A new era for BSU music and theatre arts departments begins as music majors, from left, Mark McGowan, Bob Gabica, and Bruce Rankin move instruments into the Morrison Center for the Performing Arts where classes will begin spring semester.

A New Home for Music, Theatre Arts

After years of crumbling plaster, cramped offices, and thin walls, Boise State's departments of theatre arts and music are moving into brand new quarters in the Morrison Center.

"It is a move that chairman Will Elliott, music, and Charles Lauterbach, theatre, have anticipated for a long time," both departments have Elliott, music, and Charles Lauterbach, theatre, have anticipated for a long time. Both departments have "...a tremendous boost for us," added Lauterbach.

Moving began Dec. 14 and will be complete in time to hold spring classes in the new facility. The main hall in the Morrison Center will open April 7. BSU will remodel the music/Subal Theatre building for the communication department programs. Portions of the Music Auditorium will be converted to faculty offices.

Among the facilities in the new academic wing are:

- Instrument and choral rehearsal rooms that are soundproof and have special acoustical walls and drapes.
- The Stage Two theatre with adjustable seating and stage configurations. Seating 200, it will be used mostly for student and summer productions.
- A recital hall seating 180 for solo and ensemble performances that has several special acoustic features.
- Acoustically sealed offices and studios that will improve instructional and practical capabilities in music.
- A set design studio and theatre lab that will allow classes to simulate light, sound and stage settings. The lab can also double as a dance studio.
- Several large and small class rooms, all with special acoustics for music or ear training.
- A common reception and administrative area for theatre arts and music.
- A music library that will allow the department to house its collection of sheet music, records, and tapes in one place.

The biggest change, said both Lauterbach and Kegley, a political scientist from University of California, Berkeley, is that now faculty will have adequate space and equipment for teaching. Professors in both departments have shared offices and practice space, which frequently made efficient teaching and performing difficult.

The move to the Morrison Center will allow theatre arts to increase the number of productions it presents to the public from six to possibly eight.

A new summer season in the new air-conditioned Stage Two theatre, he said, will guarantee against repression; and societal that subtly repress individuals.

Young, Church will Keynote
1984 Conference

Former Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and former Sen. Frank Church will be at Boise State University Jan. 24-25 to deliver keynote addresses at a conference on "Political Repression and Social Control in 1984."

The conference is part of a year-long lecture series that Boise State is sponsoring about the themes addressed in George Orwell's book 1984. Six scholars will make presentations in addition to the major addresses by Church and Young.

Young will open the conference Jan. 24 at 8 p.m. in the SUB Ballroom. Now mayor of Atlanta, Georgia, he has been involved in public policy issues and social change as a clergyman, civil rights leader, congressman, and U.N. ambassador.

A former pastor in the South, Young was a close associate of Martin Luther King Jr. He was elected to Congress from Georgia in 1972 and was appointed ambassador by President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

The next day Jan. 25, three scholars from the University of California, Berkeley, will make presentations. They are Robin Lakoff, a linguist who will speak about the use of language as a means of social control; Jerry Skolnick, director of the Center for the Study of Law and Society, who will talk about the Bill of Rights as a guarantee against repression; and Paul Rabinow, an anthropologist who will speak about institutions in society that subtly repress individuals.

Those sessions will begin at 9 a.m. in the SUB Ballroom. Boise State political science chairman Willard Overgaard will give the welcome address.

The afternoon will begin at 1:30 p.m. with a 40-minute film by BSU students led by Michael Wilkes about repression as seen from migrant workers, Japanese Americans, Polish immigrants, and prison inmates.

Academic presentations will be made by E. Bradford Burns, chairman of the history department at UCLA, who will speak on repression in Latin America; Richard Staar, associate director of the Hoover Institute at Stanford, who will speak on repression in Eastern Europe; and Charles Kegley, a political scientist from University of South Carolina, who will talk about repression and U.S. foreign policy.

The conference will conclude with a major address by former U.S. Senator Frank Church. A former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Church is now an attorney specializing in international affairs for a Washington, D.C. firm.

The entire conference is free to the public.

New Formula Will Benefit BSU

Boise State University could receive a slight increase in the percentage of funds divided among the state's college and universities under a new distribution formula approved by the State Board of Education in December.

Under the new distribution formula, BSU will receive 28.2 percent of the higher education budget, up from the 27.9 percent it is receiving this year.

If the board's fiscal year 1985 request of $108 million for higher education is approved, BSU would receive slightly over $30.5 million.

While BSU president John Kesler was pleased at BSU's larger percentage, he added that the school continues to be inequitably funded and that several more adjustments are needed before the amount spent per student equals that at the other institutions.

Kesler added that BSU should receive a larger percentage for its research efforts. BSU will receive a research allocation equal to 14 percent of its instructional budget, compared to 19 percent for BSU. The new academic instruction allocations to the schools are based on institutional credit hour enrollments in disciplines by course level, using the FY 1982-83 enrollments as the formula base.

The board considered in its final decision that each discipline group has greater funding requirements for upper division and graduate instruction than for lower levels. Because of that need, the board will appropriate more funds for students enrolled in those categories.

Total enrollment increases of 9 percent above FY 1983 or decreases of 5 percent below the base level will not be considered in the distribution, the board decided.

According to board chairman Robert Montgomery, if the Idaho Legislature appropriates less than the board request, the distribution formula may have to be reconsidered in April.
Hibbs' show opens museum with prints

The Boise State University Museum of Art will open the new year with a one-person showing of prints Jan. 12-27.

Laura Hibbs graduated in 1980 with a bachelor's degree in fine arts and is now a master's candidate at Ohio University. Her emphasis is in the fields of print making and lithographs.

Her works have been included in several BSU student exhibits and have traveled with an undergraduate show which originated in Pullman, Wash.

"Her imagery is very much her own—one would expect that from someone who has the depth of mind like hers," said her former professor of art George Roberts. "Laura had a tendency to look to herself for ideas."

Following the Hibbs exhibit, the corporate collection of Idaho First National Bank will be on display Feb. 3-24. Works by Boise State University and University of Idaho and Idaho State University faculty members are included in the collection.

During March, the works of local artists from Boise area collections will be on display in the museum, and in April, student exhibits and the second festival of ceramics will be featured.

The BSU Museum of Art is located on the ground floor of the Liberal Arts Building and is open free of charge 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays.
Earthquake study grant awarded

Idaho Senator Jim McClure announced in mid-December that the National Science Foundation will fund a $89,765 Boise State University study of earthquake damage to the Big Chilly Butte Fault near the city of Boise.

The NSF grant will enable Boise State geologists and students to analyze the changes to the valley's geology and help model the future behavior of the fault.熱

During the summer, a team of Boise State geologists will visit the area to conduct detailed aerial photography and ground surveys.

"The Boise State research team is grateful for this opportunity to contribute to our understanding of this regional earthquake risk," said Gambow. "We will study the fault line by detailed aerial photography and also will analyze the sudden underground water surges that occurred in 1994.

"The results of our study will be used to help identify potential earthquake hazards in the area, and to develop strategies to mitigate the risks." Rec

Funds donated

The North American Perigraph Foundation has awarded a gift of $4,000 to the Perigraph Fund for the purchase of 280 acres of land in Boise, near the site of the future World of Prey Center, scheduled to begin construction in 1994.

"The land is privately owned, non-profit conservation foundation dedicated to the perpetuation of raptors. The organization directs a special focus on the captive breeding of endangered raptors with particular emphasis on the falcon species. Foundation interests include range from raptor health and population studies to environmental influences and public attitudes affecting birds of prey.

The grant is approved by the NAPF Board of Directors during their annual meeting in Amari, Texas in November.

Boise State lecture series

showing of a film based on his book, "Just Imagine," is planned for the fall semester, during which he will comment on development, and deliver a major evening address.

The spring semester will conclude with the business and economics ses- son April 18-20. This program will include a talk by Hazel Henderson, author of Creating Alternative Futures. She will focus on ways in which national economic decisions have national results, and how they will be morally evaluated. Another major speaker, yet to be selected, will consider the role of economic theory in policy making and the future of the American economy.

This program is sponsored by the Len B. Jordan Endowment for Economic Studies. The fall semester will begin with a September session on biology/health sciences. Speakers will be announced at a later date.

On Oct. 4, the spotlight is on education and values. The Nov. 15-14 session will feature Michael Annison, president of Trend Report and part of the Naishott Group that researched John Naishott's bestselling book, Megatrends. Annison will speak on the impact of technology on modern life.

1984 film series

A 1984 and Beyond film series sponsored by the Student Programs Board will run Jan. 27-29 in room 112 of the Education Building. All films will begin at 7 p.m.

The twin bill of the German film, Metropolis and Just Imagine, a British film, will be shown.

All movies are open to the public and tickets are $2.50 general admission, $1. students, senior citizens and BSU personnel.

Earthquake study grant awarded
Debbie Reynolds is an "average" Boise State student.

No, not THAT Debbie Reynolds. BSU's Debbie Reynolds is a freshman majoring in English.

The "typical" BSU student is a 26.7-year-old female—unmarried, without children and majoring in business. The "average" BSU student fits this description—almost. (She's 27, not 26.7 years old."

She was taken aback to discover it. "I swear, everybody in my classes is 18 years old," she said. "I'm over the hill. I'm a non-traditional student—ain't that what you call it?"

Not at Boise State. But the discrepancy in age between Reynolds and the majority of her freshman classmates is because 26.7 is the average age of all BSU students, not of the freshman class.

How does she feel about being the average student? "I don't really think I am. If I were seeing people my own age, then I could relate to it."

That doesn't mean she can't relate to her classmates. It just means real well to them. "I've got to know several of them," she said.

She's found that being in the same boat gives them all a lot in common, even though they sometimes tease her about her "senior" status. "She'll say she ought to be smarter than they are."

Although she makes no claims to being the "young, up-grading curve, there are some advantages of being an 'older' student. Reynolds says it's fun to be coming back to school at first. Now it seems like a regular routine to be battling studying, being to meet new people. "I was real nervous at first. I thought, 'I'm going to be a dummy.' But when you're older, you know what you want a lot more."

"I think you're able to cope and handle the responsibility that is thrown onto you when you go to school. Sometimes I wish I would have gotten this offer with an earlier age, though."

Reynolds did go to college for a semester right out of high school, but found she spent too much time having fun and not enough time studying. She also wanted to live independently, so she found a job and moved out on her own. She was in Hereford, Dallas. She later found a bookkeeping/accounting job in New Orleans. There she met her fiance, Bob Jenkins, who is from Salmon and is a Boise State graduate. It was Jenkins who convinced her to move to Boise and go to Boise State.

Reynolds said in her last job, she was doing the work of a junior accountant, but there was no room for promotion without a degree. When she finishes her degree, she'd like to work for an international firm, too. "There might be prospects for an international assignment."

It might be awhile before she graduates, though. "And she won't fit it," Reynolds said. "I am. If I were seeing people my own age, I thought, 'I'm going to be a dummy.' But when Debbie Afoa, a data controller in the registrar's office, fed the numbers into the computer, she said: "Keep your mind busy. Go out and make friends."

"I've heard faculty say that it makes for a much more energetic classroom experience," Taylor said. "It's like the old television show, 'there are eight million stories in the naked city.'"

The following are a few stories to give Focus readers an idea of the diverse nature of Boise State students.

"I'm studying to be a writer," Della Mullinix says simply, straight-forwardly.

She doesn't have any great ambitions to publish. She merely wants to try to be. This is where you find her. Mullinix is a freshman majoring in English.

Mrs. Mullinix's appearance and actions—the blandish blond that peeks from beneath her cap, the quick pace of her walk from a classroom to the Student Center on a snowy day—sum up her years. Her writing, she says, is more "pragmatic" than creative. Mrs. Mullinix began writing stories at 10 years old. Her father heard her read, because she wanted her children, and later, her grandchildren, to remember that "We're a unique person."

She has also written stories about her family and growing up as a farmer's daughter in Dallas, Texas. She was born in and raised in Canyon County.

"I don't think of myself as creative but I do think I have a talent that you can find fulfillment, being creative."

Actually, it wasn't her creative welfare but her health that brought Mrs. Mullinix to BSU. Why did she come to college?

"My doctor made me do it,"

Her doctor told her she was "typical of so many American women."

The pain from the bursitis in her shoulder, she said, was in her mind, not her body. "He prescribed, she said, 'Keep your mind busy. Go out to the University and pick up a catalog and take a class.'"

In the fall of 1980, Mrs. Mullinix took one course, introduction to art. "Well, the pain all went away from my shoulder."

She had spent her winters in Arizona since her husband retired, but this spring she sold her mobile home in Yuma and resolved to begin her studies full time in the fall.

After taking a couple of English courses that fall, Mrs. Mullinix began to question the quality of her stories. "I realized it was not growing. I wanted it to be factual, but entertaining, too."

When she began writing stories, she bought a book to see how she might improve them. Now she says, "I am this day just beginning to buy a book when you can come out here and learn from the experts."

Currently, she's in "expert" Bob Papinchak's creative writing/fiction course. "I've learned a lot from him."

She's tried to incorporate his advice about point of view and character development into her stories.

Evidently, she's put that advice to good use. She got an "A" on a story about her father taking care of her and her siblings one cold November day while her mother was in the hospital. She remembers him frying apples for them, rocking them and singing "Old Dan Tucker" and "Dixie."

"Lately I've been frying apples. My mother used to say, 'you ruin apples by frying them,' but she follows her father's tastes instead."

It was her parents who taught her the love of learning. "Education was a family ambition. My mother instilled this in me. My father, too."

Mrs. Mullinix began her college studies at Linfield College in McMinnville, Oregon, after she graduated from Caldwell High School. It was the year her father died, though, and she found it difficult to be away from home.

She came home and began work-

About even numbers in colleges

Boise State's colleges of Arts and Sciences and Business are running a fairly tight race in the number of academic students enrolled according to the registrar's office.

The 1982-83 Registrar's Report attributes 5,682 students to Arts and Sciences (2,648 in Arts and Letters and 3,034 in Science) and 5,579 in Business. 35 percent of BSU's academic students are enrolled in Arts and Sciences and 35 percent in Business.

In addition, in 1982-83 there were 1,144 academic students, or 11 percent, enrolled in the College of Education; 652, or 6 percent, in graduate studies; 1,085, or 10 percent, in the College of Health Science; and 579, or 5 percent, undeclared; 641 students were enrolled in the School of Vocational Technical Education.

There was very little difference in enrollment trends from 1981-82.

The total number of students was 11,563 in 1982-83, reflecting a .8 percent, or 90-student, increase. The total number of degrees earned was 1,502. The largest number of baccalaureates was granted in accounting, with 107.
Six out of nine
Students from tiny town at BSU

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

Six out of nine isn't a bad average. All of Adrian and Sally Nuxoll's nine children have gone on to college, no small accomplishment in itself. And six of the nine have come to Boise State.

What makes it even more interesting is that the family is from Green creek, a tiny rural town about 20 miles north of Grangeville, right in the heart of Van Creek country.

Three of the Nuxolls are alumni: Phillip, an accountant in Lewiston; Ron, a teacher in Caldwell; and Dick, working with his father in Green Creek.

The other three currently are BSU students: Karen, a junior in elementary education; Mark, a junior in accounting; and Rita, majoring in mathematics education in her freshman year.

Their friends from Moscow tease them about going to "Boise High" or "BJC." When asked why they chose Boise State when Green Creek is clearly Idaho's domain, Rita answered, "It's as if, but maybe that's part of the reason we came to Boise State. Everybody goes to the University of Idaho, and you want to get away."

Their oldest brother, Phillip, was the first to come down south to school, attracted by the BSU business school's reputation. Karen, who began her studies four years ago as an avowed Mark said she thought, "Oh, Phillip knows what he's doing. Mark came here because of the business school, too.

With nine children going on to college, it's evident that education was given a high priority at home. "Our dad is real big on higher education," Karen said.

Rita's parents "grew up in the Depression, so they think it's important for us to do whatever we can to keep doing better," Karen said.

Their mother attended a business school, though, she wasn't content to stop her career in education. Her classes in Boise for school because they wanted to live in a 'big city,'" Karen said. "He's just more things to do," Mark added.

The Nuxolls usually get together for football games or for an occasional movie. Mark and Karen also have a literature class together. The three have been spending a fair amount of time together Christmas shopping, another advantage to living in Boise. "And, they see each other regularly in the documents section of the library, where they are all working on their senior theses.

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She was taking a biology class her first semester, and when midterm grades appeared, she had a "D." She said she'd never gotten anything below a "B." It was time for drastic action, she said.

Mrs. Mullinix quit taking the newspaper and permanently turned off her television. "I decided, 'I'm not going to quit. I'm going to study,'" Mrs. Mullinix said that she noticed a dramatic change in memory abilities, but rationalizes, "just the fact that you're doing something for yourself makes you feel better."

At nine credits a semester, Mrs. Mullinix will finish her degree requirements next fall or spring semester of 1985. However, she's hesitant about graduation. "I really don't want to end, it's too much, I keep saying, what will I do? But I think what I'll do, I'll write."
Kurt Scudder tries out one of the new portable breath analyzers used in the Boise Police Department's random tests on busy Boise streets.

**Kurt Scudder tries one out of the new portable breath analyzers used in the Boise Police Department's random tests on busy Boise streets.**

Scudder analyzes criminal evidence

By Carolyn Beaver

**SAM LEWIS**

Kurt Scudder enjoys the aura of secrecy that surrounds his job.

His office is tucked into a hard-to-find corner of the State Health Laboratory's basement. Anyone coming into the area must be checked in and out. Scudder is kept under lock and key.

The 23-year-old Boise State chemistry graduate is a criminalist, analyzing physical evidence in criminal cases. Other drugs and other biocorrelative pieces of evidence are kept locked up, "they don't want everybody to know where we are. . . . There's a kind of mystique to be associated with the crime lab."

Actually, Scudder is a criminalist trainee. He began his work with the state forensics lab about two weeks after he graduated last spring and will be considered in training for a year.

Currently, "my major responsibility is for the biological analysis program." Not only does he interpret the "intoximeter's" functions and results for court cases, he repairs the sensitive instruments as well.

"Chemistry is kind of fun, but I've always liked to tinker," he said. "I find this one of the most interesting parts of my job." Scudder said he had no electronics training at Boise State, but did take a Community Schools course and this summer had an intensive course from the person who built the machine.

Repairing the intoximeters was "really scary at first," he said. "I didn't know that much about electronics, and I might have had to testify and possibly convict someone" with the evidence taken from one.

Now, he said, he feels confident in his abilities.

He has to be on his good behavior when working with the machines, though. No two-marlini luncheons. When he has to calibrate in the afternoon, at lunch, "everybody else gets a beer, and I get water."

Another of his duties is analyzing drugs, "a long, long time process." There are only a few people who can do the work.

Scudder applied for a commission to the Air Force and Navy academies, but was turned down. He did, however, take a position at the Coast Guard academy in New London, Conn., where he graduated from Capital High School in 1978.

Always a top student in high school, Scudder was surprised at the competition he faced. "It was a dev- astating experience to think you're at the top of the heap, and when you get there find out you're average."

That experience, combined with the knowledge that he had to be a pilot, persuaded him to enter the Air Force. He majored in chemistry, not knowing what he wanted to do with his degree, but knowing what sort of courses he was interested in.

In his last two years of school, he worked as a lab assistant. "I was almost everyone at the section of the State Health Laboratory, including the crime lab. During his stint in the crime lab, he discovered he really enjoyed the work.

"It was a matter of fate that this job came open just as I was graduating." He took the examination, as did other recent graduates and a few people who were experienced in the field, and got the top score.

Like Scudder, most of the criminalists in the lab have chemistry or other science degrees. Forensic science "hasn't been a separate body of knowledge for very long," he said. "There are only a very few schools in the country where you can go and study criminalistics."

The lab "is kind of a subscriber service. (State) Agencies can use or not use our services as they see fit." Much of their work, he said, comes from the Boise Police Department.

The biggest case he's worked on so far was "a lab in town about to be set up to manufacture speed. I went to the take down of that lab," to inventory equipment and later analyze the materials found there. The case, however, did not go to court because the man involved pleaded guilty.

Most of the cases Scudder is involved in do not go to court."I get subpoenaed for 10 and nine won't go," he said, referring to the most, one day in court.

That's the other aspect of the job Scudder really enjoys. He's always been interested in public speaking. From a communication class that he took a great way to stay here and do something I really enjoy," he said. He has as a public relations officer in the job he's doing. "I don't put it on a uniform, but I put on the job." Scudder said he thinks it's "rendering service to the police officers who work with the job he's doing. "I get subpoenaed for 10 and nine won't go," he said, referring to the most, one day in court.

That's the other aspect of the job Scudder really enjoys. He's always been interested in public speaking. From a communication class that he took a great way to stay here and do something I really enjoy," he said.

Scudder said he's as proud as the police officers he works with in the job he's doing. "I don't put it on a uniform, but I put on the job."
Almost a third of the art work displayed at the Smithsonian National Museum of American Art through Feb. 20 was done by two Boise State University professors and five former BSU students.

The Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., is hosting the exhibition "Sawtooths and Other Ranges of Imagination: Contemporary Art From Idaho" which features BSU assistant art professor Cheryl Shurtleff's "Snow in the Sawtooths" on the cover of the commemorative catalog.

The Smithsonian has done several regional shows including Pacific Northwest and Appalachian exhibits. Sen. James McCleary and his wife Louise first approached the Smithsonian with the idea.

More than 60 Idaho artists responded to the museum's request for artists of their work. Curator Barbara Shissler Nosanow viewed the work of 120 artists in person, selecting five final pieces of art for the show which opened Nov. 30.

Shurtleff, who is a native of Payette, had no other works selected in addition to her oil pastel for the cover. "A Wild Thing Gets Away" is a pencil and charcoal drawing and "Wild Thing Dreams" is another oil pastel work. Shurtleff was on a leave studying art history at the University of Oregon in Eugene when her works were selected, but has since resumed teaching at BSU.

"I was very surprised even to have one accepted. To have three was a big surprise," she said. Shurtleff was one of three artists to have three pieces included in the show. BSU professor of art John Killmaster and former BSU student Judith Lombardi also provided three each to the show. Killmaster's "Aspen Grove Glow" and "Silver City Sunsets" are both acrylic paintings while "Melba" is an alkyd and oil work. His paintings have been included in several national exhibitions including the 1979-80 tour with the First Western States Biennial Exhibition and Enamels Today, a 1981 show in the Northwest Crafts Center Gallery in Seattle.

"It was the first time I've had that many included in a national show," said Killmaster who was also on a panel during the opening ceremonies.

"The people there seemed really interested in Idaho," he commented about his day stay in the capital city.

Lombardi, who attended BSU in 1976, now works as a courtroom artist for a trial. One of her works, "Boise, P.M. #1," is of BSU English professor Tom Trusky. Also included in the show are Lombardi's "June 24, A.M." and "Fairfield P.M. # 2."

David Airhart, who received his bachelor's degree in 1975 from BSU, and Judith Cook, who has been a part-time student since 1974, both had two works included in the show. Airhart, the owner of the Art Attack gallery in Boise, uses people as his theme in "Man from Pink" and "Winter of '82."

Cook, who now works part-time for the U.S. Post Office, had a three person show in the BSU Museum of Art as last year. "Fowl Play" and "Mat­thew" are her paintings included in the national exhibit.

Mark S. Lee, a 1977 graduate of BSU, had one piece included in the show as did 1979 graduate Michael J. Miller, an Idaho State University high school art teacher, had his painting "Gra'm Elevators" selected.

"10th and Main" by Miller, who now works for the Idaho State Library system, was also selected for the show. The two panel painting is owned by Mountain Knudsen and is included in the corporate collection.

For Idahoans not able to travel to Washington for the exhibit, it will be coming to the Boise Art Gallery April 15-May 13. Following that stay, it may travel the rest of the state.

Major revisions in elementary, bilingual education programs

Much has been written in the last year about the need to improve the quality of American education. But even before the various national commissions could get to work on ways to improve our schools, Boise State's teacher education department was hard at work on ways to improve their own programs.

The results of the year-and-a-half effort: major revisions in the elementary education program to improve and develop children's Spanish. The current national trend, he said, is a "transitional" program that teaches children subject areas using whatever Spanish they may know, at the same time working to improve and develop their English skills. Although the changes have been to decrease the amount of college Spanish required and to include a substantial section (15 credit hours) of English as a Second Language courses.

Also, the cultural component was reduced from 24 credits to 14 credits because of the new emphasis on "transitional" programs. Luftman said students will be made aware of the culture's richness, "but how they can use that culture in the classroom to their educational advantage" will be stressed.

The fourth major change is a close alignment with the teacher education department's elementary education program. The change was the addition of the elementary curriculum and methods sequence for bilingual programs. Luftman said, need to be prepared to teach in three kinds of classrooms: those with all bilingual students, those with only bilingual students and those with a mix of students. By making these changes, we have accomplished our goal."
Education... and how it will be funded... will be one of the most controversial issues facing the 1984 legislature. FOCUS visited with two leaders who will be in the middle of that controversy. Here is what they had to say:

This year the state is operating on a $454 million budget. If the sales tax reverts back to 3 percent, revenue for next year could be as low as $460 million. Is that level where the budget should be?

STIVERS: The only thing I would be suggesting at this time would be to allow that budget to fall within the possibilities of what the revenue projection committee reports and if they say $460 million, so be it. Optimistically, I think that's a little short. And the reason I say that is the economy is spinning pretty rapidly right now. We notice so many factors in the recovery program that will have a decided effect between now and next July on what monies might be available. We're still seven months away from that, so I think a lot of people might be surprised what money might be available. I'm hoping that we can come up with substantially more than that.

Your proposed budget is about $560 million, which includes retention of the 4¾ percent sales tax. Is a 1½ percent increase from last year necessary?

EVANS: After the very severe problems we've suffered in Idaho and during the recessionary period in business and industry, I recognized that we're going to have to do everything we can to improve the educational opportunities for our citizens so that we can prepare them for a time of prosperity that I think is ahead for Idaho. And if we don't provide the resources to improve our education program, then we're not going to be able to prepare those students to move into the high technology era. I think it is most incumbent upon us to raise the level of funding for education substantially above the level of what we allowed last year. Last year was the year of retrenchment, a time when we had no choices, a time when we had to hold everything down. We were in a deficit position and we had to initiate what ever emergency programs that we could, including cutbacks. Now we look with some optimism. We can see the recession gradually declining. We're moving out with improved business opportunities. 1984 is going to be a good year—not necessarily a great year, but it's going to be much better than 1983 or 1982.

So that gives the opportunity now to say that we're going to do everything we can to raise the level of salaries to equity position in relation to those states around us. But we've also said that we would not have to raise taxes at all above the level that we're presently paying today in order to secure those additional resources. That would mean to continue the 1½ percent sales tax that the legislature initiated and I approved last year. I just don't think it's in the cards to step backwards in Idaho. We need to step ahead and move forward with improved opportunities for our people.

How do you feel the Republican majority in the legislature will react to leaving the additional 1½ percent on the sales tax?

EVANS: I truly feel that there's a softening of opposition to increased funding for education. They may not want to go as far as I would like to see us go, but we're going to bring them into reality. And I'm sure there's going to be a coalition of strong, dedicated support that will improve our opportunities for our citizens.

Do you anticipate the grassroots level support that occurred last year?

EVANS: Oh yes, very much so. I don't think there's any question that we're going to have greater enthusiasm in support of university and college appropriations than we've ever had before. But we need to go beyond that, the public schools are also going to receive that very, very dedicated support. So it's even going to be broader than it was last year because there's the realization this year that we're coming out of the recession and that the dollars will be there.

STIVERS: The majority leader and I made two swings around the state talking with majority members of the legislature. We saw no more change in attitudes in regard to that 1½ cent increase than there was apparent last February and March. The majority put the sunset on it. So I don't see that much shift.

There is an evident difference of opinion over how taxes should be levied to support education.

STIVERS: Due to the recession, we only were able to come up with what we funded the previous year from state sources—$215 million. So there was $30 million that was dropped due to the recession. What I'd like to see is, as the economy turns around, to build that back up to that starting point of $245 million for education and let the economy produce that additional revenue, instead of raising tax rates. The worst thing you can do right now in our economy is raise tax rates because that takes more money right out of the taxpayer's pocket; he has less to spend in the economy and you stunt a recovery from the recession.

EVANS: I don't agree that that is the direction to go. I think we must have a substantial infusion of resources into our economy in order to be able to hold the good faculty that we have at our universities and colleges and in our public schools. We're losing them every day. We're going to lose those best ones, and I don't think we should be placing our institutions in that kind of a position. I think we have to be competitive with those universities and colleges surrounding Idaho. If we can't reach that goal, then we're going to lose our people.

STIVERS: Nothing is going to go backwards. The legislature, by its very numbers, is not going to allow that. There may be some tinkering but I don't think that is what we're doing. But keep in mind that the cost of living index is down substantially. Employment is up substantially. Interest rates are down substantially. All those things are working now to bring the economy back to where it was. Why raise tax rates now and this is what the taxpayer has got to understand. The economy has to supply the engine force to make it happen and the tax rate is the fuel for doing that. But without the engine running satisfactorily, you're not going to get the taxes in.

Does the revenue projection of $460 million mean that state employees will probably not get a salary increase again?

STIVERS: I would be the last to deny that if $460 million is all they come up with for revenue, there will probably be tax adjustments somewhere to satisfy some of those needs. I don't think state employees are going to get 3½ percent increase in salary. I would hope that they would be willing to stand by a little bit as private industry and private employees had to do for two years to wait until the economy produced that money. But I know they're not going to want to do that. They want instant recovery. So there will be some modifications made in that regard. But I think a lot of people are going to be surprised at what we really might have available by July 1, 1984.

According to a recent Chronicle of Higher Education, Idaho increased higher education budgets 6 percent over the last two years. That ranks us 42nd in the nation. Does this statistic mean anything?

EVANS: That disturbs me, but it doesn't surprise me. We were suffering severely from the recession, we had a severe deficit. We had to cut back severely in order to balance that budget, so we not only cut back in the resources we allocated to the universi-
ties and colleges, but we also had to increase our taxes substantially to balance that budget. Times have changed now, and we should turn around and look to the future with optimism. I'm sure that we're going to have a very prosperous future if we prepare our people for it. That's the key. The key to our future is our people and the preparation and education of those citizens.

STIVERS: It means that what actually happened. We did suffer some reverses, and the funding wasn't up to the level that it had been in the past. Again, I guess we can reapply, I mean, a lot of our problems there to the recession. After all, public schools didn't take a hit due to the recession. But higher education did. There's no question about it that higher education has taken some lumps, and I'm in direct sympathy with the problem. I think a tremendous amount of credit should be given the State Board of Education and the presidents for understanding what was being done, and that it wasn't something that somebody was taking retribution on. It was just that the economy went to pot. It wasn't my fault and it wasn't your fault. But it happened world-wide. It wasn't just Idaho. I think we survived.

The percentage of the state budget that goes to higher education has slipped from about 21 percent in 1978 to about 15 percent this year. Is higher education being underfunded in relation to public schools?

STIVERS: If I wanted to be perfectly candid, I could say that no, I don't think it is right that they are not having at least the same percentage of the tax program that they had previously. I don't feel good about it. But no one is going to argue successfully that we probably don't have more units of higher education than we perhaps need at the present time. Right now we are spending an inordinate amount of money in higher education where there is admittedly some duplication. I think the State Board is trying to respond to that affirmatively by assigning certain tasks to each university.

EVANS: I don't like to use percentages of a total pie as an appropriate level of funding. I like to talk in terms of equity and funding salaries so that we can attract the very best that we can provide for our universities and colleges. So I just overlook those percentages and always talk in terms of what is an adequate funding level for universities and colleges to provide for that excellent product that we need to turn out in those institutions today.

Several special commissions studying education, including those appointed by the Governor and the legislature, have said that salary increases are needed if Idaho is to maintain its quality of education. Are salaries high on your priority list?

STIVERS: It's a priority. It's always been a priority because 85 percent or so of the public school budget is salaries. I think that's about right. So it's certainly a priority. I'm not one to say that Idaho should try to match salary, dollar for dollar, for those states around us or that state.

I think Senator Risch has always used the comment "let the marketplace decide the salaries" and I'll go along with that. Teacher's salaries should be based on what the market can hear, totally and entirely.

What I'm saying is, why should we be trying to compare our teacher's salaries with Wyoming or Washington when the cost of living in both those places is tremendously higher than it is in Idaho. We really shouldn't try to catch up to a national average. We should do our own thing here, try to bring the salaries in line to what other professional people are making, and let that market decide. There's a lot of people in our society in Idaho right now that have just as much professional background as school teachers and they're not making the money that school teachers are making.

EVANS: My task force for the 1980's came for wages and salaries, and they said that there was need to achieve 75% of equity in comparison with our surrounding states for this coming year and 25% for next year. I would pursue that goal clear across the board from kindergarten right through the college and university programs.

How important is our educational system in attracting...or keeping...business and industry to the state.

EVANS: I think there's a direct parallel between the attraction and growth of industry in Idaho and the educational opportunities to support those industries. And if we don't have good university and college support, people aren't going to expand their business and industry in Idaho. I think that's just a fact of life. One of the desires I have is to upgrade the whole program of education so that we can very proudly say "We're dedicated to improving our education programs in Idaho from kindergarten right to the universities and colleges." We can go to business and industry and say "These are the things we are doing for our people, and if you come to Idaho or if you expand in Idaho, we can guarantee that your employees or your own sons and daughters will be well prepared."

STIVERS: We've had experience in Twin Falls County of having a junior college available and I certainly know that Ada County has had experience in industries coming here because they had BSU. That's elementary. It is important that we have that facility available for industries not only to train people but also for retraining. I think it's vitally important and we're doing a good job with it. We need to do better.

Many states are helping their universities start research parks as a means to lure high technology businesses. Shouldn't Idaho be doing this too?

EVANS: I think so. President Keiser suggested the establishment of some kind of a research park facility here in southwestern Idaho near Boise State University. Idaho State University has proposed already an establishment of a research park, utilizing part of their campus facilities over in Pocatello. The University of Idaho is tying their efforts in research park activity with Washington State University. I think it's a natural direction to go. Once again, it's another area which I think is very important to the future of our university and college system. I think it's imperative that we increase the research dollar grants that we've allocated to the universities.

STIVERS: I think we do it on a more modest level. I think if we were a state that had 15 or 20 million people we'd have more advantages.

What are your feelings in general about the IACI report and in particular about the suggestion for more community colleges?

STIVERS: I think they did a tremendous job of looking into the aspects of higher education and making recommendations what could be done. The stumbling block is going to be on the community college recommendations. With all the other problems we've got right now, I don't see the possibility of putting additional community colleges on line. Downstream somewhere I think the concept of community colleges is good.

EVANS: I think generally I was very impressed with the recommendations. I have some reservations as to whether we can implement the recommendations in the time-frame that IACI is now suggesting. Their observations that we should be able to implement that program to develop a community college system in Idaho in a decade has some political ramifications because the recommendation of that report is that we fund those community colleges on the local level. The only available revenue at this point is the property tax for those local governments. That would mean an additional burden on the property owners throughout the state, and I think there would be some resistance to that.

It's going to take some phasing in of that whole program. It's going to take some substantial commitment on the part of the legislature, and at this point I don't feel the commitment is there. We're having difficulties today financing our higher education programs. How can we find the resources to broaden the community college program and at the same time continue to upgrade our university and college programs? We're going to have to examine it very carefully in the next six months.
Trading places
British professor samples semesters

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Perhaps if someone brought him a "funny-looking" student professor David Bagley from England would feel that he wasn't quite so far away from home.

Holiday season festivities here seem similar to traditions he is used to in England, Bagley said, but he does lament the lack of Christmas puddings in the area.

Bagley, who has exchanged duties with BSU marketing professor Dustin R. Scudder, is teaching classes in marketing management and international marketing. Scudder is now teaching at Bagley's school, Preston Polytechnic, Preston, England, a town with a population of just over 100,000 about 50 miles away from Liverpool and Manchester.

"I wanted to come to the U.S. because most teaching material in my field comes from the U.S. I don't think any sort of exchange freshens you, gives you a new approach. When you talk about crossing international haur daries, you see not just the teaching style of new people, but new methods, things like the semester system you've never taught under such a short time span.

Students at Preston work entirely on one subject such as marketing research for the entire academic year. It's not the sort of cafeteria system you have here. You can't pick and choose. You're made to learn more specific. However, in England, lack of advanced specialization is not a handicap, and in general, a person's education finishes with a first degree.

"English students must have good grades, even though there is free, and students here have more access to education," he said. At Preston he has become used to lecturing to about 50 students for one hour each week, then meeting the three sub groups of about 10 each for one further hour in the week.

As he teaches about 60 hours during the academic year at Preston and a semester here runs about 45-48 hours, Bagley misses the more relaxed pace and says it is difficult for him to get used to not having small group study sessions.

"At home I rely on my students and check with them during the seminars to ensure that they're keeping up. Here I find it difficult to spend in-depth time and to visualize how things are moving forward." Bagley has been able to see some of his students this year. He traveled to Las Vegas by air and to Seattle for a meeting of exchange teachers by Amtrak ("a dreadfully slow fact than taking the 7 hour return trip to Boise via the BSI -UI football game at Moscow.

This year he has become used to teaching to about 50 students one hour each week, then meeting the three sub groups of about 10 each for one further hour in the week. As he teaches about 60 hours during the academic year at Preston and a semester here runs about 45-48 hours, Bagley misses the more relaxed pace and says it is difficult for him to get used to not having small group study sessions.

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Study abroad

Europe and Mexico beckon

By Connie Behm
BSU News Services

Why not earn science credits studying geology in Guadalajara, Mexico this spring? Study the industrial Revolution and British drama in London, or the Renaissance in Germany during the 500th birthday of Martin Luther, founder of the Reformation - all with visiting BSU professors.

Boise State University makes these, and many more, educational opportunities available to students as the only Idaho school in the Northwest Interruptional Council on Study Abroad (NIGSA), a consortium consisting of ten schools in the Northwest. They may choose courses in Koln, Germany; Avignon, France; London, England; or Guadalajara, Mexico.

Gena Crawford, program coordinator, says, "Our program is primarily academic. If a student just wants to tour Europe, this is too structured a way to do it. However, there are several advantages to visiting Europe on an academic program before one attempts to tour it on his own. Besides the academic advantages and the cultural benefits of a home stay, there is the convenience of having resource people. Our on-site people keep students informed about what is going on. In addition, being a student enables a person to learn the ropes about traveling in Europe."

According to Crawford, although most of the classes are taught in English, the studies abroad programs in Avignon and Koln have a prerequisite of a quarter-hour course in the language. But Crawford recommends more. She says, "The more knowledge of the language you go with, the better will be your experience. You can get by on a survival vocabulary, but to live like a local you need more."

Wade Womack, art major at BSU, made the effort to learn the language. The result? Some really good friends and a change in personality and values. "The French people have different attitudes about things and these attitudes are reflected in their language. You can get hy on a survival vocabulary, but you will only learn their language. They keep you at a distance until you get to know them. I had a tendency to be introverted, but I found I had to be more extroverted to get to know them. Learning the language and seeing that I could survive in an alien environment were great confidence builders."

Womack's stay in Avignon, France changed not only his personality; it changed the course of his future. "I have been interested in art, but my goals have changed. I used to put career first, now my goal is to make life better first. In the U.S., we are more money-oriented. In France, the quality of life is more important than the quantity."

The international experience is open not only to students but to BSU faculty. According to his history teacher Charles Odahh, a recent guest professor to Avignon, the combination of actually seeing the environment of your subject and living for a prolonged time in the local culture gives a professor an in-depth experience which is personally and professionally enriching.

He added what his experience meant to him, "In Avignon there are more Roman remains, and they are in better condition than in all Italy. Teaching just a few lecture classes was a marvelous experience for me since my specialty is Ancient Roman, Early Christian, and Medieval Church History. The marvelous thing about teaching abroad is that on-site tours are relevant to the course required. In my course Roman's on the Rhine, for example, I would be talking about the conquest of Gaul by Caesar and later in the week I took students on an excursion out to the battle sites."

Felix Hep, professor of art, is avidly looking forward to teaching in Guadalajara this spring semester. He previously lived for three months in Mexico City while doing research on the god Quetzalcoatl and the Aztec culture. He has traveled to Mexico, Toltec, and Almec sites in Yucatan and Vera Cruz. His course offerings this spring are Art as a reflection of Mexico, culture of the home, and a humanities offering on Colonial Missions of Guadalajara.

In addition to the opportunity to study in Europe or Mexico, BSU offers a Basque Studies program in San Sebastian, Spain, a beautiful seacoast town of about 200,000. Education professor Pat Bieter says the academic benefits are obvious for anyone who wants to learn Iberian Spanish, major in the history or culture of Spain or know more about their Basque background. However, Bieter says, "The foremost benefit is neither cultural, linguistic, or historical, but very personal. It is an important discovery that although cultures differ, people tend to be the same. And secondly, we get to see our country, political system, and history in relation to another area."

"It has happened," Bieter says, "that students who were casual or lukewarm about their studies became very serious students as a result of this experience. Many have developed more confidence and the humility that the whole world doesn't revolve around Boise, Idaho."

But to make a dear personal friend in another language is sometimes the greatest benefit of all according to Bieter. "It can be, I think, as momentous an event as climbing Everest. You learn their language and become their friend through that language - that is one of the really great discoveries of life!"

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Merit pay argued at education symposium

Teachers, says Robert Saunders, are tougher than the public gives them credit for.

And so, according to the dean of the College of Education at Memphis State University, they certainly are able to withstand the rigors of being evaluated for merit pay increases.

Saunders presented what he perceives as the merits of awarding merit pay to educators, and Samuel Bacharach, chairman of the organizational behavior department at the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, spoke about what he considers the drawbacks. Gov. John Evans and BSU President John Keiser also spoke to the academic, administration, and statistical advantages and disadvantages.

"The public thinks we're too soft and too reluctant to evaluate teachers' work, but Saunders thinks teachers can take it and that 'the alignment of educators' and students is one of the really great discoveries of life!'" student Mike Brunell made many friends in Guadalajara, Mexico. He loved Spain so much he wants to tour Europe, this is too structured a way to do it. However, there are several advantages to visiting Europe on an academic program before one attempts to tour it on his own. Besides the academic advantages and the cultural benefits of a home stay, there is the convenience of having resource people. Our on-site people keep students informed about what is going on. In addition, being a student enables a person to learn the ropes about traveling in Europe."

"I have become motivated. Even my life goals give a professor an in-depth experience which is personal. It is an important discovery that although cultures differ, people tend to be the same. And secondly, we get to see our country, political system, and history in relation to another area."

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About the opportunity to study abroad this spring to call her either at home or the office. Dead line for Europe is January 6, 1984 and for Guadalajara, Mexico is February 15.

Although Herbert has written more than 20 books, he is best known for his Dune series which includes Dune Messiah, Children of Dune, God Emperor of Dune, and Dune.

"We need cooperation more than anything else in the school system."
A new era
School adapts to technology

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Students are learning how to repair automobiles without frames, design by computer, and operate robots. Their instructors are enrolling in computer applications courses, meeting with advisors from business and industry, and trying to keep up with rapidly advancing technology in their fields.

BSU's School of Vocational-Technical Education is on the move, reorganizing programs, revising curriculum, and re-thinking its priorities, as goals are set for education that will supply the area with employees that an increasingly technologically oriented society demands.

Don H. Healas, the school's dean, is convinced that the changes are necessary.

"The thrust is two-fold—to bring people on line with technology in their fields and to have them computer literate in their occupations when they finish up here."

"We used to be able to prepare students with single skills. Now they need a high level of mathematics and science, a wider view of the work world. All of our programs' advisory committees tell us of those needs," he said.

To meet those demands, Healas said, the school has been reorganized and some courses revised to increase its emphasis on working with business and industry.

"To accomplish the goals of high technology education, vocational-technical education must provide more equipment to its students, develop priority programs to supply industry with employees up-to-date in their fields, and find funding and emerge to meet the need," Healas said.

"The enthusiasm among our faculty for these advances is tremendous," he said.

"There is a great need to modernize programs in response to advancing technology," Dr. Larry Selland, state administrator for vocational education told area legislators attending a recent breakfast sponsored by BSU Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA) students.

"We must update curriculum, retain staff, purchase new equipment," he said, also stressing the need for developing flexible programs to retrain displaced workers.

"We're going to have to forge a more formal partnership with business and industry," he added.

Selland announced the establishment of a state foundation for vocational education. The foundation, which will receive contributions for vocational education, will consider that the modernization of vocational education equipment is its first priority, Selland said.

Trade in sledge hammers

Auto body repair is one of many areas where the need for new skills and new equipment is clearly evident.

Accoring to Charlie Parke, director of the BSU auto body program, the old "pound out dents and straighten" dictum is becoming obsolete.

"The body man has to get smarter. We're trading in our 20 lb sledge hammers," Parke said.

"Because of new materials and new construction methods, the business is changing rapidly, and the entire nation is having to train old auto body men in new techniques," he said.

Among the changes in his industry that Parke must prepare his students to deal with are:

- Plastic car designs.
- Structural body changes from frame cars to a uniscope structure with no frame.
- High strength, low alloy steel, which can't be welded with temperatures above that of a burning cigarette, or it will lose its strength.
- Plastics used for interiors and exteriors that are not only glueable, but can also be welded and painted.
- Painting procedures for water-based electrostatic and powder paint.

"We used to use oxyacetylene for welding repairs. Now the car bodies with the high strength steel can't stand those high temperatures," he explained.

"Not only that, he said, but most door intrusion beams and bumper reinforcements are now being made of a type of high strength steel that should never be heated.

As collision repair technicians, he tells students they have two choices. They can try to keep up with the latest recommendations of the car makers or they can play it very safe by not using any heat at all.

Another problem for the repairman is that many new cars are built "just like egg shells," and many have no break-away frames. For those, laser beams measure what is out of line, Parke said.

"If a car gets hit at one spot now, you have to look everywhere for collision damage," he said.

"Goldfinger," the H-P Cincinnati Milacron Robot
Photo by Chuck Scheer

Anything you can design

One piece of new equipment at Boise State is an automated plotting system which, according to Don Watts, drafting technology program director, will draw "anything you can design, from a BSU logo to a subdivision plot."

The plotter, which has been on campus for two months, cost about $17,000. It is a tool not in general use in the area, and its operation requires a whole new computerized drafting education, he said.

Although BSU's model is a dramatically scaled down version, software for other versions is available for as much as $180,000, he said.

The BSU plotter first measures the paper inserted in it, makes borders, and then puts information any place on the page that it is told to. It uses multiple colors, and follows plot curves with lettering and labels.

Learning to instruct the plotter is an additional skill which must be taught to every drafting student, Watts said.

Several writer stations can be hooked up with the plotter, he said, noting that it is compatible with many computer systems.

The Vocational-Technical School has asked for a bid on multiple user stations and Watts hopes that 8-10 stations can be purchased for the 60-80 students usually enrolled in the two-year program.

"Probably in 10-15 years, all drafting will be done on the machine," he said. There is speculation that this tool will replace the draftsman, but he feels that won't happen.

"The plotter will take the drudgery out of the work," he said.

Rapidly growing industry

"An industry can blossom and be in fruition by the time it takes one of our students to go through school," said Dean Arnold, a special lecturer for the electronic service technician program.

Arnold has been teaching students in that program how to assemble and hook up a satellite receiving "dish" on campus. The unit, 10 feet in diameter, is constructed of fiberglass with metal antennae and comes with electronic hardware for decoding satellite signals.

The equipment, a relatively new electronic wonder, can be rotated verti-
and horizontally to pick up sig­

cals because signals are not subjected
to varying weather and terrain. "At the time when I was the second
year student signed up for
this course, there was basically no
such thing. Now quite an industry has grown up," Arnold said.

Two years ago, there were only a
few satellite communication systems
in the U.S. Now there are probably
thousands, both private and com­
cmercial. What sold for $6,000 then
can now be bought for $2,000," he
said.

Most of the TV signals moved in
the U.S. and much of the telephone
information or conversations are via
satellite, and many companies such as
Hewlett Packard and Holiday Inn
have purchased systems and use
them for teleconferencing and other
communications, Arnold said.

This year students have studied the
technology of satellite communica­
tions and some have been able to
work on telecommunication projects
with private industries in the area, he
said. "The thrust of our program is to
generate students who are familiar
with the things that industry wants," he
said.

The dish, on campus for several
weeks this fall, will be reassembled
here in January.

Also in 1984, selected students in
the electronic service technician
program will have the opportunity to
work as interns with United Cable
Television of Boise.

The internships will be offered
sometime during spring semester
and, according to the Boise com­
pany's general manager Jim Clark,
will provide the interns with a com­
plete overview of cable system
operations.

Students will gain from "seeing the
total picture" of the fast-growing
telecommunications industry and
having the opportunity to "get their
hands on last-minute, state-of-the-art
equipment," he said.

Recently approved curriculum
changes for the electronic service
technician program include the addi­
tions of physical science and techni­
cal report writing and the study of
digital systems and solid state devices
with laboratory time for both.

The changes resulted from rec­
ommendations from the pro­
gram's advisory committee which
recommended that students acquire
technical writing experience and be
familiar with the things that industry
wants. "The thrust of our program is to
generate students who are familiar
with the things that industry wants," he
said.
Colonial to Queen Anne
American architecture comes to life

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

"I haven't decided what I want to do yet." Arthur A. Hart, director of the Idaho State Historical Museum and State Historical Society and teacher of the popular BSS class History of American Architecture, says that in jest, but admits there is a lot of truth in it.

Hart's lifelong interests in art, architecture, ornithology, historic preservation and photography, joined with a love of teaching, all came to life in his classroom at the State Historical Museum as his students discover that studying American architecture opens their minds to more than lists of periods and styles.

"I have always been interested in school. I loved school, and I loved reading, and I always had a compelling to share the things I'm interested in," Hart said.

"In general, that compulsion motivates me in everything I do. If anybody is a born teacher, I am. My notes are in my head. I could entertain you for hours with obscure facts you would never need." His notes are also on the screen at the front of the classroom, and whether or not his students 'need' them is beside the point. They are colorful and interesting. Each class period, Hart shows color slides of the evening's architectural subjects—6th century Colonial homes, high Victorian Gothic mansions, Federal style government buildings, and many others.

The photographs were taken by him on his decadelong quest for additional to his knowledge, and his slide collection now fills several large bookcases in his office, one bulging with Idaho pictures alone.

"Teaching is not easy. It would be better if the professor could say, 'It's all black, it's all white.' But I can't do that," Hart said.

He does strive, however, to make his students recognize a multitude of architectural features and styles such as gable roofs, cupolas, porticos, Greek orders, Roman arches, and Chippendale and Queen Anne furniture.

"The most important thing is to be here every time. My ambition is for everyone in the class to learn 90 percent of the material," he said.

Some samples of the diverse concepts to which he introduces his students show the complexity of his subject:

- The history of architecture follows the history of America.
- Newcomers to North America came with a fixed idea of what a house should look like, and architectural traditions developed from that concept to fit the climate and available materials.
- A persistent idea in American architecture is the placing of five windows (or doors) in the front of a building.
- One of the great events for American art and architecture was the late 18th century discovery of the ruins of Pompeii.

From there he went to New England to teach art at Colby College for Women in New London, N.H. and chair the art department at Bay Path Junior College for Women in Longmeadow, Mass.

During those years that he took many of the slides which he uses now in his class to point out the architectural features of buildings, churches, houses and interiors.

In 1969, Hart returned to Treasure Valley to direct the Idaho State Historical Museum. Strengthening in North Idaho class," he began teaching for the Boise State Art Department, and estimates that over 1,000 students have enrolled since that time in the History of Architecture class, now a two-semester course that includes a study of architecture in Idaho.

Hart's interest in architecture began while attending junior high and high school in the north end of Tacoma, Wash. Where he recalls walking to school through a residential area full of Queen Anne mansions and other homes in a variety of architectural styles.

Stadium High School in Tacoma had "a fine art and architecture department, unusual for high schools," he said, and rather than signing up for study halls, he took those classes as electives.

His interest has been in more than just the architectural beauty. It still is. His ambition is for Ch Histories in Idaho. Hart has written and published more than 800 articles on Western history in newspapers, magazines and scholarly journals. His book Steam Trains in Idaho was published in 1972 and in 1974 he published four chapters in the Oregon Historical Society book Spaces, Style and Structure: Buildings of Oregon.

His 1979 book Historic Boise sold out in six weeks, and a second printing appeared in 1980.

He has spoken to a friendly audience of his students. Over 1,000 community, civic and professional organizations have enjoyed his illustrated programs on Western history, historical preservation and architectural history. He has also written and hosted two television series programs on Idaho history.

Among the many subjects of papers and articles he has published or presented locally and nationally are Mormon temples and tabernacles, Boise architecture, mining town architecture, the Old Idaho Penitentiary, ghost towns of Idaho, bridges, historic preservation, and mail order westerns.

He has just finished publishing two articles on woodworking machinery and millwork in the Encyclopedia of American Forestry and Conservation History.

In 1975 Hart was featured as an Idaho Statesman Distinguished Citizen, and his column, "Idaho Yesterday," runs weekly in the Statesman.

PEOPLE

MUSIC

James Hopper and George Thomassen played in a Nov. 17, Evening in Art program of performances and displays sponsored by Co-Ed School at the Pocatello Holiday inn

Constance Speake, associate professor, received her Doctor of Musical Arts degree from the University of Oregon in August. Her dissertation, "Medieval Music and Children: Investigating the suitability of Medieval music in the music curriculum of fourth through sixth grade classes.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES

Denny Freidheim has been elected regional representative for region 1A of the Association of College Unions-International. He was initiated in a recent ceremony at the University of Washington, Seattle. He will serve a two-year term representing Treasure Valley Colleges of Idaho, Alaska, Montana, Oregon and Washington, as well as Canadian affiliates located in Alberta, British Columbia and Saskatchewan, Canada.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gregory A. Reynolds delivered a speech titled "After Andropov: Prospects for Managing U.S. Soviet Relations" at the November meeting of the Boise Committee on Foreign Relations.

Raymond participated in a colloquium on mathematical models of growth trends in nuclear arms competition Dec. 3 at the University of Washington's School of International Studies.

COMMUNICATION

BSU Roadshows conducted an analysis of the effectiveness of the U.S. Forest Service Region One public contact/service (MOS) program and presented its findings to regional managers in Great Falls, Mont. on Nov. 30.

Suzzane McCorrie directed the annual BSU high school debate tournament Dec. 2-3. Dr. Mar- vin Cox and David Redington helped with tournament logistics. and Dawn Crater conducted a voice and diction workshop for the high school debaters.

ATHLETICS

Head track coach Ed Jacoby has been named a lead instructor for the Athletics Congress National Coaches Certification Program. Jacoby is one of 30 chosen for the pioneer project designed to establish more quality track and field instructors in the U.S. He began working with the project Dec. 14-20 at a regional coach and instructor clinic in Long Beach, Calif.

NURSING

Faith Peterson's article, "Assessing Peripheral Vascular Disease at the Bedside" was published in the November issue of American Journal of Nursing.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Six members of the BSU dance troupe, "A Dancing Force," attended a three-day jazz dance workshop in Chicago over the Thanksgiving holiday. Company members Lorid Head, Dana Wedworth, Tam Loudenback, Traci Deen, Erin Andrews and Holly Holmager attended.

COUNSELING

Barbara Olsen has been named academic counselor for the athletic department. She has been a counselor at Treasure Valley Community College for the past three years and was an intern and counselor at the BSU Counseling Center from 1978-1980.

PSYCHOLOGY

Catherine Sandel's manuscript, "Effect of Non-targeted Preceding on Target Selection: Effect on Reaction Time on a Visual Search Task," has been accepted for publication in Psychological Research.

HEALTH SCIENCE

Jukes's Violence has received a certificate of recognition from the American Nurses' Association for the contributions she made to the profession. She is the first member of the association's legislative action sub-committee. Valley has been a member of the committee since 1981.
Headaches and rewards

Gymnastics coach promotes team

SPORTS

By Jo Dunlap
BSU News Services

A head coach in gymnastics is no different than a head coach in football or basketball—the headaches and the rewards are all the same. “This is the worst time of year for all coaches,” commented BSU gymnastics coach Jackie Carringer after listening to two of her athletes’ travel woes with booked airlines and striking Greyhounds. This Christmas is particularly hectic for Carringer and her team with a 15-day tour of Hawaii crammed into their semester break. The gymnasts will compete in the two-day Aloha Gymfest, a major regional competition, before spending the rest of the time training in a new facility on the island.

“I figure if we’re going to spend that much time and money we should get something out of it,” said Carringer. “It’s so much fun to watch the kids’ faces light up when they go to a place for the first time,” said Carringer, who spent her summer touring Australia with an American team. Since returning from that tour, Carringer has spent most of her time fund raising for the BSU team. She told her gymnasts last year that finding ways to finance the trip was up to them. “As you can see, it didn’t work that way,” she said laughingly. Carringer has been up to her five-foot frame in finding money-making projects.

She and her gymnasts have fed people spaghetti, washed cars, sold gymnastics films, worked at a golf tournament, held a casino night and various gymnastic club meets and clinics. Carringer puts on many clinics, both judging and coaching, throughout the year and she offered to split the profits with the team if they would help her.

“Our best money maker was a class three regional meet,” said Carringer, adding that the casino night brought in a lot of money for the trip. But Carringer’s uncle Sam Crawford gave the biggest boost to the trip. His $5,000 donation put the gymnasts within $1500 of the $9700 they needed for the trip. Crawford sent the check to BSU President John Keiser with some strings attached. First, by signing the check his niece had to admit the possibility that washing dishes is work for women. Secondly, Carringer had to sign the check “Mrs. Mark Carringer,” something she had never done before in 10 years of marriage, and third, the check had to be signed in the presence of at least 25 females.

Keiser and athletic director Gene Bleymaier engineered the surprise presentation. “I had no idea what was going on when I walked into the gym” said Carringer. “I had had the worst day already.” Her team had worked out at 6:30 a.m. and they didn’t look as good as she wanted with just three weeks of training left before the first two meets of the season.

“Gene came by and said he wanted to talk with me . . . he said let’s take a walk . . . I knew I was being fired.” The president read the stipulations which were written on the back of the check before the crowd and Carringer gladly signed it over to the university.

“I love things that are well engineered—well thought out.” She said her uncle included the word “possibility” because “he wasn’t sure how far he could go with me.”

The first stipulation stemmed from a family dinner when Carringer had asked her younger brother Scott to help her with the dishes. Scott told her that dishes were women’s work and she told him in no uncertain terms to get into the kitchen.

“In my family I’m probably as far left as they come,” she said. “I’m left, but not a braf burner by any means.”

Carringer’s uncle had told her when she came to BSU four years ago that if she stayed for two he would buy her a spring floor, something the team needed desperately. The funding came from elsewhere and Carringer said she forgot her uncle’s offer until the check for Hawaii arrived. Carringer is not new to travel, especially after spending her summer touring with a Big Sky/USA team in Australia. She acted not only as a choreographer, but as a competition judge during the tour, and the Australians were impressed enough with her dance routines to invite her back next year to work with their team.

Carringer said she would consider working as a choreographer on a full-time basis. Since six teams will be training in Australia in 1984 she is hoping to make the right contacts.

“lf things go as I would like them to, I’m hoping to be invited to one of those countries to work with their team.” She is also working on arranging a trip to China during a future summer.

As far as Boise State, Carringer has no immediate plans of taking her team hack to Hawaii. Because of the time spent in fund raising, she is behind in her recruiting and the classes she teaches.

Nevertheless, the coach feels the trip to the eighth annual Aloha Gymfest is important in establishing a national reputation for Boise State University.

“With the exception of Berkeley and us, probably all the schools there will be in the Division I nationals,” said a realistic Carringer who does not expect to win every competition. “We have our goal in going to Hawaii is to establish a reputation.”

Although Hawaii is out for next year Carringer would like to take her team to another regional competition in San Diego. “It’s important that our girls compete with those schools.”

BSU President John Keiser was presented with a collage of drawings by the Boise State University campus earlier this month. Copies of the poster-sized print are available in the BSU bookstore for $9.95.

Bookstore manager Bill Barmes commissioned Lawrence Van Absten, II from Skaneateles, New York, to do the work.

“I saw his work back east a couple of years ago. He had done Cornell, Harvard, Yale and Drexler,” said Barmes who used to work at Drexler in Philadelphia. Those bookstores had commissioned the artist and prints were sold in the store to finance the project.

“I had never seen a collage of work and it was very unique.” He added that the prints have sold well on the other campuses.

The university is also using the collage for its 1985 Christmas cards.

Jackie Carringer and gymnastics team
You can make a difference

Over 20,000 graduates have earned degrees at Boise State University since it began over 50 years ago. Alumni come from every county in Idaho, nearly every state in the nation, and over 40 foreign countries. They include Rhodes scholars, Danforth fellows, NCAA scholar/athletes, and many others recognized nationally for their scholastic achievements. Now they're in positions of leadership, working hard to improve our future. And they are well prepared because of the education they received at Boise State University.

Your financial assistance is important in Boise State's effort to provide a quality education for future graduates. Please take a moment now to give BSU your support...it is the best investment you'll make today.

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