Mission, role draft gets nervous response

A proposal to focus the academic roles and missions of Idaho’s four institutions of higher education has drawn nervous responses from university presidents and their constituents.

The plan, drafted by Charles McQuillen, State Board of Education executive director, names “lead institutions” in several academic areas: Idaho State University in health sciences, Boise State in social sciences and performing arts, and the University of Idaho in engineering and international programs. The plan also states which programs the institutions should “maintain” and which they should “enhance.”

“It is painfully obvious that we cannot afford in Idaho four comprehensive institutions. With some luck and some heroic assumptions about appropriations, we can perhaps afford four institutions, which while they are not comprehensive (by themselves), when added up together form a comprehensive system,” McQuillen told faculty and staff members at an Oct. 6 luncheon at Boise State.

“In order to do that we had to say that certain institutions shall develop strengths in this area and other institutions strengths in other areas,” he explained.

The most glaring problem from Boise State’s standpoint is the failure of the plan to assign BSI any role in health sciences.

That omission brought strong response from the local medical community and hospital administrators, who said they feared that programs not administered locally would not be responsive to the region’s needs.

Bullington said that BSU hopes the president and eventually the State Board will accept a role and mission statement which gives Boise State emphasis in business/economics, social science, public affairs and the performing arts. The BSI mission statement should allow BSI to continue as a regional center in the health professions as well as develop a center for technology, enhance disciplines in mathematics, physical and biological sciences, strengthen efforts in the humanities and teacher education, establish priorities in research and public service, and create and deliver consortial programs.

“It appears to us that any action taken by the State Board of Education which reduces rather than enhances BSI’s role in health science education does have a negative effect on all health care institutions in Southwest Idaho,” said John Forhenius, St. Luke’s Regional Medical Center administrator, in a letter to BSI President John Kiever.

“A strong program comes from an institution which has an opportunity to grow and is not forced to maintain a status quo level,” he continued.

In a guest editorial in the Idaho Statesman, Boise physician Maurice Birkholser said, “rather than the current language, Boise State University should be encouraged to enhance its role as a regional medical center for health professions education based on the emerging specific needs of the community and the state, supported by the population base and the facilities available in Southwestern Idaho.”

While on campus, McQuillen said that his plan “mirrors reality. I am essentially instructing the institutions to do what it is they do now, focus up to what it is they do now, indicate that that is their role and pursue it vigorously.”

Based on the number of health science degrees conferred and enrollments at each university from 1978 to 1982 and the amount of grant money each attracted in health sciences, McQuillen said the lead designation ought to go to Idaho State.

McQuillen’s interpretation is that the lead institution would plan, administer and deliver “statewide programs, and that each institution would be responsible for meeting its constituencies’ regional program needs. He said perhaps five percent of new health science programs might be considered statewide, and added that it is the State Board’s academic council that will determine which programs are statewide in nature.

He told the health sciences faculty that no current programs would be taken away from either BSI or BSI, and that his “recommendation takes Boise State forward in health sciences” (Continued on page 3)

1984 lecture series set

A two-day conference on political representation, featuring former Senator Frank Church will open a series of lectures and conferences on the theme “1984 and Beyond” at Boise State.

Coordinator Helen Loej, assistant professor in the English Department, said “with 1984 rapidly approaching, it seemed to a number of us at Boise State that the year George Orwell made famous offers a special opportunity for us, in our role as a growing urban university, to cooperate with the community in providing a forum for serious discussion of contemporary issues.”

“1984 and Beyond” will bring to Boise a variety of nationally known experts who will use Orwell’s work as a springboard to focus on current issues in their fields and on probable future concerts.

The first conference, coordinated with the Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs, will be held Jan. 23 and 24. Senator Church will deliver the keynotes address and two panels of academic experts the next day will focus on political repression and civil rights violations, both at home and abroad.

A second evening address will close the conference. A showing of One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich, the film based on Alexander Solzhenitsyn’s novel about life in a Stalinist prison camp, is scheduled for Jan. 19.

The next session, on literature and language, will feature popular science fiction writer Frank Herbert, author of Dune. Herbert will give an evening address on Feb. 7 and a class at Idaho State University. Herbert is coordinating with the Writers and Artists Series on campus.

William White, author of The Organization Man and The Sane Life of Small Urban Spaces, will be in Boise March 14-15 to do a number of presentations. He will answer questions following a showing of the film (Continued on page 3)
Mabbutt named director

Richard Mabbutt, who has served as project director for the Boise Future Foundation for the last two years, has been named director of the University Research Center at Boise State.

A native of Shoshone, Mabbutt will direct BSU’s efforts to secure research grants and contracts and establish closer research ties with the state and community. He will continue in his position with the Boise Future Foundation, an organization of area civic, business, and political leaders which conducts capacity studies of the city.

Mabbutt taught political science at BSU for five years. Prior to that he was executive director of the community action agency El-Ada, Inc. In 1977 he directed the Governor’s Task Force on Local Government.

He received a bachelor’s degree in international relations and journalism and a master’s in political science from the University of Kansas. In 1979 he received a National Science Foundation fellowship to study government at Harvard University.

Arbiter libel lawsuit settled

A long pending lawsuit for libel filed by a former BSU student against the student newspaper The Arbiter (now The University News) was recently settled out of court.

The $600,000 suit filed in early 1980 by Mark Shepard against the paper, its 1979-80 editor Sally Thomas, the Associated Student Body and the university, was settled for about $2,700, according to Jocelyn Fannin, chairman of the newspaper’s advisory board.

The settlement agreement is a compromise measure to end the lengthy case, and is not an admission of liability by the newspaper, Fannin said.

The suit was filed after a story written by Thomas for the Dec. 2, 1979 Arbiter accused Shepard of attempted blackmail and extortion during events surrounding an illus­ ionist show performed at the uni­ versity and promoted by him.

The Arbiter issued a retraction of the article in its Dec. 17, 1979 edition.

A court ruling in 1980 said that the university and the state were not liable in the suit. The settlement was paid from ASBSU funds as the student body pays the annual budget for the newspaper.

KAID Auction

The fourth ‘Great Channel 4 Auction,’ a seven-day parade of area not­ ables, volunteers and community leaders doing their part to keep pub­ lic television alive and well, will be Nov. 6-12 on KAID.

This year’s fundraising goal is $150,000 and will be used to provide a remote van, studio equipment and local productions. New this year is the Junior Auction, which will feature items for children and teenagers.

Library receives collection

Elise Gossett of Gooding has given Boise State 2,800 volumes from the library of her late husband, Judge James P. Gossett.

Timothy Brown, University librarian, said the “collection is an excep­ tional gift, both in terms of the depth and breadth of subject coverage and in the fact that nearly 40 percent of its titles are not duplicated in the BSU Library’s current holdings.”

He said the Gossett library is particularly rich in U.S. history and political science, world literature, South American, Arab, 18th and Russia. It was presented to the University by Terri Iwaki, Boise; Gossett’s niece and a freshman at BSU.

Gossett was a native of South Carolina and came to Wendell in 1945. In 1949, he was appointed probate judge of Gooding County, an office he held until his retirement. He attended Yale University and prior to World War II worked in various textile mills in the Southeast. During the war, he was an air gunnery instructor.

Gossett, who died in 1974, wrote a weekly newspaper column for 25 years and was active in local civic groups. He served on many civic and fraternal groups and in the Republican Party.

Kathie Bruck, an independent husk appraiser, has nearly completed an evaluation of the collection, which now covers three walls of the Library’s third floor classroom. Once the appraisal is finished, the staff will begin the lengthy process of adding several hundred new titles and select duplicates to the Library’s holdings. BSU will offer any volumes not needed for its own collection to the College of Southern Idaho and other institutions.

Historic list names Ad. Bldg.

University officials have received word from the Idaho State Historical Society that the Administration Build­ ing, built in 1940 as part of the origi­ nal Boise Junior College campus, has been added to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Register is a list maintained by the United States Department of the Interior that recognizes buildings exemplifying distinct architectural styles associated with significant his­ torical events or with the lives of important persons in the past.

The Boise State Administration Building was one of 159 structures designed by the Boise-based architec­ tural firm of Tontrelli and Hum­ mel nominated as a group to the national registry.

According to national registry records, the Boise State Administra­ tion Building has particular architec­ tural significance at the state level because it was the principal building of the Boise Junior College. Built by Boise contractor J. O. Jordan, the $180,000 structure was part of an ambitious construction campaign conducted by the college during 1940-1941.

The conservative two-story, red­ brick structure, with terra cotta trim and four-story brick tower rising from the roof, is an example of neo-

Tudor Gothic style. Other distin­ guishing characteristics include its long dimensions around a central tower, contrasting materials, flat­ tened arches and medievalizing ornament.

The building was originally designed to incorporate practically all of the administrative and aca­ demic functions of the new college, registry records state.

Initially, the library occupied the left side of the building, while the administrative offices were located to the right of the entrance near the front. The remainder of the floor plan was devoted to lecture and class­ room space.

Although the building’s interior has undergone several revisions, the exterior remains virtually unaltered except for reconstruction of some of the original multi-light windows, replacement of the front doors and provision of an access ramp for the handicapped.

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6/Rose Bowman
7/Homecoming, Hall of Fame
8-9/Math, science education
10/Speakers at BSU
11/Cold-drill
12-13/Writing across curriculum
14-15/Changes in nursing

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Duplicate copies may be received. If you wish to report such instances, please send both labels to the address above. Friends of the university who wish to receive FOCUS can do so by sending their names and addresses to the Alumni Office. Correspondence regarding editorial matter should be sent to Editor, FOCUS, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Unless otherwise noted, all articles can be reprinted without permission as long as appropriate credit is given to Boise State University and FOCUS.

Permission to mail at second class postage rates is granted at Boise, Idaho, with additional entry at Emmett, Idaho.
CUNNINGHAM GRANTS

Twenty-six Boise State students have received Laura Moore Cunningham Foundation grants for the year 1983-84. The Cunningham Foundation was established by the late Laura Moore Cunningham, a member of the founding family of the Idaho First National Bank, to provide annual grants to higher education, hospitals, and other organizations. The BSU grants are for about $750 per student. Receiving the awards at a BSU luncheon honoring them Oct. 18 were: Juan R. Barbas, a management/behavior major; Connie C. Bain, communication; Kimberly A. Beason, political science/secondary education; Tammy L. Crane, social work; Waverly D. Dawson, economics; Jennifer A. Fagan, history; Karen G., biology; Judi Gliba, nursing; Marta Gonda, production management; Karen G., psychology; John C. Haise, secondary education; Mark A. Kinnelis, electronic technology; Mary R. Kitter, political science; George K., health administration; Anna L. A. Poole, theatre arts; Laura D. Robers, English/secondary education; Andrea Smith, elementary education; and Dennis L. Wood, secondary education.

REAL ESTATE COURSES

A seminar to acquaint real estate agents with the many uses of the Real-Boise will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. on Wednesday, Oct. 27-28. Sponsored by BSU's Program for Real Estate Development (PREED), the event will explain many of the tables in the book and how to use them. The cost is $19.50 and a four-hour calibration is required. The fee is $45.

PREED is also offering a sales/brokers preparation course for the next three nights on campus, in room 112 of the Educational Buolding. The course will be for one school credit at a cost of $235. The fee is $12.

TOZER OVERLOOK

A portion of the Boise Greenbelt was dedicated in September to the late Warren Tozer, BSU professor of history. Tozer, who died earlier this year, was the former chairman of the Boise State Board of Education.

A overlook of the river at the foot of Walnut Street was named in his honor on "Meet the Greenbelt Day." Sept 24.

STAMP SHOW

The ninth annual stamp exhibition and bourse (sales), sponsored jointly by the Boise Stamp Club and the Boise State University Stamp Club, will be held Saturday, Sunday, Oct. 29 and 30 on the Boise State campus.

The show will feature competitive exhibits from Boise, the Treasure Valley and surrounding states. Fourteen dealers from throughout the Northwest will attend the show, which is designed to promote philatelic knowledge, research, and appreciation.

An original hand-crafted stamp show will be on view with a Norman Wagonmaster by local artist Robert Ault will go to the Boise Stamp Club. The Founders Award will be presented to the best competitive exhibit entered by a member of the Boise Stamp Club.

This year's theme is "The 150th anniversary of the signing of the Boise Valley by Captain Bonneville." Some of the exhibits will feature historic displays. The Boise Post Office will operate a branch on the second floor of the student union.

Boise State University is also taking advantage of a new fund available for the purchase of stamps. The stamp fund isNAME.

Fund nears halfway mark

The Boise State University Annual Fund Request is nearing its halfway mark with $25,000 having been pledged or contributed so far, according to BSU Foundation trustee Susan Eby, fund request chairperson.

"We arc very pleased with the response from alumni, faculty and staff and friends of the University," Eby said.

"There are still over two months for individuals to contribute to the fund drive for academics. The University needs all of the private financial support that is possible if it is to maintain the excellence of the programs it has," she added.

The goal for the 1983 campaign "We're A Young 51!" is $500,000. All contributions to the university's annual fund request are deductible and an Idaho tax credit.

Boise State University employees are also taking advantage of a new payroll deduction program initiated for the fund request. All BSU employees may have their contributions made from their annual fund request deducted from their pay checks over the last five pay periods. The payroll deduction plan is 3.5%.

"All contributions may be restricted to a specific academic area or unrestricted and used by the University in the greatest need," Eby said.

The last and third request for the 1983 drive will be mailed in mid- November. Eby said.

Those wishing to make contributions to the 1983 Annual Fund Request for Academics, may make their check payable to: The BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise; ID 83724.

String quartet plays Nov. 7

The Philadelphia String Quartet will perform at the Boise State University Special Events Center Monday, Nov. 7, at 8 p.m. The performance is sponsored by the BSU Student Programs Board and tickets will be $6 general admission, $4 for students.

The quartet will perform Joseph Haydn's "String Quartet in G Major" and Beethoven's "String Quartet in E Major" and Beethoven's "String Quartet. Opus 95." In addition to the performance, the group is tentatively scheduled to provide masterclasses on Nov. 6 and 7 for free; the masterclasses will take place at the School of Music Recital Hall.

The performance will begin at 8 p.m.

Boise State University's second theatrical production of the year barely held off the stage, work has already begun on No Sex Plays Week. With The Last Pacific comedy is scheduled for Nov. 16-19 at 8:15 p.m. in the BSU Special Events Center.

The play, written by Anthony Mar­ riott and Alastair Foor, opened in London in 1971, then toured fourteen countries in the following two years. It arrived in the United States during the summer of 1972 for a six month pre-Broadway run. The 1974 Broadway production lasted only 16 performances after New York critics panned it, but outside of the critics the play became a popular production.

"No Sex Please: We're British is the story of a young bride and her husband, the assistant bank manager, who become innocently involved in a mail ordared pornography ring. The woman sends in the order to which she believes to be a Scandinavian glassware company, but instead receives a deluxe of pornographic photos, books and films. The plot thickens when her husband's mother, his boss and a bank inspector drop in to visit the couple.

Mr. Shankweiler, a professor of theater at BSU, will direct the play. Randy Wentworth and Karin Law-Smith have both been cast in the lead roles of the happy couple, Peter and Frances Hunter.

Other cast members include Ervin Shoemaker, Sandy Cavagnagh, David Law-Smith, Edward Regan, Paul Tot­ ten, Kelli Quintieri, John Pfrister, Kathy Farns, John Makaula, Luci­ena Davis, Tara Blanton, Pam DcJoung and Nancy Berger will assist backstage. Tickets are available for $6.25 and $6, and will go on sale Nov. 9 at the BSU box office beginning at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Admission is $5 for adults, $2 for seniors and BSU students and personnel.

New Logo

"After years of stallions, mustangs, and other rather absurd attempts the Boise State University 1984 Annual Fund has now officially been branded.

Designed by Boise artist John To­ lles, the new orange and blue bronco is superimposed over a white state of Idaho with its familiar campus on the Pavot basketball floor, but plans arc to feature the logo on shirts, mugs, decals, and other school souvenirs.

The new bronco logo eventually will replace other designs which now appear in several campus locations and on a variety of novelty items.

Bulletin Board

MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP RECOGNIZES BSU MUSICIAN

A BSU Fund Scholarship in memory of student flute player Renee (Ree) Clark who drowned while at the community college and was awarded a large boost this month from the Boise Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The IOOF representatives presented a $500 check to BSU Foundation Oct. 5. According to chapter officers Mal Hodges, Wayne Wyman, and Jim Thompson, the group is promoting the scholar­ ship among IOOF members throughout the state, as well as publicly, and hopes to reach a goal of $5,000 in contributions, which would make the scholarship permanent.

Clark, 20, died July 5 in a pond at Veterans Mem­ orial State Park after he had dived in to rescue George Miles Jackson, 17, a stranger to him who also attempted to save Clark. The state coroner and two area veterinarians and human physicians had all completed the Vocational-Technical Food Ser­ vice course at BSU. The group of students met at the time of his death.

Hodges began promoting the scholarship after the tragic accident. "It was all the more reason to rededicate the gift as a memorial to the late Renee Clark," he said.

One of our goals is to help the widow and the orphans of tying members," Hodges added. "It is the basis of the New Testament. God has promised that the Son of God will "... come again to take His people out of the hands of man,"" he said.

"We feel that Renee Clark's sacrifice is the ultimate example of what one can do, and what we can all be," his said.

Donations for the scholarship may be sent to the BSU Development Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725, or to IDOF #311, 99 W. Boise, ID 83702.
A recorded anthology of the works of fourteen western poets read by the authors themselves has been issued by Boise State University's Ahsahta Press.

BSU's Ahsahta Cassette Sampler, the first of its kind to be produced by a university press, was available Sept. 1 in bookstores throughout the West. Ahsahta Press, named with the Mandan Indian word for the Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep, was established in 1974 to publish the works of more than twenty modern and contemporary Western poets in numerous editions. It was then that editors Dale Boyer, Orvis Burmaster and Tom Trusky, all BSU English professors, asked the poets to record their works for campus radio station programs.

From that was born the idea of making the 90-minute taped anthology. Twelve of the poets accepted the blank cassette tapes provided to them, while Norman Macleod, in precarious health in North Carolina, granted permission to use portions of a library of Congress tape he had made some years ago, and Peggy Pond Church granted Ahsahta the rights to record from a tape of her "Selected Poems" at the New Mexico State Historical Library in Santa Fe.

During the 1983 winter and spring, the Ahsahta poets began recording. Richard Speakes at sea level in New Orleans, Thomas Hornsby Ferrell in Denver, the mile-high city; Hildegarde Planer in California, Robert Krieger in Oregon, Judson Crews in Taos, David Baker in Salt Lake City, and Conger Beasley, Jr., in Kansas City, Missouri.

The taping was not always easy. In South Dakota and Wyoming, Marnie Walsh and Gretel Ehrlich were snowed in. Carolyn Wright's first tape, attempted in a William Jewell College radio station's supposedly sound-proof booth, came with a rhythmic buzz, a background soundtrack of pop gospel music; an Omaha Nebraska housecat voiced into Susan Strayer Deal's microphone; in New Mexico, Leo Romero evaded extraneous sound effects by recording in his acoustically perfect apartment bathroom.

Some Ahsahta poets had more serious obstacles to overcome. One underwent major surgery, another suffers from a form of dyslexia, a reading disturbance. Still another, nearly blind with cataracts, had his poems—some composed over a decade ago—read over and over to him so that he could memorize them and then recite them for the recording. The tapes were produced this summer with introductions by BSU English professor Jayne Widmayer and splicing and duplicating by Dick Graybeal from BSU's Educational Media Services staff.

A "once in a lifetime" geological find, a fossilized relative of the pearly Nautilus, has been made by a Boise State student.

Dave Schwartz, a senior in geology, was on a paleontology class field trip in September near Montpelier when he discovered the spiral fossil shell. It's not the type of specimen, but the size that is unusual. Claude Spinosa, Boise State geology and geophysics department chairman, said the ammonoid probability is five times higher than any other specimen unearthed.

"I've never seen anything like this before anywhere," Spinosa said. "It's of museum quality... a once in a lifetime find."

My guess is that it's the only one that will ever be found of this size." When alive, in the Permain Period 270 million years ago, the fossil had a "paper-thin shell, like a balloon." And, "the larger they get, the more fragile they become," he said. So, it's quite remarkable that the fossil was found almost intact. All details of shell morphology are preserved. Spinosa explained that during the Permain Period, Idaho was covered by sea water. In the eastern part of the state, and into Wyoming, Utah and Montana, were shallow seas, less than 600 feet deep. In the central and western sections of Idaho were deeper, colder waters which were carried upward by currents. When the colder waters reached the more shallow, warmer water, phosphates were deposited, and some animals, such as the giant ammonoid, giant sharks, rays, fish and squid were buried and fossilized. These phosphate-rich deposits now are called the Phosphoria Formation.

The specimen was found in such a formation. Spinosa said the ammonoid was "similar in character to fossils that come from Study Western Texas and the Ural Mountains in the USSR."

The scientific significance, other than the size, is that ammonoids are used to correlate different geological rocks in different locations in the world. For instance, Schwartz said, a petroleum company might want to compare the geologic stratification or age of an area in which it found oil to another area of similar composition. For this reason, ammonoids typically are useful for such comparisons.

Schwarz said he hopes to write a paper for the Idaho Academy of Science's annual meeting this winter describing his "oddity." He plans to study biostratigraphy, or soft rock geology, in graduate school. He is the son of Ernest and Mary Schwarz of Emmett.

First of a kind tape features Western poets

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Sally Spiker, Boise State's director of Printing and Graphic Services, designed the cassette logo using editor Burmaster's idea of a Rocky Mountain bighorn with tapes wound between his horns. The Ahsahta Cassette Sampler may be ordered postpaid from the BSU Bookstore, 1310 University Drive, Boise, ID 83726.

All of the recorded authors have had collections of their poetry printed by the press, and those volumes may also be ordered postpaid from the BSU Bookstore at a cost of $5. The anthology, "Women Poets of the West," may be ordered for $5.95.

Student teaching rates high

The student teaching program at Boise State University is among the top in the nation, according to a recently released study by Northern Illinois University.

Dr. Ramlykda Singh, BSU coordinator of field experiences, said the study surveyed 902 public and private institutions of higher education asking them to rate themselves on 24 criteria deemed necessary to have a quality student teaching program. Dr. Singh said he did not know the information would be used to rank the programs, but was asked to fill out the questionnaire as an "information sharing" exercise.

Only two student teaching programs in Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, Washington, Oregon and Montana placed in the top 5%. The criteria included accreditation, program administration, characteristics of program supervisors, budget allocations, perceived innovation and other concerns. Dr. Singh said the criteria were subjective, but quite reasonable.

The survey data returned to Singh included detailed reports about what some of the best programs are doing, "which will give us an opportunity to examine institutions across the nation... to see if there are things we can do to improve."

The study was undertaken by James Johnson, director of the Office of Clinical Education and Student Services at Northern Illinois University. Singh said Johnson is a "national expert" and has authored influential books. "I don't question his ability to conduct such research," he said.

Of the 24 criteria, Boise State's program met all but six, as did Idaho State University's program. Idaho institutions were queried. No school in the survey met all criteria.

Singh said he was pleased with the results. "They tell us that we are in a good group and that we're doing some things that other institutions are not doing."
Taking risks
Bowman finds rewards at H&W

BY JOSCELYN FANNIN
BSU NEWS SERVICE

Those who avoid failure often avoid success, according to Rose Bowman, BSU alumna recently named as the first woman to direct the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare, the state's largest agency.

In her new job, Bowman leads 2,400 employees and administers a budget of $108 million.

A 1981 graduate of BSU with a master's degree in public administration, Bowman finds that study here has helped her adjust to her new responsibilities.

"I can't think of a class that I took in that program that I haven't used. Probably the overall worth is learned to think about organizational things in a very disciplined way. From my BSU coursework and organizational theory and bureaucratic study, I was able to recognize how this could all work," she said.

Like many Boise State students, Bowman spent five years getting her degree; one class at a time.

While attending school here, she was working full-time at her jobs first as an administrative program assistant for the State Board of Education and later as director of the Idaho Office on Aging.

When I finally finished the degree, I actually went through the graduation line. It was sort of like a funeral, an act of completion," she said.

Bowman graduated from the University of Idaho in 1984 with a bachelor of arts degree in English and drama. She then taught English, drama, speech and French classes in high schools in Twin Falls, Moscow and St. Maries.

She and her husband Del, an interior designer, returned to Idaho from San Francisco when they found that their one-year-old son Greg made a sophomore at Seattle University, was afraid of the grass on his grandparents Idaho farm.

"We decided then that we didn't want to raise a child in a big city," she said.

That decision lead her on a circuitous route to her latest job. She is the executive director of the Idaho Association for the Humanities from 1972-75. In 1972, she had run unsuccessfully for the Idaho House of Representatives, a nomination for the US Senate. In 1982, she took a leave of absence from the Office on Aging.

"Very few of my career decisions have been without risks. The lesson I've learned is that safety has its costs, but risk-taking, the greatest rewards," Bowman said at a recent talk for a YWCA Working Women's Breakfast.

There, while discussing the status of women working in Boise, Bowman said, "We all know the good news and the bad news. There are more women working, and they are working for less than their male counterparts and attending more workshops for stress management."

"We've been struck by our lack of clearly stated goals. We didn't have a game plan. But I'm convinced lately about the emphasis on goal-setting as a way of life," she said.

"I'm not opposed to goal setting per se. A manager needs to establish some kind of goal. It's what you need to do, but you also need to recognize when it's done.

"Other factors are more important to succeed," she said. "Can you think on your feet? Are you flexible? Do you have a sense of humor, a willingness to take risks?"

I've succeeded. I've failed. I'm a little tougher than I was. 10 years ago, Bowman said.

"I have been so much in the arena as a professional, but I still think it is a hard row for a woman to hoe. It's an unusual thing for women to be in decision-making positions. You're continually being tested for accuracy.

"I think that there were some people who questioned my ability to take on a job as large as this. The risk was saying, Yes, I can do it, and being scrutinized for my every move," she said.

The complexity, and size of the Department of Health and Welfare is probably the most daunting thing to Bowman about her new position. "The only thing that makes it really manageable is that a span of control is set up so that I'm dealing primarily with 10 people - the heads of the public health and welfare divisions, the attorney general and my own staff," she explained.

"Even if you're flying by the seat of your pants, you try to control those aspects. You don't do a decision-making thing," she said of her studies of management principles.

She usually begins her work day at 7:40 a.m. and at least three days a week eats lunch in her office. "I rarely leave before six, and I always take something home to read. Even when I'm in town I spend at least one afternoon on the job, and some weekends I'm traveling for the department," she said.

"There is a chance I could fail, but it is a challenge to me. I enjoy the intensity. I have a lot of energy, and if I don't want to expend as much energy as I do, there would be more chance of failure," she added.

Social work graduates find employment prospects good

Decreased funding for health and human services on both state and federal levels has had a negative effect on employment opportunities for social work graduates, but for 1985 graduates of Boise State University, the BS social work major, this effect has not been as dynamic as expected.

A recent telephone survey of the 20 1984 BSU graduates with a BS in social work found 65 percent employed in social work and another 20 percent planning full-time enrollment in a graduate program. Of the remaining 10 percent, 15 percent were unemployed and 5 percent were employed in other areas.

Within three months of graduation, 95 percent of social work graduates were either working in the field or planning on a graduate education. These findings offer optimism for those seeking careers in social work and challenge the notion that there are no jobs in social work according to David Johnson, associate professor of social work.

Further, these findings compare favorably with other surveys conducted by the department. A 1979 survey of graduates from the classes of 1973 through 1978 found 70 percent had been employed in social work, 4 percent were enrolled in graduate school, 8 percent were employed in other fields, and 9 percent were unemployed. In this study, the average length of time between graduation and employment was six months, with a range of a few to 16 months.

Thus, the current rate of time in obtaining social work employment is much less than four years ago when the economic and political climate was much more supportive of the social work field. It might be anticipated, Johnson said, that an even higher percentage of the 1983 graduating class will obtain social work employment.

IN TOUCH

JOBS & PROMOTIONS

JILL A. COOPER (BA) has joined CHQDA Archi-

Janna's Planners, of Boise as communications manager.

CLYDE WHEELER (BA, Management/Business Education) has begun his first year at Wider High School teaching business.

KATE KELLY (BA, Bilingual Multicultural) has her first teaching position in the first grade at Holmes Elementary School, in Hilder.

KEVIN MCCARTER (Communication, '81) is working as a documentation specialist for the data processing division of Blue Cross Health Service of Boise.

HELE BIXLER (Higher Education) is teaching history and geography at the junior-senior high in Buhl.

DIANA MckINNLEY (Physical Education/Math) is teaching Algebra I and II, general math, and 8th grade science in the Ephrata system.

DOUGLAS R. GUSTAVSON (BA, Economics, '80) has been named loan officer in the Karcher office of the Idaho First National Bank in Nampa.

DARLENE ENGELBREIT is teaching third grade for her first year in Fruitland.

JAN HUSEMAN is currently at Timberline High School, teaching English and coaching the football team.

DOUG JOHNSON is teaching P.E., drama, and a assistant football coach at Timberline High School.

JERRY CRANEY (BA, Marketing, '78) has been designated as security officer for Idaho Bank & Trust.

JERALD MICHIELSON (BSA, Accounting/Finance, '77) has been promoted to senior auditor by Idaho Bank & Trust.

KANDIKA MENDICINO (Public Relations, '82) has joined the staff of KEMEG/KLOT in Boise as an account executive.

KEVIN HANSEN (BS, Physical Education/General Science) teaches earth science, health, the science, and the junior varsity basketball coach, baseball coach and an assistant football coach for the Homedale school district.

PATRICK B. VAUGHN (70) has been promoted to manager of the Karcher office of Idaho First National Bank in Nampa.

STEVE HOIM (Public Administration) has recently been promoted to commercial loan officer of the Plaza office of Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

KATHLEEN HOLLIDAY (Education, '83) is currently teaching second grade in Payette.

DEN RICHARD (78) is at Council school district teaching junior high English and literature as well as coaching girls' high school volleyball.

GREG HENDERSON (BA, Fine Arts) is teaching art at the high school for the McCall Donnelly school district.

LARRY THOMPSON (finance, '78) has been promoted to assistant branch manager of the Idaho First National Bank in Pocatello.

MICHAEL RICHERT (BS) who was chosen as National merit Scholar, Presidential Scholar, and Teacher of the Year is now teaching advanced math at Ontario High School.

COLEEN RODDEN a recipient of the 1972 Boise State business scholarship, is currently teaching business education classes at Ontario High School.

THOMAS H. HOGG (BA, Behavioral Science) has been named vice president of sales for the Boise Co.

ARLENE WARMAN is teaching developmental junior at Fruitland Elementary School. This is her first year of teaching.

TAI RITTER, former sixth-grade teacher in Vale, Oregon, is teaching fourth-grade students at Central Elementary in Jerome.

LAKE HAMNER (Cherney, '82) is currently serving as a consultant for the Snake River Region Blood Service, American Red Cross.

MITT SMITH (Communications) has been named new director of the Med Center Foundation.

CATHERINE SITKE (BA, Elementary Education) is teaching first grade at Fruitland Elementary School.

JIM KLINE (Marketing, '78) has joined KEMEG/KLOT in Boise as an account executive.

MIKE HALL (Business Administration) has been named assistant manager of Idaho Bank & Trust's Chubb Creek Branch.

BARBARA MARTIN NURE (Sociology, '78) is currently a nursing instructor at the associate degree program at Chemeketa Community College in Salem, Oregon.
Six individuals, including three national champions, will be inducted into the Boise State University Athletic Hall of Fame in 1983. Induction ceremonies will be conducted on Nov. 4 at a special banquet and on Nov. 5 the inductees will be honored at halftime of the BSU-Iowa State football game.

Curt Fischer, Bill Peterson, Bad Johnson, Elaine Elliott, Dick Nelson and Dr. Richard Gardner are the latest additions to the newly formed Hall of Fame at BSU. In 1982, the first year for the Hall of Fame, seven individuals and two national championship football teams were inducted.

Fischer, Peterson, and Johnson were automatic selections to the Hall of Fame by virtue of their national championships, while Nelson and Elliott were chosen for their outstanding achievement on and off the field during their time at Boise Junior College and Boise State University. Gardner was selected to a special membership in the Hall of Fame because of his tremendous contribution to the Boise State athletic program as the team doctor for the past 25 years.

Fischer won the National Junior College Athletic Association (NJCAA) national championship in the 220-yard low hurdles while competing for the Boise Junior College track and field team. Fischer was also the Intermountain Collegiate Athletic Conference (ICAC) champion in 1959 and 1960 in the hurdles. Peterson, a two-time conference (ICAC) champion wrestler at BJC, was undefeated as a Bronco. He compiled 40 wins against no losses during the 1962 and 1963 campaigns. In 1963, he went to the NJCAA national tournament and won his 177-pound weight class. He was selected as a first team All-American in 1963.

Boise State University has a week full of exciting events planned for the 1983 Homecoming. Nov. 1-8, including two dances/concerts, a talent show and a tailgate party.

The week's schedule is as follows:

Tuesday, Nov. 1: The "Toilet Bowl" football game, with the All Star Greeks and the All Star Dorms at 5:30 p.m. on the north lawn of the Student Union Building.

Wednesday, Nov. 2: Free dance, featuring the Braun Brothers, from 8 to 11 p.m. in the gym; carnival on the gym upper floor, 7 to 10 p.m.

Thursday, Nov. 3: "Great American" talent show at 8 p.m., Special Events Center, free to students; $1 general public; Alumni Business Day lecture; William Douce, chairman and chief executive of Phillips Petroleum, 10:40 a.m., Special Events Center.

Friday, Nov. 4: Athletic Hall of Fame banquet to induct new members; 6:30 p.m., no-host cocktails, 7:30 p.m., dinner, Crystal Ballroom, Hoff Building; political film festival, 7 p.m., Science-Education Building.

Saturday, Nov. 5: Bronco Boot Run, 2- and 6.2-mile races, 9:30 a.m., Varsity Center; $7 registration fee before Nov. 2; $8 afterwards. Entry blanks available around Boise, tailgate party, 11 a.m., east end of Julia Davis Park, Broncos vs. Bengals, 1:30 p.m., Bronco Stadium; Chuck Berry concert, 7:30 p.m., Pavilion.

Sunday, Nov. 6: Political film festival, 7 p.m., Science-Education Building.

Monday, Nov. 7: Philadelphia String Quartet, free noon concert at 7th Street Marketplace; 8 p.m. concert, Special Events Center, tickets $6 general public, $3 students.

For more information, contact the BSU Alumni Association office at 385-1688.

Greg Gaston (73) has been promoted to commercial loan officer of the local branch of First Security Bank of Idaho.

Bob and Sheli Stevenson moved to Illinois in 1981. Bob is currently the Office Supervisor for U.S. Gypsum and has completed the MPA program at Southern Illinois University. Sheli, who graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1981, is now working on her Ph.D. in Speech Communication. The couple was awarded the Management Interpersonal Interaction Award.

Bee Bigg (MBA, Public Administration, '82) recently presented a paper to the National Public Health Conference in Las Vegas and received the United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Certificate of Merit for her work in the field.

Ampleo Prucki has been appointed by Governor John Evans as a new member of the Idaho Human Resources Board. He currently serves as the assistant director of the state's Employment Security Division.

Joseph O'leary (BA, '83) started classes last month at the University of Nevada School of Medicine in Reno.

Richard J. Schafel at the Idaho Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, recently received Employee of the Year at the Governor's and Boise City Mayor's Committee luncheon.

Cheri Miller Dattco has been granted a $100 fellowship for the Department of Transportation in Todd Falls.

Kenneth E. Thumlum (BS, Pre-Med, 78 BS, Chemistry, 80) has been awarded a fellowship at the University of Washington Medical School.

Dave Metzer (BA, Communications, '83) has recently moved to Hagerman where he is serving as the new minister at the United Methodist Church.

Richard G. Potter (Business Administration, Management, '76) has been designated as one of six Outstanding Young Men of America for 1983 by the United Juniors. He is currently working for AT&T as an assistant staff manager.

Bryan Potter of Mendota Memorial Hospital recently received Student of the Year Award at a Governor's and Boise City Mayor's Committee Luncheon.

Johnson was also an outstanding wrestler at Boise Junior College. Also he went undefeated compiling 40 consecutive wins without a loss. He won two straight ICAC crowns at 190 pounds and took top honors in his weight class at the NJCAA tournament that year. But was also an All-American in 1963.

Elliot is the first woman to be inducted into the BSU Hall of Fame. She was a four-year starter at Boise State women's basketball team from 1974 to 1977. Elliot set the single game, single season, and career assist records at BSU. She is now third on the career scoring list with 948 points in 80 games. Elliot was also an outstanding field hockey player. She is now married and was BSU's basketball coach at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City.

Nelson was one of the key individuals in the birth of the Boise State football tradition. An offensive and defensive tackle. Nelson was a first team All-American in 1947. In 1948, Nelson and the Broncos were undefeated (9-0) for the second straight year. He was the Most Valuable Player in both 1947 and 1948.

Gardner never attended Boise Junior College or Boise State College, but his contribution to athletics at Boise State is no less spectacular. He is in his 25th season as the team doctor, joining the team in 1958 after moving to Boise from Portland. Gardner coordinated physicians throughout Southwest Idaho to care for student-athletes and is considered to be the father of sports medicine in Idaho.

With the six new inductees into the Hall of Fame at Boise State, the total now stands at 13 individuals and two national championship football teams in the Hall of Fame.

The induction banquet Nov. 4 will be held in the Crystal Ballroom in the Hoff Building. A no-host bar begins at 6:30 p.m., and dinner starts at 7:30. Tickets are $15 per person. For more information, call the Varsity Center ticket office, 385-1285.

Dave Metzer (BA, Communications, '83) has recently moved to Hagerman where he is serving as the new minister at the United Methodist Church.

Robert Scott Erickson (Denver), July 27

Ronald Rawls (Boise), August 2

Sandra (Boise), July 6

Laura Ann McDougal and Stuart Nell Summer, (Boise), August 23

Janice E. Powell (Boise), July 16

Stuart Nell Summer, (Boise), August 23

Robert Silverman and Carrie Lynn Ayres, (Boise), July 30

Mark Schlederer and Monica Johnson (Meridian), July 29

Sanford B. Kirkham and Curtis A. Cooper (Denver), July 1

Denice Sherron and Doug Johnson (Hammonton), July 7

Robert Hughey and Mark K. Sullivan (Boise), June 11

Robert Leard and Barbara Ellen Fletcher (Boise), July 16

Nancy K. Irwin and Susan K. Bjornes (Boise), July 30

OBITUARIES

Col. Donald C. (Russ) Russell, Jr., 59, died Aug. 5. Russ entered the U.S. Air Force in 1943, and retired as the Commander at Mountain AF at Whiteman Air Force Base. Russ was responsible for a large array of awards and decorations. He retired in Boise and accepted a position with Equitable Life Insurance.

Greg Gaston (73) has been promoted to commercial loan officer of a local branch of First Security Bank of Idaho.

Boise State University has a week full of exciting events planned for the 1983 Homecoming. Nov. 1-8, including two dances/concerts, a talent show and a tailgate party.

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Homecoming '83
"The nation that dramatically and boldly led the world into the age of technology is failing to provide its own children with the intellectual tools needed for the twenty-first century," That is the first paragraph of the executive summary of a National Science Board blue-ribbon commission report issued in late September.

The report, compiled by the board's Commission on Precollege Education in Mathematics, Science and Technology after a 17-months' study, makes recommendations similar to last spring's National Commission on Excellence in Education. But the report goes farther to make detailed suggestions on implementation and costs. It suggests the federal government spend $1.51 billion to upgrade this country's science, math and technological education at all levels.

We must not let America become an "industrial dinosaur," the report says. "We must not provide our children a 1960's education for a 21st-century world.

"We must return to basics," the summary continues, "but the basics of the twenty-first century are not only reading, writing and arithmetic. They include communication and higher problem-solving skills, and scientific and technological literacy—the thinking tools that allow us to understand the technological world around us."

The report says that by 1995, "the nation must provide, for all its youth, a level of mathematics, science and technology education that is the finest in the world."

Institutions of higher learning, particularly teacher education programs, should shoulder a large part of the effort to attain that high level, according to the report, following are some of its recommendations concerning higher education:

- Colleges and universities should phase in tougher math and science requirements for admission, including four years of high school math and science, a course in probability and statistics and one semester of computer science.
- Training and/or retraining programs and inservice and summer programs should be utilized to upgrade current teachers' knowledge of the sciences, math and technology.
- Research into the processes of teaching and learning at both basic and classroom levels should be undertaken.
- Future elementary school teachers should have a strong liberal arts background, training in math, biology and the physical sciences and a limited number of effective education courses along with supervised practice teaching.
- Future secondary school teachers in mathematics and science should have a full major in their field and a limited number of effective education courses, along with supervised practice teaching.
- All teachers should be computer literate.
- Public schools should create partnerships with higher education, business and government to tackle academic and financial problems and to create new sources of expert teaching assistants.
- Regional training and resource centers for teacher support services such as computer instruction and curriculum instruction should be devised.
- Basic education courses should be revised to incorporate current findings in behavioral and social sciences.
- President Reagan's science adviser said the White House would review the panel's findings and that the Administration was "receptive to recommendations for improving science and mathematics education," according to a Chronicle of Higher Education article.

A profusion of recent reports reviewing America's educational system can be likened to the "good news—bad news" cliche. The bad news is that the "report cards" on our nation's schools give them consistently low marks.

Last spring's National Commission on Excellence in Education said the public schools are "being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity."

Last month's National Science Board Commission report on science, math and technology education said because of current educational deficits, "our children could be stragglers in a world of technology."

The good news is that more attention is being paid to teaching, and educators believe it's a first step toward improvement. Terrel Bell, Secretary of Education, said in an Oct. 10 Time magazine article on American schools: "There is currently in progress the greatest, most far-reaching and, I believe, the most promising reform and renewal of education we have seen since the turn of the century.

Richard Hart, dean of Boise State's School of Education, said he's "delighted these reports have come out. They're unlike anything we've seen in generations."

While he thinks that many of the criticisms are valid, he says the first step in solving problems is discussing them.

Lamont Lyons, chairman of BUI's Teacher Education Department, said: "A national consensus on the objectives of education—I think we need that, to be influenced by the best of what children should learn."

Lyons also applauds the National Science Board report's specific suggestions for cost and implementation. "My first impression is that at last there is a commission report that acknowledges it's going to cost some money to improve education. That had to be done. There have been too many that sounded the alarm but ignored the cost."

Still, the bad news remains. "We do need to bolster our efforts in science, math and technology," Lyons said.

Department heads in math and science say students arrive at Boise State woefully lacking in math and science skills.

(Continued on next page)
The science, board report suggests tougher math and science requirements for college admission. Education Dean Hart agreed, but said he was "also concerned about every high school graduate attending college if he wants to." The State Board of Education currently is reviewing admission standards (Idaho now has an open admission policy).

Most high schools, with the exception of very small, rural schools, offer the necessary math and science courses, the department chairman said. Students just aren't being encouraged to take them.

The report suggests that teacher training programs provide a strong background in liberal arts, math, history, and the physical sciences for teachers. The report also noted that teachers are required to take courses in oral and written communication. In Idaho, college students can enter the teaching profession to teach grades K-12.
The new Leary changes tune to taking charge

From poetry to horror fiction seems an unlikely path, but not for Peter Straub, author of the novels "Ghost Story" and "Hunting Dragon," among others.

Straub, who now lives in Connecticut after spending a decade in Ireland and England, was the first lecturer in the Writers and Artists Series at Boise State University last month. He also lectured to an English writing class and answered student questions.

The Milwaukee-born author told the 150-200 listeners that horror fiction is a part of fantasy fiction and almost always has happy endings.

Although Straub is now a successful horror writer, he was once a struggling poet. He seized his chance to step into the horror writing world with the novel "Montages." Although the book was not a best seller and his next novel went unpublished, Straub continued writing a new kind of horror novel—one set in surroundings common to his readers.

"Horror becomes more electric in a setting which you know," he told the audience, "and Stephen King, the author of "Carrie" and "The Shining," is the most responsible for advancing the horror novel out of the 18th century English moors and into the 20th century everyday world."

"I have been affected all my life, as all writers are, by what they read. I have been affected by "The Shining." It had actual psychological depth. Each character was three-dimensional, commented Straub on his admiration for King, with whom he has been working on a collaboration titled "The Talisman."

"Horror is a contracting rather than expanding field now," he responded to a question about the future of horror fiction. "I see myself as developing, trying to work with the principles I learned," he said of his writing.

But whatever the future of horror novels, Straub insists on following Ezra Pound's advice that poetry must be as well written as prose. "Horror novels to be anything other than a successful piece of juvenile literature, must always be well written," he said.

Straub discussed other aspects of writing novels such as the development of characters. He is often asked if he models his characters after people he knows.

"The most real figures are invented," he replied. "The main characters continually change with the story; he says, "but some of his minor characters may possess an attribute like someone he knows, but they are pared down to just one thing.""

"I write partially to outlines, but if I nailed myself to it, it would be a kind of crucifixion because I couldn't soar with my characters," he told the audience when asked about his method of arranging ideas.

Straub said that he and King found their outline of 50 pages for their new book, which was more than enough material. In fact, the two authors used less than half of the prepared outline to keep the book under 500 pages.

Peter Straub and King will begin the final editing process later this month in Maine with "The Talisman" due out early in 1984.

Agencies provide more services for less government support

The demand for Boise-area nonprofit agency services is higher than in other parts of the country, but the amount of governmental financial support is lower, according to a study by the Urban Institute, a non-partisan policy research organization.

The agencies were surveyed by David Johnson, a Boise State University associate professor of social work and local institute research associate as part of a national study to determine the effects of national budget cuts and program reforms on the nation's private, nonprofit sector. Boise is among 16 cities and counties chosen for the study.

It was found that Boise nonprofit agencies had been particularly hard hit. Sixty-seven percent of the Boise-area agencies responding experienced a decrease in governmental funding due to budget cuts, compared to 85 percent nationwide. Fifty percent of the agencies reported an increase in demand for services in Boise, 44 percent nationally between 1980 and 1987.

"I think, overall, Boise tends to do less" than many other metropolitan areas in terms of services offered, Johnson said. The reason, he speculated, is emotion at "a spirit of rugged individualism" still prevalent.

"They're realistic, sophisticated and independent," Johnson said at a speech that evening in the Student Union Building Ballroom. It was standing room only, and Leary received an enthusiastic reception.

"I'm not a leader. I'm not a guru," he said. "I'm a cheerleader for change."

He had no shortage of supporters at a speech that evening in the Student Union Building Ballroom. It was standing room only, and Leary received an enthusiastic reception.

Leary envisioned an intellectually superior, technological oriented world in which "trajectory of evolution will be faster, smarter." He said he was "hurting through a cycle of change, evolution, which has never been seen before" and that the "purpose of human life now is to evolve."

"We're moving into an era where the real purpose is to question what's the value of human life?" To "evolve, grow, become more intelligent" is the objective.

And the means, he said, is to get smart. "Your brain is a perfect instrument," but "old programming" and "mind-numbing" from government, media and other sources hold people back.

Leary did not bring up the subject of drugs, and, in fact, said that "no one in this country is more against drugs than me—because I'm likely to be blamed for it." When pressed by reporters about his own drug use and advocacy of drugs to expand intelligence and consciousness, he responded, "You can't stop drug use; let's at least make them safe" by pursuing research. "It's the American way."

He told the Boise press corps he was "a red, white and blue American in the tradition of Jefferson."
Joe Hero triumphs

3-D comics make ‘cold-drill’ comeback

By Jo Dunlap
BSU News Services

Joe Hero, alias V-Man in a 3-D comic book produced by Boise State University.

The three dimensional novelty, the first of its kind to come off the presses in more than 13 years, has been marketed nationally and is available now at the BSU Bookstore for $5.

The Adventures of Joe Hero, alias V-Man will also be included in the award-winning student literary magazine, cold-drill, due on bookstore shelves in March 1984.

Because of the resurgence of 3-D and the popularity of certain sections of past editions of the loose-leaf boxed magazine, founder and faculty advisor to the 1984 edition, Tom Trusky, decided the comic strip had national selling potential. Fortunately he was right and orders have been pouring in from all across the country in response to the ads placed in several magazines.

Trusky, an associate professor of English, “discovered” the comic strip more than 2 years ago when former BSU student Marie Gaus drew the one dimensional version for an art class she was taking.

The idea to turn Gaus’s work into three dimension arrived at the Trusky household last Christmas as he and Tara, were trying to find an inexpensive way to carry out our Christmas greetings. Trusky hit upon the idea of a mimeographed letter and drawings in the traditional red and green colors.

Tara drew our cats and us twice, once in red, once in green, slightly overlapping the drawings,” said Trusky. The Trusky’s then bought red and green cellophane to make glasses which were included in the holiday greetings.

“One cat’s eye was great 3-D. My beard and my wife’s face were 2-D and the rest was dusky,” he said. “But it gave me the idea to put Maties’ comic strip into a 3-D comic book.”

Since it was clear to Trusky that he didn’t know what he was doing he turned the entire project over to Sally Spiker, the director of BSU Printing and Graphic Services. Since Spiker had never worked with 3-D either, they sent a plea off to the author of Amazing 3-D, Hal Morgan, and received specific instructions on the mechanical aspects of creating a three dimensional effect.

“We didn’t have any idea what we were doing,” said Spiker, whose department printed the book.

“It was a scream because I was walking around the shop with the glasses on looking at the book trying to figure out how it was done,” she added.

After receiving Morgan’s instruction, two images were produced— one in red and one in blue—and overlapped by differing degrees to produce the desired effect.

When Spiker and her crew had finished putting the mechanical together she discovered yet another problem. “I happened to notice that the red and blue panels of the 3-D glasses supplied with Morgan’s book were reversed in the 4-D glasses we had purchased for Joe Hero. Spiker chronicled on the last page of the comic book. The entire project had to be dismantled and redone, shifting the pieces in opposite directions.

“I just assumed all 3-D glasses are the same,” said Spiker. “But it didn’t take me nearly as long as I thought it would to reassemble it.”

3-D has been around since 1838 when Sir Charles Wheatstone invented the stereoscope which allowed viewers to see specially drawn pictures in a crude version of 3-D. During the 1870s, 3-D viewers became the rage, but it was 1922 before the first 3-D feature film was produced. “The Power of Love” was the beginning of the craze which lasted throughout the 1950s.

Mighty Mouse was first produced in 3-D in July 1953 to lead the way in three dimensional comics. Prior to the “cold-drill spinoff,” Trusky refers to the section of the magazine which can be purchased separately, the “last 3-D comic attempted was in 1979 by kryptex.

In addition to Joe Hero, the magazine which approximately focuses on the Big Brother theme, will also market on a regional scale cold-drill Extras and a facsimile reproduction of the poster for the 1953 film version of George Orwell’s 1984.

cold-drill Extras is a special tabloid maga­paper” which will provide a forum for students interested in Idaho in 1984. It will be available in December and the poster will be on sale in January.

Trusky plans cold-drill years in advance, which he believes has paid off and is demonstrated by the national acclaim and the first place gold medals cold-drill has been awarded by the Columbia Scholastic University Press Association.

The 1985 edition of cold-drill Extras will also be marketed regionally and Trusky has already lined up a photo essay of “Ghosts of Idaho Ghost Towns” by local architect Earnest Lombard, an essay by Lana Turner on her early years in Idaho and a story about the first and only Miss Idaho, a native of Halcy, written by her daughter, Princes Mary de Rachewiltz.
Writing across the curriculum

‘We all teach writing’

By Jocelyn Fannin

Writing is best taught in English classrooms and should not be the responsibility of teachers of other subjects. Writing. Boise State faculty members from 15 different disciplines ranging from nursing to art have subjects should not be the responsibility of teachers of other strangers. Think deeply about the material they are studying.

The gap between English and other subjects is being bridged at Boise State through a summer institute called Writing and Learning Across the Curriculum.

Funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities and BSU, 18 teachers spent four weeks studying ways to improve learning in their subjects by using writing assignments. Already several of the participants have changed their teaching methods because of the institute.

Boise State coordinator of composition Roy Fox and Rick Leahy, director of the English Department’s writing laboratory, directed the institute, attended last summer by consultant Paul Dichi, specialist in writing in the disciplines from the University of Iowa Institute on Writing.

“Our biggest goal was to open writing up for instructors in disciplines other than composition — to open it up using it with their courses, not in the traditional sense of ‘Here’s an essay question, write the answer,”’ to teach course content. We’re not trying to make English teachers of them, but showing them a way to use writing,” Fox said.

“I would hope for us that we were able to get together and practice teaching and learning in our own disciplines, to share what we do best,” he said.

One of the institute’s long-range goals is to prepare guidelines for the teaching of writing in all BSU courses, because “Fox added.” No matter how well writing is taught in composition courses, the skills students gain quickly dissipate unless writing is effectively taught in other university courses. Writing, like any other skill, requires constant reinforcement.”

Another intent of the project is to change the way writing is defined by teachers and students. A 1981 survey of BSU faculty members conducted by Fox indicated that most viewed writing as a technical skill and defined it in terms of its surface features only, such as spelling and punctuation. Faculty members who attended the course studied the writing process for four weeks, learning how to use assignments such as “free writing” — time writing as students put down their thoughts about what they have been learning — and other writing exercises to enhance student comprehension of subject matter.

“We’ve learned that it’s most important to help students learn to write and to help them with writing skills for their particular courses, says Montgomery, associate professor of political science at Boise State said after attending the institute last summer.

“A lot of the coursework had to do with learning how other people learn. We’ve thought of writing as a product to be graded at the end of a semester. Instead it is really a thought process,” he said.

“What I’ve really got out of this is that a lot of people don’t write the same way I do, I write by pre-writing, by outlining, and a lot of students don’t do that. The first thing I learned was how to help students get their thoughts on paper,” Moncrief said.

“We were helped by being required to make student assignments using writing in ways that are non-traditional, at least for me. We learned how to assign contextual writing, writing from a historical viewpoint. For instance, using the topic of reapportionment, I might assign writing about that from the point of view of a law clerk. That kind of writing is not just regurgitation of information,” Moncrief said.

He began using freewriting techniques learned at the institute this summer in his 7:30 a.m. state and local government class to “help wake students up.”

“For that class he found much current material available on Boise County government development. When he assigned freewriting he found his students were able to discuss the interaction of governmental agencies and fragmentation of local government in what he labels the “downsloping.”

“I’ve been using the freewriting at least once or twice a week, in assignments, that kind of writing is taught in composition courses, and the unsolicited response from the students is really useful. It helps me and helps them also,” Moncrief said.

“One thing I’ve done is give students in 45-50 person classes a sheet with figures on state and local taxes over periods of time, let them look at those for a few minutes, and then write about how state and local finances have changed over the years. That teaches them to look over a table and draw some conclusions. If I just lecture about the table, it’s not remembered,” he said.

Another topic, federalism is one students have had so many times before that they are sick to death of it. When I assign freewriting on ‘What is federalism, and how has it changed?” they very quickly realize they don’t know anything about it. I then take those writings and compare them with examples of what they say about federalism after we study it.

That’s a nice way of getting fairly immediate feedback,” Moncrief said.

Dr. Chuck Skoro, BSU assistant professor of economics finds that techniques learned at large classes, he can still use writing assignments “I’ve learned two principles,” he said. “The first is that I should teach better writing, and the second is that students learn during the process of writing.”

“Last summer we did a lot of work on how to describe assignments well. The topic must be well defined. The writer must study his argument and then he must work at strengthening it, he’s our job to work with students through these stages,” Skoro, who because of the size of his classes.

(Continued on next page)
sometimes from 100-200 students, usually grades using multiple choice test questions. "One essay question on an essay exam could be a week's worth of work for me with a huge section like that," he said.

Instead, he likes the idea of freewriting, which does not necessarily need to be evaluated by the teacher each time. "I've found that it's a tool for learning, not just a tool for performing," he said.

This semester, Skoro showed a film on the Great Depression to his students. He then asked them to freewrite about the differences between unemployment and in the 80's.

I've been calling in those topics, thumbing through random selections by students, copying examples and distributing those at the next class. Students seem to like looking over what several other students have put down when they sometimes get very interesting thoughts, I'm impressed," Skoro said.

"A lot of times you make assignments and you get back crap and you think that maybe it was because the assignment called for crap. This way you do more thinking," Skoro said.

Skoro has found that in his three-hour-long classes, freewriting breaks up the time, another benefit to having students put down their thoughts about their work.

"Many of our teachers from the institute don't reflect the social subject work professor Dan Huff said. "Most of us felt that we were going to do a lot of diagramming sentences and grading papers. Instead we had a lot of outside reading, for which we wrote brief synopses and reactions, and we wrote four papers of our own. We did a lot of other writing in class: poetry to essays to freewriting."

"It's worthwhile. It's changing the way some of my classes are taught," he said.

"Most of us are coming from outside the discipline of writing, of composition. We've seen writing as a device to judge progress in our subjects. Before I took the class, I would assign a paper due at the end of the term. I didn't concern myself with how students accomplished this. Now I find that if you expect someone to do something, you should teach in steps. If papers are handed in at the end of the term, you receive the rough draft, not a well finished paper. Now I'm having them turn in the rough draft," Huff said.

Huff hasn't noticed any unusual difficulties with his new system yet. "I'm hoping it will save me time when the first papers come in. I'm hoping I can stress more concern with content and less with errors, and that I can spend less time with technicalities," he said.

"I'm hoping the finished product will be better," he said.

Huff has also assigned some freewriting in his classes and has changed his journal procedure. Those he used to assign for the end of the semester are now evaluated three times during his classes.

"I've found that freewriting can be used as a tool to help students learn the material," he said.

A good example is the conversation journal where students ask questions in writing. This is useful because sometimes teachers forget that although some students monopolize class time, it is the quiet students who may be the very ones who are learning. "This can carry over into almost any field," Huff said.

"Everyone can read a one-page essay on downtown Boise re-development. Then we can use freewriting on that topic. This involves everybody rather than just one person."

"This way I feel more positive about calling on people, and they feel more prepared, more comfortable and I feel more comfortable asking them what they wrote than I do about just asking what they feel," Huff said.

The grant of about $40,000 from NEH and about $20,000 of primarily in-kind contributions from BSU will continue next summer, the college and Leahey hope to enroll 18 more teachers from departments not represented this year. Those who are accepted by the institute receive $1,000 for their month-long study.

At the Northwest district meeting of the American Association of Health, PE, and Recreation from June 26 to 28 in VanCOUVER, B.C., the first seminar of the Idaho Association of Medical Social Workers and Idaho Society for Nursing Service Administrators at Sun Valley Sept 25.

PSYCHOLOGY
Dr. Gavin Chalmers has recently had three articles accepted for publication in professional journals. "Task and Contrast Effects on Performance with Paired-associate Stimulus Pairs" will appear in Psychological Research; "Moving Visual Attention between Spatial Loci" will be published in Psychological Research; and "Effects of Independent Variables in Mixed and Unmixed Block Designs" was abtracted in the April 1983 issue of Resources in Education.

Atkinson also performed a pre-publication review of an introductory psychology textbook by Scott and Fender Zillan for Random House Publishers.

COMMUNICATION
Dr. Ed McLuskie will present a paper evaluating the journals and other official publications of several communication associations at a seminar of the Association of Communication Administrators during the annual convention of the Speech Communication Association on Nov. 10 in Washington, D.C.

McLuskie will then stop in Montreal to confer with colleagues about Canadian Studies at BSU and to do some library research.

Harvey Pitman spoke about listening to the health Institutional and Educational Food Service Association on Friday, Sept. 23 at the BSU's Rehabilitation Center in Boise.

Dr. Mervin Cox was a featured speaker at the annual high school debate league workshop conducted by the BSU debate team at the Student Union Building on Sept. 17.

Dr. Laurel Traynewicz conducted an AASBU student government workshop at BSU on Sept. 24 and 25.

Dave Rayborn conducted a leadership workshop for the American Association of Medical Assistants, Inc. on Saturday, Sept. 10.

ART
More than 40 pieces of John Takehara's new ceramic work is being exhibited in the ceramic exhibit at the American Craftsmen's Council in Portland. One through Oct. 22. The exhibit is also featuring works from Takehara's personal collection which includes American, British and Far Eastern historical and contemporary ceramics, with a focus on contemporary styles.

Three pieces by Takehara are included in "Studio Ceramics," a book by British author Peter Lanne which was published in September.

SOCIOLGY
Members of the sociology faculty attended the sixth annual meeting of the Idaho Sociological Association held at the University of Idaho Sept 16-17.

Richard Beiler presented a paper entitled "The role of writing in teaching Sociology" and presented a poster. "Feminism or feminism: some reflections regarding personal strength, and social power." Mr. Corbin also presented a poster on "A theoretical perspective of Metaphysical paths and environmental sociology."

Patricia Dorman moderated a panel and spoke at a joint session of the Idaho Association of Medical Social Workers and Idaho Society for Nursing Service Administrators at Sun Valley Sept 25.

ANTHROPOLOGY
T. Virginia Cox attended the Higher Education Resource Services National Institute in Idaho Aug. 3-5 at Idaho State University. She also attended the eleventh International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences Aug. 20-25 in Vancouver, B.C., Canada.
By Connie Behm
BSU News Services

There are 1.7 million of them in the nation. They comprise one of every four voters.

You may find them in administrative or educational capacities. Many are involved in the legislative process in an effort to promote meaningful health care legislation.

They deal with some of the major health concerns in the country—lead levels in children, toxic waste control, air quality, sanitation, alcoholism, drug abuse, and sexually transmitted diseases. They are the largest body of health care providers in Idaho. Yet their efforts often go virtually unnoticed by a public which has stereotyped them as angels of mercy, sex objects, or handmaidens to doctors.

Who are they? They are registered nurses, members of a profession which has undergone tremendous change in recent years, and will continue to change despite lack of public respect.

There are several reasons why the stereotyped image of nurses has been hard to break: media portrayal, nurses' perceptions of themselves, and inconsistent standards within the profession itself, to name a few.

Television has capitalized on the fact that nursing is a predominantly female occupation and has perpetuated certain images of the health care profession as a whole.

Micki Wade, director of the associate degree nursing program at BSU, says, "I think the portrayal on television of nurses and physicians is truly offensive. It is not realistic. The first great tragedy came with Ben Casey when everyone was hysterical and pushing beds down the hall, rushing people to the emergency or operating room.

In the ordinary setting people are well enough educated that in a crisis situation they function calmly and collectively. They move rapidly but efficiently. Nothing would get accomplished if everyone was running around hystericall." It's high drama, it sells products, but does not do any justice to medicine or nursing.

Wade said that programs such as "Life outside," educational television present a far more realistic view of the true nature of nursing.

According to Wade, public perception is not the only problem.

The women's rights movement had the temporary effect of labeling nursing as a "traditional" woman's profession. The profession was unable to rise above the stigma because it did not project a clear and positive image as a high status, challenging and rewarding career. But Wade sees the women's movement as a small part of an overall cultural flux which characterized the 1960's and called to society's attention that everybody's rights were important.

New kind of nurse

Joan Nelson studies the nine little boxes trying to determine which one best describes the kind of nurse she is. There is no specialty in alcohol/drug problems listed, so she silently checks "other."

According to Nelson, "the alcohol/drug problem is our number one problem. No other illness makes up as much of our population, yet the smallest proportion of those trained in the medical field is active in this area."

Nelson, Director of Patient Family Support Institute—an alcohol/drug outpatient program for adults, teens, and families—graduated from BSU in 1976 with a Bachelors of Science degree, major in nursing. Since then she has启动ed two private, non-profit outpatient alcohol/drug programs. To obtain funding for the Patient Family Support Institute, Nelson wrote seven grant proposals, each for different things, and ranging from a very small one of approximately $2,000 to $44,000. Out of the seven original proposals, five were accepted. Nelson says, "At that time, little was going on in the community for alcoholism and drug problems. I thought I might as well strike out in all directions and see what would happen."

Nelson is a member of the Executive Committee of the National Nurses Society on Addictions, which is actively promoting a specialty for the addictions in the American Nurses Association. She says, "The prognosis of the patient is excellent if they get into treatment. Alcohol/drug addiction is an area that has been overlooked for too long. It cannot be overlooked any longer."

Wade said, "The emphasis in the last 10 years through the nation has been on holistic health care. Ten years ago whoever heard of low-fat, low cholesterol diet or cared about dumping salt on everything in sight? If you look at the increase in interest in physical activities and total health care, that is the direction nursing is moving toward prevention and maintenance."

Preventive and supportive services, such as hot lines for stressed individuals, suicide prevention, drug or alcohol abuse and rape, or abuse victims are designed to enable individuals to be as self-sufficient and self-directing as possible. Private sector health programs have been designed to promote greater understanding of the human body and methods to maintain personal well being.

Because of patient rights organizations, today's hospital patients is more knowledgeable about health care options and expects higher quality care. These services and trends have brought nurses to the vanguard in the community and have demanded of them greater versatility and education.

Perhaps the most dramatic impact of technology on nursing is seen in the accuracy or level of severity of illness among hospital patients.

"There was a time when you walked into the hospital and saw the patient who had his tonsils or appendix removed or a hernia repaired. Today much of that is treated on an outpatient basis. In a hospital you see the patient who has had some major procedure, like bypass surgery or a transplant. So patient care has become increasingly complex and requires a better educated, more caring person to do it," Wade said.

Nurses are being encouraged to pay more than the usual attention to the human aspects of care to counterbalance the dehumanizing effects of technology.

Today's nurse also is confronted with ethical and moral patient care dilemmas created by technology, such as when to turn off the machine, when to resuscitate the patient.

Major changes in nursing involve the complexity and intensity of health care provided in the hospital setting, brought about by technology, as well as the enlarged scope of outpatient and health education services. Nurses have been hit on all fronts, as the need for nurses for inpatient and outpatient services grows.

Nurses must be prepared to meet the growing scope of patient care services and specialized patient care roles.

Inner administrative structure has gradually changed in many hospitals, allowing nurses more voice in policy decisions and participation in planning. It has been found that nurse administrators' involvement in executive management results in improved organizational climate and higher quality, more cost-effective health care.

In many hospitals, career ladders are being developed to differentiate among nurses by education, experience, and performance. This system promotes recognition and full utilization of nurses' qualifications.

Another change has been in the development of more collegial relationships between nurses, physicians, and employers. Wade says, "working relation is more goal-oriented and those goals are beneficial to the nurse: the physician, the hospital, the profession, and the patient."

(Continued on next page)
Educational requirements for nurses is currently a major issue in the health care profession. More complex patient needs and patient-care technology have increased the knowledge needed for nursing practice. In the past 20 years there has been rapid expansion of knowledge in the biological and physical sciences—molecular chemistry, molecular biology, genetics, physiology, pathology. Within the past 10 years, some 5,000 new drugs have been developed. Expansions in patient care, knowledge and technology are expected to accelerate.

There has been talk about nurses lacking authority or autonomy to act upon their manifold new responsibilities. Wade says, "The fact is, we don't have enough nurses prepared educationally to assume the responsibilities that are there. There is a move nationwide toward baccalaureate education as a basis for entering practice; masters or graduate education to prepare clinical experts and doctoral education to prepare experts, educators, and researchers.

The Boise State College of Health Sciences offers course leading to baccalaureate and associate degrees in several health care professional programs. The curriculum meets several recommendations specified in a recent study by the National Commission on Nursing. The instructors actively encourage nurses to participate in community, local, state and national public policy forums about health care. Also, practice settings and clinical education are arranged with area hospitals, clinics and health care practitioners.

In addition, student nurses are provided in their educational experience the opportunity to identify their value system, to respect others' value systems, to understand how ethnic and cultural diversity impact on value formation. Nurses often face dilemmas that may conflict with their convictions on such matters as abortion, turning off life support machines or patient rejection of certain forms of medical treatment based on their convictions. Nursing students at BSU maintain a skill inventory list which forces them to 'be self-directed learners. This inventory is evaluated by instructors to determine if the students are seeking experiences on their own. Instructors also stress using extra resources, such as the interagency data available on nursing, to add to their knowledge base and keep abreast of trends and humanitarian or scientific advances.

Barbara Hauf, nursing department chairman at BSU, says opportunities and challenges in nursing today are practically unlimited. Although the vast majority of nurses still work in acute care settings, such as hospitals, many are employed in Health Maintenance Organizations; specialty areas like pediatrics, psychiatry, geriatrics; private/independent practice; long-term-care institutions; protective or custodial institutions; or ambulatory care settings. Nurse researchers and theorists are essential to the development of a concrete platform for the nursing profession. Also, international nursing in organizations such as WHO, the Peace Corp and Project Hope provide a challenging atmosphere for many nurses.

Nurses work in homes, schools, the community and businesses in an occupational health capacity. According to Hauf, "There is a direct link between health and productivity on the job. If you consider the cost of absenteeism, it is well worth the money to have a nurse on staff." Hauf says nurses are active in all management levels of health and nursing agencies. Head nurses in hospitals are department heads, responsible for that nursing unit and in charge of a budget, the size of which depends on the size of the unit—a far cry from the "second class" image of the past.

**Educating nurses**

But times and nurses have changed. Now assertiveness training is included in the nursing program. Hauf says, "We teach nurses to talk with colleagues and those in authority in an assertive but unaggressive manner. We teach them to work things out on the table instead of resorting to defensive measures."

Hauf has spent many years overseeing the education of nurses. Giving them active nursing practice to an education capacity was not easy for her. She says, "When I came out of nursing, my goal was to work directly with people. It had never even crossed my mind that I would do anything other than actual nursing. When I was offered a position on the faculty at Montana State, I decided I had to get my satisfaction with work in different ways. In education, there are a lot of things you don't see directly. I decided my ability to nurse is extended by helping others what I think a nurse should be. I can do more that way than I could if I was just one person out there."

When the opportunity opened for current position as chairman of the nursing department and director of the baccalaureate program specifically for registered nurses, Hauf was happy to be given the opportunity to make a real commitment to the education of nurses. "I had been frustrated because in education we had not been doing enough to help them obtain degrees. Now there is more emphasis on this nationwide.

**Nontraditional nurse**

Lowell Wise jokingly refers to himself as the token male of the BSU nursing faculty. The fact is, males entering the field of nursing are still rare. Wise says it took him approximately three years before he could establish a sense of his role and achieve a solid sense of identity. "At the time I entered nursing, the public and other members of the profession were not familiar with men in nursing and tried to fit me into roles they were most familiar with. These roles were not collegial and were terribly uncomfortable. I was shocked and dismayed."

According to Wise, males entering nursing will have the positive effects of desensitizing the whole profession to males in a traditionally female role, reducing the sexual roles imposed upon male nurses, and keeping the profession from being stagnant.

Wise acknowledges that there is a stigma attached to males in any traditional female role. He said, "We are breaking traditions. If a person is unconfident, then entering a profession which carries strong implications to identify can be an extra detractor."

However, Wise feels that nursing can be rewarding as well as fun for those males with a strong enough sense of identity. "A lot of nurses make the job harder than it needs to be. They find the responsibility scary. The responsibility is there, you can choose to make it exciting. That's what I've done. Nursing can be just plain fun from the standpoint that it is self-actualizing. There is no ceiling on what you can do in problem solving."

Wise says, "Nurses teach psychiatric nursing and medical surgery. "My belief is that the best medical nurse must be a psychiatric nurse. Technology has fostered the belief that through medical means all man's ills will be cured. It has overshadowed the human component and driven people away from the art of nursing."

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**Penney Heaton**

A new dimension of health services opened for Penney Heaton when she came to Hewlett Packard in August of 1982. With associate and baccalaureate degrees in nursing and a master's in education (all from BSU) behind her, she embarked upon a career as Occupational Health Nurse, responsible for approximately 1,000 employees.

**Barbara Hauf**

In the 40's when Barbara Hauf was receiving nurses training through a three-year hospital diploma program, nurses were taught to be subversive handmaidens to physicians. She says, "When a physician come onto the floor we would jump. We followed him around to see if there was just anything we could do for him or get for him. It would have been foster if he had done things for himself and let go about our duties.

What does an Occupational Health Nurse do? She describes her position as a dynamic one in which she can utilize nursing skills for day-to-day crises and acute care situations and her medical knowledge to promote wellness. She says, "I strive to use nursing skills to make the work environment the best it can be." Her duties are varied. In overtime situations, she watches for an increase in stress related illnesses. She provides counseling on a daily basis, and addresses issues such as smoking. On any given day she sees everything from a cut finger to someone who is being torn apart by personal problems. While working in the acute care setting of St. Luke's, Heaton formed the belief that a lot of illnesses could be prevented if patients knew how to care for themselves. Her master's thesis was concentrated on wellness in the work place. She has utilized her knowledge and experience in fitness programs for HP, such as a pre-work exercise program and pre-break warm-up and stretch routines. She helped oversee the renovation of the floor, a 1.8 mile outdoor, on-site, jogging and exercise course. This year she implemented the first annual fun run, a two and five mile run for employees and families. The 541 participants included walkers, baby buggies and high speed runners.

Heaton says, "The big jobs I do are very visible, but the day-to-day contacts, like helping someone stretch routines. She helped oversee the renovation of the floor, a 1.8 mile outdoor, on-site, jogging and exercise course. This year she implemented the first annual fun run, a two and five mile run for employees and families. The 541 participants included walkers, baby buggies and high speed runners.

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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.

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