fact that it and Boise State is right up there with them," Canadian Counsel Helen Groh said.

To support Canadian Studies programs, the Canadian government donates materials and provides faculty-enrichment grants that pay up to $3500 for up to six months. The grants are available to faculty members at U.S. universities and colleges for research and to prepare them to teach courses about Canada.

Groh, who handles public affairs and academic relations at the Canadian Consulate in Seattle, said her government encourages the United States to offer programs on Canada because "there is news of interest to both countries."

"We're hoping the university (BSU) will train decision-makers of the future to be knowledgeable in things that concern the two countries, such as energy, the environment, acid rain and air pollution, management of fisheries and the 200 mile limit for Salmon fishing," she said.

Groh has been a foreign service officer for the Canadian government since 1965. Her career has taken her to Rhodesia, Trinidad, the Phillipines, Singapore and West Pakistan.

Consul-General Shepard and Groh were accompanied on their trip to Boise by Consul F.D. 'Don' Martens, Consul and Senior Trade Commissioner J.E. 'Ted' Cooper, Public Affairs officer Joy Daniels and Cpl. Al Speeck of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
Many people combined to make Founders' Week a success. On page 22, from top, is president Eugene Chaffee, who received recognition for his service. Top right, one of the first faculty members, Camille Power, visits with Jackie Cassell, assistant to president John Keiser. Below that photo is the cast from Chronicle of Excellence, and at bottom the music department presents its 50th anniversary concert.

On page 23, Mormon Tabernacle Choir director Gerald Ottley receives applause. The choir is at right, and famed folk trio Peter, Paul and Mary are below.
Founders' Week

You only turn 50 once. So, without showing even the slightest sign of middle crisis or middle age slowdown, Boise State University threw a party... a big party... the week of Sept. 20-26 to celebrate the school's founding.

Four concerts, two plays, a Founders' Banquet, and the Pavilion dedication were highlights of the weekend that culminated nearly a year of anniversary activities.

The Pavilion dedication ceremony Friday featured the voices of the famed Mormon Tabernacle Choir and the instruments of Boise's own Philharmonic in a joint concert. The event was attended by over 8,000, who heard BSU president John Kelser dedicate the $17.5 million building that opened in May.

"Boise State University has had a focus, a bright unmistakable theme—and the theme is belief in man. You find it everywhere. You find it in the years when Dr. Chaffee and the staff kept our doors open by sheer will, hard work, and unquenchable faith. You find it as Dr. Barnes and the faculty struggled and sacrificed to increase opportunities for larger numbers of students and met resistance as frequently as appreciation. "You find it in one form or another in thousands of achievements and contributions, in classrooms and buildings, and in the lives of students after they leave our campus," Kelser said.

Past presidents Eugene Chaffee and John Barnes were the guests of honor Saturday at the Founders' Dinner. Over 180 friends of the two presidents attended the dinner and Peter, Paul and Mary concert that followed.

The Music Department then provided the activities for Sunday with a concert featuring the Melsingers, University Singers, concert band, and orchestra. Two original works composed specifically for BSU's 50th anniversary, Academic Rhapsody by C. Griffith Bratt and Golden Jubilee by Mel Shelton, were performed by the combined groups.

That evening was the premiere of another original work for the 50th anniversary, Chronicle of Excellence, a play about BSU's history written by theatre arts chairman Charles Leuterbach. The play traced five decades of BSU history using 700 slides, songs, dances, and narration, and dialogue.
You are a reporter ...

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

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

50 years at the helm