Plan proposes technology center

Within the next five years Boise State University could have a Center for Technology, add several more degrees to the curriculum, and make many more improvements if everything goes according to plan.

BSU adopts historic schoolhouse

An historic one-room schoolhouse is bringing together a variety of campus and area groups in a cooperative effort that both the spirit of "old-time" education. The schoolhouse, now located about 10 miles southeast of Marsing, was donated to Boise State by the Opaline Water Board. It was built in 1894 and used as a school until 1929. In recent years, it has served as the Water Board's headquarters.

The donation fills BSU President John Keiser's request for such a building, made a year ago in Focus. In that article, he said the university's 50th anniversary celebration in 1982 "brought up a lot of the details of our past and a lot of spirit of our past."

Richard Hart, dean of the College of Education, said the Opaline schoolhouse "really is a historical tie between the future and the past of Idaho education. We're concerned in education today with the education of the whole person." The one-room schoolhouse is a direct reminder of that philosophy's roots, he said.

In keeping with that philosophy, Boise State's student chapter of the Construction Management Association and the Idaho Board of Associated General Contractors are coordinating the effort that befits the spirit of "old-time education, hiotechnology, computer geophysics and the department of light technologies.

The proposal covers two categories with the first including programs that the university would like to implement in the next five years and for which resources are within reach. The second category includes programs that are planned for implementation within five to ten years and for which more feasibility studies need to be done and the necessary resources found. Because needs are never certain the proposal states, "The plan must remain flexible, programs in Category I may be relegated to Category II and vice versa."

"Planning the list of proposed implementation within the next five years are the Center for Technology, the reorganization of the College of Arts and Sciences into three schools, the College of Health Science into two schools and the addition of 19 new degrees. Several doctorate and more master's degrees are listed under Category II."

The Center for Technology will be an administrative unit which will house all the campus units involved in technology such as the physics/engineering department, the center for data processing, geology/geophysics and the department of light technologies. Other departments such as technical education, biotechnology, computer graphics and management training, although not housed in the facilities, will have a working relationship with the center. Educational media services and telecommunication services will provide organizational support for the center.

The Center for Technology needs to be a university wide center and not attached to any one college," Bullington said. The goals for the center are to create a campus with broad-based technology, create a liaison between BSU and local industry and to coordinate technological activities by developing certificate and degree programs.

A draft on the specific structure of the center will go to BSU's Academic Affairs Council in March and if approved then to the State Board, Bullington said. Although the draft deals only with the structure and not the actual facilities, work has begun on finding sources of funding for the hiring, he added.

The School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs will be the first of three schools developed in the reorganization of the Colleges of Arts and Sciences, according to the proposal. It will include the departments of communication, history, military science, political science, social work and sociology, anthropology and criminal justice administration. The School of Science and Mathematics will be comprised of biology, chemistry, geology and geophysics, mathematics and physics, engineering and construction management departments. Art, English, music, theatre arts and interdisciplinary humanities and philosophy will all be under the School of Arts and Humanities.

By restructuring the college, the plan proposes to "bring into a meaningful focus appropriate curricular relationships among the many disciplines and professional fields."

Team aids school planning

A "technical assistance team" of five academicians from universities from around the country will be at Boise State Feb. 23 through to help faculty members formulate plans for a new school of social sciences and public affairs.

The National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA) has chosen Boise State as its assistance team's first pilot project institution. Professors from the University of Oregon, Thomas More College in Maine, Keen College in New Jersey and Russell Sage College in New York will meet with Boise State faculty in department meetings and at a reception from 8 to 9:30 p.m. on Friday, Feb. 24 at the Red Lion Downtown.

"It's quite an honor for BSU to be chosen for this assistance," said Rayburn Burn, a member of the public affairs committee in the College of Arts and Sciences, which is sponsoring the visit.

"One of the most exciting things is that we may become a model program... a launching pad, so to speak" he said.

William Keppeler, arts and sciences college dean, said Boise State has proposed that the College of Arts and Sciences be split into three schools—the school for social sciences and public affairs being one of them.
Contents

2-3/Campus news
4/William Whyte
5/Keiser, Canadian Studies
6-7/Language Center
8-9/Political repression

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Schoolhouse

(Continued from page 1) donating efforts to have the building moved to campus. Marvin Gahert, an associate professor of physics and construction management instructor on campus, said the students will lay the foundation for the building and help in its renovation. Dave Holcomb, with A.G.C. and a 1983 BSU construction management graduate, said his group is making arrangements to move the building, which will be done sometime in April. Plans call for the building to be refurbished both inside and out, and used as an educational museum and for occasional classes.

Marsing area residents have begun the search for items from the old school to help Boise State's efforts for the restoration. Marsing Middle School teacher Gene Larsen, who was instrumental in the ownership transfer, said the picture of George Washington that used to hang above the teacher's desk, the first mechanical eraser cleaner, the school's clock and the iron work from the old desks have been found.

Marsing Schools Superintendent Duane Root first made Larsen aware of Boise State's request, and Larsen said he immediately thought of the Opaline building, where his father, aunts and uncles attended school. Larsen said Owyhee County residents also have begun to collect funds to help refurbish the building and to help the Opaline Water Board replace the building.

Foundation grants

The Whittenberger Foundation, Caldwell, has awarded three $12,000 grants to Boise State University for graduate fellowships. The foundation was established by the will of Ethel B. Whittenberger, a long-time elementary school teacher, who with her husband the late Dr. R. Whittenberger, an orthopedic physician, were both active in area civic, educational, religious and cultural affairs.

Scholarships

A recent award from the Board of Trustees of the First Security Foundation of $2,880 is the foundation's thirty-first annual scholarship grant to BSU.

The award will be used to provide four $720 scholarships to students majoring in banking and/or finance.

In addition, the foundation board presented $480 to the BSU College of Business to purchase finance and economics library books and periodicals.

Athletic scholarship endowed

The family of the late Dr. B. J. "Bing" Copple has provided the necessary funds for the first scholar­ ship in Boise State's new endowed athletic scholarship program, according to Gene Bleymaier, BSU director of athletics.

"I am honored to announce that Robert Copple, along with Don and Terry Copple and the rest of the Copple family have established this scholarship endowed fund at Boise State," he said.

At a recent luncheon, Ed Wilkinson, left, dean of student advisory and special services; Jackie Cassell, center, administrative assistant to the president; and Gordon Phillips, director of administrative services, were honored for 20 or more years of service to the university. See the story on page three.

History conference in March

Prominent history professors from Indiana, New York and the North­ west will address the concept and impact of women's history at a March 9 and 10 conference at Boise State University.

"Taking Back the Past for the Future: Women's History in 1984" begins on Friday, March 9 with an 8:35-11:45 a.m. session on the state of women's history studies in the Student Union Building ball­ room. The keynote speaker on that topic will be Dr. Joan Hoff-Wilson, Organization of American Historians executive secretary and history professor at Indiana University.

Also during the morning session, Dr. Karen Blair, University of Washington history professor, will discuss the problems and potentials of women's history, and Dr. Errol Jones, BSU history professor, will address a male historian's relation­ ship with women's history.

"Current Issues in Women's History" is the topic of the afternoon session from 1:30 to 4:30 p.m. in the Ballroom. The speakers and topics are: Dr. Joanne Meyerowitz, Claremont McKenna College, "the relationship of women's and traditional history;" Dr. Gail Norsum, Washington State University, "minorities within women's history;" and Corlann Bush, University of Idaho, "practicalities of women's history."

At 7 p.m. that evening in the Ball­ room is the second major speaker, Dr. Sarah Elbert, history professor at State University of New York, Bing­ hamton, discussing, the "earthly delights of women's history." Elbert's most recent research is in the area of rural women, on which she has pub­ lished several articles.

On Saturday, March 10, workshops will be held from 9 to 11:30 a.m. in the Student Union Building. In the Senate Chambers, Madeline Bucken­ dorf, with the Idaho Oral History Center, will conduct a workshop on oral history as a tool for women's his­ tory. Diane Sands, University of Mont­ ana, will discuss women's history curriculum for teachers in the Nev­ Perce Room.

The conference is free and open to the public. It is being sponsored by

BSU's History Department and Phi Alpha Theta, the university's history honorary society, and is supported in part by a grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho. For more information, contact the His­ tory Department at 385-1255.

Nurses rank high

Practical nurses who graduated from BSU in July, 1983, have received national test scores that are among the highest in the U.S.

According to score data received from the Idaho State Board of Nurs­ ing, Idaho students' mean score of 576.7 in the National Council for licensure examination for practical nursing was the fourth highest in the U.S. The 1983 BSU graduates received a mean score of 584.

According to BSU practical nursing instructor Nancy Bowers, graduates are required by the state to pass the exam with a score of 350 or better in order to be licensed.

"Fine free" day

In an effort to retrieve approxi­ mately 740 overdue books the BSU Library has scheduled a "Fine Free" Day for books returned on Wednes­ day, Feb. 29. Fines will not be charged for any overdue books returned between 7:30 a.m. and 11 p.m. on Feb. 29. Free return applies only to books returned on this day, fines charged to books returned other all days will not be forgiven.
Ben Hancock, Jr. has been named director of development for Boise State University.

Hancock, who has been director of university relations for Pennsylvania State University, Erie, since 1981, succeeds James Faucher who has been director of development at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., for the past five years.

Hancock has a private non-profit organization that coordinates all BSU development projects.

Hancock has been a member of the board of directors of the Internationa1 Association of Business Communicators (IABC) at Erie. He is a member of the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) and has participated in the CASE program in educational fund raising. In 1978 he received a CASE special merit award for his alumni relations program.

He has been active in several church and civic organizations.

He received his master of education in higher education administration and counseling from James Madison University, Harrisonburg, Va., and is a candidate for a PhD degree in comparative and international education at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

At James Madison University he was director of alumni services from 1977-79, leaving that position to direct development and alumni relations at Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., until 1981.

Terms author to speak

The author of the novel "Terms of Endemestment," Larry McMurtry, will present a free talk on "Coming to Terms" at Boise State University Thursday, March 1. The lecture will be at 8 p.m. in the Boisean Lounge of the Student Union Building.

McMurtry, who was born in Wichita Falls, Texas, also wrote the movie " Hud," and "The Last Picture Show," which was set in the small central Texas town.

McMurtry's appearance is sponsored by the BSU Writers and Artists Series.

UNITED CABLE OFFERS INTERNSHIPS

United Cable Television of Boise will provide internships for selected students with the Boise State College of Vocational-Technical Education's Electronic Technician Program.

The internships will be offered during the spring semester, and according to the Boise company's general manager, Jim Crow with the BSU College of Vocational-Technical Education. Interns will work from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. during the spring semester, and according to the Boise company's general manager, Jim Crow with the BSU College of Vocational-Technical Education.

These internships will be available to our students because the experiences will enable them to relate to real-life and classroom training to the environment they will be working in," said Crow.

For more information about the scholarships, telephone Helden Wience at the Boise State College of Vocational-Technical Education, 377-2045 or 385-1991.

FINANCIAL AID SESSIONS OFFERED

Students, those area residents and parents of prospective students can learn about financial aid by attending the "Financial Aid Programs," sponsored by the Physical Education Department, can make them possible.

The Financial Aid programs are scheduled for Feb. 27, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and Feb. 29, 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. Registration is required, and the sessions, telephone the Boise State Financial Aid Office at 385-1543.

UNLENKOTT PHOTOGRAPHY SELECTED

D. Ulrich, advertising design major, has been selected as a finalist in the annual student photo contest of Photographer's Forum magazine. Ulrich's photograph was selected from more than 17,500 entries and will be in the upcoming issue of the Photography Magazine. Ulrich's photograph was selected from more than 17,500 entries and will be in the upcoming issue of the Photography Magazine.

This is the second year in a row that Ulrich has been selected as a finalist for the contest.

EMPLOYEES HONORED FOR SERVICE

Ninety-four BSU employees were honored for their service to Boise State during two winter luncheons. Among those were 18 who have been at the institution for over 15 years. Receiving plaques for 20 or more years here under previous administrations were Associated Professional Staff members (13), and Professors (13), and Professors (13), and Professors (13). The two optional tests will be offered for a nominal fee. A blood chemistry analysis testing for cholesterol, triglycerides, diabetes, etc. will be available for $8. Participants must, however, fast four hours prior to testing. A cardiac risk appraisal will be offered for $10 and necessitates a fasting period of 12 hours prior to testing. The cost for both tests is $14.

Another feature of this year's fair is a computerized health risk appraisal that asks 30 questions about lifestyle and health, then calculates an individual's "health age," versus achievable "health age," if certain lifestyle changes are made. For more information about the fair, contact Pam Gray at the Health Fair office at Boise State, 344-1002.

MUSIC ROUNDUP

The Boise State College of Music will have its Spring Concert this Sunday, March 3, at 7 p.m. in the Auditorium. The concert will feature a variety of music, including chamber music, orchestral music, and vocal music. The concert will be directed by Dr. Donald E. Case, professor of music at Boise State University.

The concert will begin with a performance of the String Quartet No. 1 in C Major, Op. 18, No. 4 by Ludwig van Beethoven. The performance will be followed by a solo performance of "The Barber of Seville" by Rossini. The concert will conclude with a performance of "The Four Seasons" by Antonio Vivaldi.

For more information, please contact the Boise State College of Music at 385-1126.

SUMMER BASKETBALL CAMP

Sign-ups for Bobby Dyr's three-week long Boise basketball camps are underway at Boise State University.

Those interested in participating can contact Bobby Dyr, owner and coach of the camp, at 385-6781. Bobby Dyr's three-week long Boise basketball camps are underway at Boise State University.

ADVENTURE PROGRAMS

Skiing in Utah, scuba diving in Mexico, sailing in the Bahamas—sound good? BSU's "Adventure Programs," sponsored by the Physical Education Department, can make them possible.

The BSU ski program is scheduled for February 27, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m., and March 2, 9 a.m. to noon. Both programs are open to students, faculty, and staff of Boise State University.

The program includes a variety of skiing activities, including alpine skiing, cross-country skiing, and snowboarding. Participants will be coached by experienced ski instructors.

The scuba diving program is scheduled for March 19, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. The program includes a variety of diving activities, including open-water diving and confined-water diving. Participants will be coached by experienced scuba instructors.

The sailing program is scheduled for April 2, 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. The program includes a variety of sailing activities, including small-craft sailing and keelboat sailing. Participants will be coached by experienced sailing instructors.

For more information, please contact the Boise State College of Music at 385-1126 or 385-1127.
William Whyte, nationally acclaimed author, urban design pioneer and planning critic, will be at Boise State March 14-15 to lecture and answer questions about his work as part of the 1984 and Beyond lecture series.


Joan opens

Rehearsals are underway for Joan of Lorraine, the first theatre production of the new year at Boise State University. The play will open Feb. 29 and run through March 5 in the Special Events Center. Curtain time each night will be at 8:15.

The box office opens Feb. 22 and tickets are $4 general admission, $2 senior citizens, BSU students and personnel.

Joan of Lorraine, written by Maxwell Anderson, is the story of a stage production of the life of St. Joan of Arc, relating modern life to her times.

The original production opened in New York in 1946, where it received critical acclaim and played for nearly 200 performances, starring Ingrid Bergman in the lead role of Joan.

The BSU Theatre production version will feature junior Shannon Ragland in the lead role of Mary Grey, the actress who plays Joan of Arc.

Playing the role of the harassed stage director will be Louard Crambaugh III of Idaho Falls.

Actor Les Ward, the king of France, is played by sophomore Stephen Rodgers, Declo; Steve Frank, Meridian; Robert Riddle, Sr., of Colorado; and Boise residents Kirsten Allen, Wayne and answer questions about his work as part of the 1984 and Beyond lecture series.

The competition, now underway, asks designers to contemplate the parking site next to Old Boise's historical Pioneer Tent and Awning building on Main Street. For more information or tickets contact Helen Lojek at 385-1328.

New ticket system

BSU has installed a new Select-a-Seat computerized ticketing system that will make purchasing more convenient for the public.

The new system now makes it possible for customers to purchase any available seat at all of the Select-a-Seat outlets. Tickets are printed on site while the customer waits. Under the previous system, outlets were consigned blocks of tickets, which limited seating choices for patrons.

According to Pavilion Director, Dexter King, customers have two purchase options under the new system: Request specific seat locations or use the "quicksell" method where the customer selects the best seat available. In either case, the speed and convenience of the new system should ease the long waiting times for major concerts and other events. Customers will pay a 50¢ convenience charge per ticket at the Select-a-Seat outlets.

"The biggest convenience for our customers is that they can go to any Select-a-Seat outlet and buy the best seat available. The old consignment system was not fair because everyone didn't have an equal chance at the best seats," King said.

He added that BSU athletic and Morrison Center tickets will also be sold by Select-a-Seat. Other events in the Treasure Valley may use the system in the future.

Select-a-Seat outlets are Gem State Sporting Goods/Mountain Home, KETY radio/Ontario, K-G Men's Store/Karcher Mall; Albertsons/16th and State; D'Alessandro's and Bazaar stores at Hillcrest and Westgate; BSU Box Offices (Pavilion, Student Union, Varsity and Morrison Center).

Thespians attend BSU Festival

High school drama students from throughout the state of Idaho will be on hand for the 15th Annual Idaho Invitational Theatre Arts Festival at Boise State University Thursday and Friday, Feb. 23-24.

Senior high school students invited to the campus by the BSU Theatre Arts department will compete for scholarships to the university and will have the opportunity to attend workshops in acting, scene design, lighting, make-up, publicity, stage warm-ups, costume design, and auditions presented by BSU students and faculty members.

Highlighting this year's festival will be a tour of the Morrison Center and an "Acting Shakespeare" workshop.

Poems in anthology

Several poems by poet David Baker, author of Laws of the Land, published by BSU's Absarita Press, will appear in the Morrow Anthology of Younger American Poets to be published this fall.

The Morrow Anthology will be sold both as a classroom text and in bookstores and will include selections from Laws of the Land and other Baker works.
Five Boise State professors have been awarded a total of $14,600 in faculty enrichment grants from the Canadian government to conduct research in Canada this summer.

The professors—Monte Wilson, geology; Max Pavesic, anthropology; Dennis Donoghue, political science; Patricia Dorman, sociology; and Marc Bechard, biology—will spend two weeks to two months in Canada, investigating topics ranging from the economic status of Canadian women to prehistoric stone art and structure. As specified in the grants, they will either create new courses based on the research, or incorporate the material into existing courses.

Wilson, who is an Alaskan native and has worked in the oil industry there and in Canada, will ‘get a general update on the Canadian petroleum industry and then look at the Canadian solution to three types of petroleum sources that are very difficult to analyze” with his $5,500 grant.

With members of the Canadian Geological Survey, Wilson will travel to Lloydminster, Alberta, to investigate a heavy crude oil that is difficult to extract; to investigate the quantity of oil in the area poses more of an “environmental problem,” not one “in the economic status of Canadian women to prehistoric stone art and structures. As specified in the grants, they will either create new courses based on the research, or incorporate the material into existing courses.

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Wilson said he is “looking at this as developments that have a lot of significance for the future” of oil exploration and extraction. He plans to incorporate his findings into a course he co-teaches on the geology and geography of Canada, into the introductory Canadian studies course he helps teach, Canada—Land and People, and into his regular geology courses.

Pavesic’s study is entitled “Ancient Images of the Prairie Provinces.” He’ll be looking at prehistoric stone alignments, such as medicine wheels or effigies, and rock art in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with colleagues from the universities of Winnipeg, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The grant is for $2,700.

"Some of the rock art I want to look at will com­pare to rock art I looked at in Eastern Idaho on a (BSU) faculty research grant,” he said. Pavesic will incorporate his findings into his courses on North American archaeology.

An update of a 1970 report on the status of Ca­nadian women is the subject of Dorman’s $3,000 grant. She will visit Ontario, Alberta, and British Columbia to research government documents, particularly on labor statistics, because her focus will be on the section of the study that deals with women in the Canadian economy.

The labor data she is interested in includes Cana­dian women’s rate and types of employment and income levels. Canadian women haven’t moved into the labor force in the same numbers as women in America,” she said, primarily because Canada “is not as far into the post-industrial revolution as we are, so there are more opportunities here.

If you look at the data on working women, you will find the majority in clerical work, a minority in professional and managerial areas.” She wants to “see if there have been changes.” The material will be integrated into a course on working women. Donoghue’s first step in Canada will be Ottawa, Ontario, Canada’s seat of national government, where he research the inner workings of the prime minister’s office and cabinet, the Parliament and the Supreme Court. He then will travel to Manitoba, Saskatch­ewan and Alberta, where he’ll investigate provincial and its relationship to the national government. He also will research voting behavior and practices.

The aim of Donoghue’s $2,500 grant is to compile material for a course on the politics of Canada. He said it will be a somewhat comparative course that contrasts the Canadian and American systems of government.

Bechard is working on a history of ornithology in the west. He said a great many natural historians tra­veled west and into Canada in the late 1800’s, col­lecting data on wildlife. He plans to retrieve their data on the nesting places of raptors from libraries at the universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan and from the Museum of Man and Nature in Winnipeg with his $3,000 grant.

He will compare the historical information on the raptors’ nesting locations to current information and then document declines and changes in the bird populations.

“I hope to offer a class on birds of prey in Western America,” he said, showing “where the birds nested before the settlers came and where they were able to sustain themselves,” and where they were not. He also is writing a series of biogra­phies of the contributors of the museum on one of a group of a college from the University of Saskatchewan.

Last fall, the State Board of Education approved a Canadian Studies minor at Boise State that focuses on Canadian government, history, science, business and art.

Dear Focus,

On January 11th of this year, Boise lost a beloved teacher, Dr. Elise M. Buck. She taught at the old St. Margaret’s school for girls and in 1952 became a Mathematics and German instructor at Boise Junior College. She retired in 1969 as Professor Emerita from B.J. C., now Boise State University.

She was a member of the Altrusa Club of Boise since 1953, serving as president in 1956-57. This is an international service club for women. We would like your readers to know that the Altrusians have established an endowed fund in Dr. Buck’s name to be used as a scholarship for a needy student at Boise State University.

Some of the Focus readers, former students and friends of Dr. Buck may wish to contribute to this fund. If so, please contact Mrs. Margaret Barber, president, at 345-4951, or Mrs. Bess Puterbaugh, treasurer, at 343-0860.

Thank you,

Ruth Stoppelo
Working as one
Five varied programs in Learning Center

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

What do college-level foreign language courses have to do with a program that helps disadvantaged high school students improve their grades and set their sights on college?

And, how are those related to a center that arranges college study abroad, bilingual teacher education, and a program that tutors and counsels farmworkers trying to get a high school degree?

On the surface, they may seem an odd amalgamation. But collectively, they form Boise State's Language Center, part of the teacher education department, and they do have at least one thing in common - language.

The program for disadvantaged high school students is called Upward Bound and involves mostly Mexican-American students and those of other non-Anglo backgrounds from Nampa, Wilder and Vallivue high schools. The tutoring comes under the High School Equivalency Program (HEP), geared toward Mexican-American migrant or seasonal farmworker students.

The language connection in Studies Abroad, bilingual education and foreign language is self-explanatory.

Although "we didn't sit down and design it," he maintains that the center works "very well because of what we have in common."

For instance, HEP and Upward Bound share similar philosophies. Both are for students who slip through traditional educational cracks. "It's kind of like the old story - should we build a fence along the steep mountain road or put an ambulance in the valley. After they've dropped out, after they've flunked out of our public schools, then we'll pick them up."

"What I wanted to do was try to correct the problem before they go over the edge of the road. Upward Bound tried to stop the problem before it gets to the point of drop out." But in each case, the important thing is that the students are "picked up."

Both programs are designed to motivate students to continue their post-high school education. And Fuhriman is hoping that the two will become feeder programs into bilingual teacher training, which would give the center's components even more in common.

Another commonality is the success HEP, Upward Bound and bilingual education have enjoyed and the feelings of self-worth and confidence they've instilled in their participants.

Many HEP's simply tutor students for the GED (general equivalency diploma). The Language Center's HEP reaches out to those who don't usually succeed by offering "pre-HEP" instruction in math, science and written skills, by providing English as a Second Language instruction, by counseling students, by offering courses at night in convenient locations, mostly Canyon County.

When Fuhriman wrote the continuation grant proposal for HEP (which was awarded for $190,704 this year), he included statements from participants Anita Rodriguez wrote: "There are many things I like and appreciate about the HEP program. All and are very important. But the thing that I like most is that I can see and feel hope."

Boise State's Upward Bound program also is somewhat different than most. It offers tutoring and counseling as an elective course at Nampa, Wilder and Vallivue high schools, whereas most programs offer after school or weekend services. "It's more a part of the school than just a special program for 'dumb kids,'" Fuhriman said. "They're not dumb kids - they're just kids who have had some other problems."

Bob Richman is the math and science instructor for Upward Bound. He's excited about the changes he's seen in his students in the four months since the program began. "For the first time, their grades are getting better all the time," he said. "I've seen them become more mature in their study habits. They're becoming more fixed in their desire to go on. They're beginning to feel that they're worth while people who should go on to college."

Two students in Richman's class in Wilder agree with his assessment. "You work with a lot more confidence," said Joe Zamora. John Castro thinks he's learning more "because you work one on one with the teacher . . . and work with the other kids on what you know most about."

As Zamora put it, "They put you on the road and you provide the gas."

Although only one full bilingual education class has graduated, the program already has a good reputation. Fuhriman thinks "many" are the result of placements. Only one graduate (out of about 40) is not currently working in bilingual educa-
tion, or in some phase of education. A further indication, to me, is the number of requests we get from other areas for our graduates. We get calls and letters from schools in places like Houston, Dallas, Texas; California; Oregon; Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Ohio; Philadelphia. They're selective in who they'll recruit.

Many bilingual graduates, though, choose to stay in Idaho. Mari Munoz is in her third year as a bilingual third grade teacher at Lakeview Elementary School in Nampa, where each grade has a bilingual teacher.

Munoz teaches in what Fuhriman calls the "ideal situation"—she teaches in both languages, switching back and forth, all day. She begins each day with English vocabulary development "to make them (the Hispanic students) feel comfortable" about their new language. Then, she gives the English speakers a separate assignment to work on by themselves while she gives the Spanish speakers some individual help.

In social studies, math and science, the terms and concepts are explained in English, and the concepts reviewed in Spanish. The terms, she said, are always given in English, even when she's reviewing in Spanish.

"The purpose of bilingual education today is no longer to teach Spanish, but to teach English," Fuhriman said. Original bilingual education programs emphasis was to develop the students' language and cultural heritage. Today's emphasis is to mainstream bilingual students, while helping them maintain good feelings about themselves and their backgrounds.

While all the spokes under the Language Center's umbrella are working smoothly now, there were some initial problems when foreign languages came aboard. Two professors were dismissed, and a full department was relegated to fledgling status—enough to cause all sorts of misunderstandings.

"The language faculty thought of it as a downfall," Fuhriman said, but maintains that "if you look for similarities, not differences, you'll find them.

Explain the half students who go on to take upper division language courses are going to be teachers," he said. "The students I counsel take foreign languages because they want it as an education minor." Another link, he said, is computer assisted instruction, now being developed for both languages and teacher education.

The faculty still waits, Fuhriman says, "as I do, for the day when foreign language becomes a full sized department as before. We're all making the best of the situation—trying to build it up to a status where it can become a department again. In the meantime, I've had nothing but cooperation from them." And, in the meantime, Fuhriman has written a U.S. Education Department grant proposal for $52,579 to develop a program to "strengthen and improve undergraduate instruction in international studies and foreign languages."

In the languages, "we're trying to standardize our teaching methodology," he said. The center has purchased the copyrights to the Spanish, French and German intensive language courses developed by the L.D.S. missionary training center in Utah. The Spanish text has been revised—all the religious references and photographs have been removed. It is being used in beginning courses. The French and German texts will be revised soon.

"It's much more interactive than the old approach," Fuhriman said. "It's impossible to use and not have the students talking half the time—puts oral language first.... We're not here to make grammarians of those people. We're here to give them a skill (in introductory language courses)."

In teacher education, the grant would be used "to create an international studies flavor." For instance, teacher education students might develop units on how math is taught in Mexico or about the family unit in Chile, he said.

Fuhriman is a fervent—and successful—grant writer. "Probably more than half of our budget is federally funded," he said, "about $375,000. Besides the HEP and Upward Bound grants, the Learning Center has a $38,000 grant for bilingual education, and Fuhriman is in the process of writing a grant for master's level bilingual education support.

Currently, Fuhriman is awaiting news on his foreign language international studies grant, a $12,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to start a Mexican-American Dance Troupe and a $180,000 U.S. Education Department grant that would provide special services (extra academic assistance and counseling) for low income, first generation college students—a college version of Upward Bound."

Yet the Language Center is not such a grant oriented operation that it loses touch with people. As a matter of fact, most of the grant money goes for salaries.

Fuhriman thinks "if there's one thing that has made our center a real success, it is the personal touch and attention we give it. In the bilingual program, I know every student's name. I know where every person is. He said that the Language Center has given Boise State a good reputation with minorities in the area. "A lot of people, particularly in the minority groups, look at our institution as one that's willing to go the extra mile."

Five-year plan (continued from page one)

The impact on resources would be minimal as the administrators will be promoted from within the campus, said Bullington, who does not expect to add any new staff because of the reorganization.

Also, planned for reorganization in the next five years is the College of Health Science, which will be broken into the School of Allied Health and the School of Nursing. Respiratory therapy, radiological sciences, medical records sciences, community and environmental health and preprofessional studies will fall under Allied Health while the nursing degree in technical nursing and the baccalaureate degree in professional nursing will be Nursing.

The priority of the five year plan in the health sciences field is to, in addition to reorganizing and adding new programs, increase substantially space allocations for Health Science programs. Incremental increases in the operating budget are also among the top priorities.

Additional degrees are planned for the entire university, according to the proposal. Many fall under the realm of the colleges of Business and Health Sciences and as consortial agreements with sister institutions.

Business plans to offer five new degrees including bachelor's degrees in international business and in transportation/logistics, and master's degrees in management information systems, marketing and accounting/taxation. Several other degrees, including two doctorate programs are under consideration and have Category II status.

In the College of Health Science several programs are planned for expansion and four additional degrees will be added if the proposal is approved. Degrees in occupational therapy and community health are to be developed in the next five to 10 years.

The possibility of offering several master's and bachelor's degrees with the cooperation of the University of Idaho and Idaho State University are under consideration.

Master's in engineering management, consulting and counseling psychology, biology, sports management, geology and geophysics, physical therapy and health care administration are areas in which the universities will be attempting to work out consortial agreements.

Many other areas of the university will be expanded or strengthened, said the report. Most of the schools have some plans for expansion of programs. The immediate goal for the performing arts is to strengthen the existing programs by adding more staff and increasing the budget for equipment and operating expenses. Eventually master's degrees in music and theatre arts will be available.

Education will place emphasis on bilingual/multicultural education, early childhood education/ preschool education and computer education for pre-service and in-service teachers. Those programs will be developed and strengthened in cooperation with other BSI departments.

In addition to finding more cooperation between campus departments, the plan proposes increasing the number of internships and practicums with the business and technical communities.

The additional programs will undoubtedly mean an increase in faculty, Bullington said. The proposal states that the financial support will have to come from the state, however, the university believes it can "accomplish much without new funds and expects to do so..."

The institution has already made a conscious effort to reallocate resources in support of primary emphasis programs, and it is through reallocation that the university will seek to restore graduate assistance positions lost through budget reductions.

"We're going to have to do some things here on our campus as we move into implementation of these programs," Bullington said. "Primarily we will reallocate resources."
1984 is here
Repression takes many forms

Young sees 'Big Brother's' subtle hold

The citizens of George Orwell's 1984 have no choice about most facets of their existence. Their lifestyle, their language, their livelihood were dictated by the state, by "Big Brother."

Americans in 1984 suffer no such repression—or do we? At a May 14 session at the 1984 annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs, "Political Repression and Social Control in 1984," young people are not being actively fenced in by newpeak in which only certain words, and therefore, only certain images, can be formed, doesn't work as well as manipulation on an emotional level. "Rather than coercion," she said, "we use forms of language that are manipulative, especially in advertising—and even in politics.

"We don't promote products because 'Big Brother' demands it. We do, however, buy into advertising that 'sells on the promise of intimacy,' that 'capitalizes on unpredicatability.'"

"We see that also in Ronald Reagan. He's a sterling example of the best in communicative tactics," she said. While making no judgment about the content of his language, Lakoff said Reagan "has learned to mass produce intimacy... You feel as if he is speaking directly to you. He talks to you as he would a slightly backward child."

In his "readiness to admit his errors or suspicion, he said, is in the area of political and legal repression. It's out of sync with the present legal order."

-American states ... It's out of sync with the present legal order.

-Rahmow also agreed with Lakoff's notion that Orwell's view of repression is not what is most dangerous. Where we must cast the most suspicion, he said, is in the area of privacy. "In this area, there are major problems of political and legal repression in this country."

Condemning a new national computer system that would keep files on suspicious people, Skolnick said, "Surveillance that deals with the merely suspicious in vague and often inaccurate ways is a tool of totalitarian states. It's our aim, with the spirit of due process, the explicitness we depend on in our legal system."

Although the Fifth and Sixth Amendments give this country's citizens the due process rights totalitarian governments deny, Skolnick said, we still must be wary of government. The rule of totalitarian states, he said, is much like the rule of the family. "The state loves you; the state protects you; the state is not a parent."

Andrew Young
FBI and CIA who, he said, had lost sight of those institutions' mandates. "I think any true conservative will know that when you perceive the basis of the American political system by making institutions such as the FBI and the CIA do things Congress intended them to do, that you really and truly are serving the national interest."

Young said Americans today must look beyond the country's borders to serve the national interest and to guard against repression. We aren't subjected to Orwell's two minutes of hate, but Young said that Americans are sometimes faced with słanted information about other countries that causes, at the very least, misunderstanding.

"We never think of the Russian people as people strolling the beach, or walking in the sunshine, or stitting in the park or liking flowers. The fact that we don't think of them in that way, I think, contributes to our fear and suspicion and the inability that we have to understand and relate to them. We're totally prepared, I think, to deal with hatred when it comes overhead."

He contended that finding "a way through democracy, through dealing with people as friends and brothers and sisters to work out the differencia that exist in a nonviolent way, is one of the reasons we have survived the threat of repression in our society." Young mentioned the Camp David accords and the Panama Canal treaty as examples.

"It is clear that America's interests can be protected by preserving and protecting American values. I think that's the struggle we face nowadays."

Young said he has great faith in "no amount of dobbythinks or new-speak or repression about military spending and arms deals... is going to interfere with clear thinking. Americans finding a way to get a government that actually does what does, very simply, what our slave forebears said, what Americans can accept as a civilization—that is, lay down our burdens by the riverside and study war no more."

Scholars stress need for suspicion of government

George Orwell's frightening predictions of societal repression—doubtthink, newspeak, the two minutes of hate—have not come to fruition in this country. But three academicians from the University of California, Berkeley, said that we must guard against repression of a much more subtle nature. In the Church conference's morning session, the three addressed a near capacity crowd, including several high school unionballroom.

-Dr. Robin Lakoff, linguistics professor and author of two books and more than 40 papers—including one on language and sexism, said that, as Orwell envisioned, "the choice of language, the words we use, is very much determined by those who have political and cultural power."

-His main weapon, "too simplistic, too direct. If people know they are being manipulated, it loses a lot of its effect."

Totalitarian coercion, as exemplified by newspeak, in which only certain words, and therefore, only certain images, can be formed, doesn't work as well as manipulation on an emotional level. "Rather than coercion," she said, "we use forms of language that are manipulative, especially in advertising—and even in politics.

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Paul Rabinow, associate professor of anthropology, scholar in the works of French philosopher Michel Foucault and author, also commented on President Reagan's personal style, calling his "ability to be vulnerable," and his "readiness to admit his errors or suspicion" a source of political power.

Rabinow also agreed with Lakoff's notion that Orwell's view of repression is not what is most dangerous. "It is not the case that repression is the only form of power. Nor is repression the most effective form of power," he said. Repression is too overt a means of power, is too likely to lead to resistance and therefore, is an unstable means of control."

-Jerry Skolnick, dean of the Center for the Study of Law and Society at Berkeley, author of 11 books and a member of a committee on information technology and privacy, outlined several types of a legal repression and said that the most dangerous type of legal repression in this country today is also the most subtle. Where we must cast the most suspicion, he said, is in the area of privacy. "In this area, there are major problems of political and legal repression in this country."

Condemning a new national computer system that would keep files on suspicious people, Skolnick said, "Surveillance that deals with the merely suspicious in vague and often inaccurate ways is a tool of totalitarian states. It's out of sync with the spirit of due process, the explicitness we depend on in our legal system."

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On January 24 and 25, Boise State sponsored the second annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs, "Political Repression and Social Control in 1984." It was the first in a year-long series of lectures, panels and seminars analyzing the primary themes of George Orwell's book, 1984, and drew such prominent figures as...
Experts examine U.S. policies

An international studies expert, an authority on Eastern European communist regimes and a Latin American historian explored the multipolarized forms of modern repression during the Wednesday afternoon session of the Political Repression and Social Control in 1984 conference.

Opening the session was a BU student-produced video-tape examining repression as seen through the eyes of an Idaho penitentiary inmate, a Japanese-American incarcerated in a 1940s "relocation" camp, an expatriated Pole victimized by recent marital law in his country, and a promise of equal educational opportunities for migrant Chicano children.

A close-up interview, produced by BU communication department students and directed by junior communication major Michael Willis, revealed what repression means to the individual economically, socially, politically and mentally.

"The U.S. taxpayer foots the bill for repression in Latin America," Dr. E. Bradford Burns, chairman of the University of California, Los Angeles, history department told the conference audience.

The support of military governments parallels the growth of our own military, he said, noting what he called the government's "relentless campaign to limit access to information," and the "erosion of our international moral authority."

"It is appalling to have to admit that the closest ally of the El Salvador government is the U.S.," he said.

Eastern European governments "cannot permit freedom of expression," and there are recurrent patterns of repression in East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, said Dr. Richard Staat, a senior fellow of the Hoover Institution at Stanford University.

"First repression, then gulag," he said.

The state first takes care of the basic physical needs of the populace; then works on pacification of the intellectuals by giving them the illusion of movement," he said.

He listed several common elements of communism and repression in an Eastern Europe, including the use of courts for political expediency, bureaucratic harassment, psychiatric institutionalization and forcible expulsion.

Staat discussed Eastern European "newspaper" where an attempt to cross a border illegally is "treasonable activity as an agent," an application to emigrate is "anti-social behavior," those who lose their jobs are called "social parasites," and conscientious objectors are judged "insane."

"What is it that America stands for in the world?" asked Dr. Charles Kegley, chairman of government and international studies at the University of South Carolina.

"We define ourselves by what we oppose," Kegley said, noting that our fear of communism as an ideology and our fear of the Soviet Union have led us to sacrifice democracy. A large proportion of our allies are very undemocratic," he said.

Almost all Americans take a common position. They consider repression to be repugnant and revolting. They seek order, more stability, more democracy. The difficulty is how we can get this," Kegley said.

Our diplomacy, he said, tradition ally swings in a 25-year cycle from one extreme to the other—either to remove ourselves from the game of international politics or to change the world, remaking it in our own image.

"It's in the long run that the danger of violating democratic principles becomes evident," Kegley said, listing the U.S. support of Chiang Kai-Shek, Bidel Castro, the Shah of Iran and our traumatic dealings in Vietnam.

Shetchenko hits Soviet values

well one of the things which Lenin believed, that organization is something which must be dangerous to the present Soviet system or regime," said the former ambassador.

There is a large network of informers set up by the KGB, to try to detect early if any group is trying to organize a movement.

"This is definitely political repression and is what you Americans cannot even understand, because you have organizations that do criticize or do whatever you wish of your country, but people who live in the Soviet Union, Russians, Ukrainians, they cannot do all these things," he said.

Repression is found in many other ways also. It can be found in the indoctrination the Soviets receive in the educational system. There is no opportunity for students to find out what is true for themselves. He added that books about the USSR, but published or written in the West, are locked in an area of the library which only party officials may have access to with the permission of the government.

It was not until Shetchenko became a diplomat in the West that he began to compare the two societies and find out whether what he was taught in the universities corresponded to reality.

"I found that it doesn't and I found that this society, this nation, this country has values which we have to realize and finally admit that because sometimes we don't value what we have in this country . . . If we compare what the Soviet people have, and I had the chance to compare, you find out how important it is for you to be free," he said.

Shechenko described another form of social control in that the Soviet people cannot leave the country of their own free will. "Most of the people of the Soviet Union have never been abroad. Most of the people of the Soviet Union are born in the Soviet Union and never have a chance to see what kind of society exists in the world. You Americans just apply for a passport and go where you wish."

The final repression Shetchenko spoke of was the refusal of the Soviet party to allow participation of the masses in the political process.

"They don't even know how the country is ruled or who is really ruling the country."

Shechenko indicated during his speech that the Soviet people are skeptical of the news accounts about their own country because they can see for themselves that the reports are not always true. He added the people have no way of judging how accurate the information is about the rest of the world.
Leading Eagle
Mayor uses communication

ALUMNI

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

Perhaps if it weren't for a communication class at Boise State, Carol Haley might not be mayor of Eagle today.

In the fall of 1980, Haley was in a class that required an analysis of a political campaign. She chose Steve Symms as her subject, and while doing her research at the library, she began a discussion of politics with the town clerk, who told Haley if she was really interested in politics, there was a council seat up for grabs.

The communication class also required a determination of why the candidate would or would not win. Haley didn't know she'd wind up assessing her own political capabilities.

"I like to be busy and involved. I'm not the housewife type," Haley said. "I thought this would be a good exercise. I might learn something." That same day, she designed a brochure and organized her campaign. When she went to bed that night, she said she wondered, "what am I doing—and then, my God, I won."

She served about three- and a half years on the council, tackling such issues as degrading Eagle's "impact area," the area currently and or eventually to come under city jurisdiction, and developing a comprehensive plan for that area. Last summer, former mayor Jerry Deckard resigned and Haley was appointed mayor. She officially ran for the job last November, not wondering what she was doing, but with both feet on the ground. She won again.

Haley seems to be a person who knows just what she wants and then goes after it. When she and her husband, Jack, retired five years ago, "my number one priority was to get my degree." She had a two-year degree in journalism from City College in Los Angeles, but raising a family and working as a "minor executive" for Pacific Telephone for 28 years (she was the process and class unit manager for a switch up LA phone center store where she retired in 1976) kept her from finishing her education.

Sitting in the living room of her home near Eagle, Hill golf course, Haley said getting her college degree was "just a personal goal. People would ask me, 'What are you going to do with it?' Haley said doing something wasn't her concern. She merely "wanted to finish what I thought was an interrupted education." In 1981, she earned a bachelor's degree in communication at Boise State. She said she didn't have trouble becoming a student again after 40 years in the workplace due to those in the communication department.

"I took a photojournalism class, and it turned out that you really had to do your own pictures." Haley knew nothing about the darkroom, but her professor told her if she was willing to learn, she was willing to help her.

"If you fail there (at BSI), you fail because you didn't make the effort, because everyone really tries to help you."

Haley has put her communication skills to work. "There is more of a community identification with the City of Eagle" now, due in some measure, she thinks, to the active mayoral campaign waged last fall.

"We got a good campaign going between myself and my opponent. We got a lot of people registered to vote. We had a 78 percent turnout, compared to a 28 percent turnout in Boise."

One of her goals is to help eliminate the miscon- munication that so often surrounds government, she said. People occasionally call her or drop in at her office, but she'd "like to encourage more of it. I think there are misunderstandings where (any) government is concerned.

"At public hearings, if somebody makes a state- ment that's incorrect, it ought to be corrected before the meeting's over," she said. "I don't think that has been done much, if any more."

Although being mayor of a small town isn't a full- time job, Haley said it takes a "full-time commit- ment."

"From 9 a.m. until noon on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, she takes "care of the regular business of the city, as far as attending to personnel, payroll and managing Eagle's $70,000 budget. She presides at council meetings, but does not vote unless there is a tie, which there has not been yet.

A good deal of her time is spent in meetings, grant meetings, planning meetings, legislative committee meet- ings, public hearings. The city has applied for a federal grant to fund a water system. And even after all the time spent on it, "it looks if... There are more and more stipulations being attached," she said. "It might now have to go along with plans for an (economic) development." Without the water system, which would provide fire hydrants downtown, there wouldn't be much development. "State laws require adequate fire protection—also 'affy' without the water system before buildings can be erected. Just another facet of small-town government.

Haley has plenty of other things to keep her from becoming haggled down, though. She's interested here in trying to keep a rural area as rural as possible. We watch closely what Boise does (with river development)," Haley said. Everybody's trying to develop on the river. I would like to see the river kept for the fishermen."

A "pretty stff flood plain ordinance" and a pre­ comprehensive plan that "does not tend toward (river) development" probably will keep the Boise River clear from much development near Eagle.

That doesn't mean Haley is against development in Eagle. She'd like to see downtown develop to better accommodate the town. "And, some others in Eagle, would like to build a new city hall/library/community center complex.

When asked if she thinks at all about reelection, she said, "I don't think I'll run again. I think one term will be enough. Then I can get on with my other projects."

"When I retired, I had three things I was going to do—get a college degree, play a lot of bridge and golf and do my family's genealogy, my roots," Haley said. "Getting involved in politics, the other two have been set aside."

But not forgotten. No doubt, Haley will tackle those, too.
We appreciate your loyal support by way of your membership in the Alumni Association. The dues help support the university in many ways, including the Annual Top Ten Scholars Dinner, University Scholarships Program, Student Alumni Board, and Homecoming.

Thank you.

Annual alumni dues payers

Ron Buckner (Business, 73) has been appointed assistant manager of United First Federal Savings & Loan Association's city center office in Pocatello.

Bruce Kramer (Business, 85) has been named a credit analyst and assistant credit director for the facilities department of the Idaho Falls Public Schools.

Larry Blanc (Information Sciences, 81) is now an EDI auditor for Idaho First National Bank.

Jane Cox (Medical Technology, 73) has been working at Idaho HealthCare as a medical technologist at Deaconess Hospital in Spokane.

Lynda Iorns (Economics, 83) has elected to become the Hiller Chair of Political Science and chairman of the political science and sociology departments at the Treasure Valley Alumni Association, alumni chapter of the Boise State University College of Liberal Arts.

Cynthia S. Helen (Economics, 81) joined the professional staff of the Arizona Lung Association of Arizona.

Richard Eber (German, 82) is presently serving in the United States Army.

Craig Young (Economics, 92) is at the American Corporation, Corp., stationed in Mexico.

Kevin G. Rauteren (Communication, 82) is employed with Cable News Network in Washington, D.C. as a microwave technician/automatics.

Diane F. Klabosh (Business, 83) was commissioned an Army second lieutenant after graduating from Officer Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga.

Mark W. Utter has been promoted to senior commercial banking officer with the First Security Bank of Idaho.

Sue Unnen (Education, 83) is teaching 3rd grade in Hansen.

Thomas L. Goeke (Finance, BBA, '72) recently was elected president of Western Colorado Dairy Queen Inc.

Colette Godfrey-Moore (Business Education, 82) has been accepted to teach at Community College of Northeastern New Mexico.

Carl Weik (Economics, '77) is a sales specialist with the Idaho National Bank.

Martin B. Jones (Geology, '92) is now employed at Sunbeam Mining Corp. in Stanley, as a mineral exploration geologist.

Debra Flynn (Advertising Design, '80) has been promoted to art director for Fitzgerald & Associates.

John Remakiels (Business, '76) is a real estate broker/salesman for Keller Realty Corp. in Pocatello.

Patty A. Shell (Economics, '80) was recently promoted to general manager of brokerage division at Commercial Brokers Corp. and director of marketing for Territorial-Net.

Wayne & Karen Hammond

Margaret H. Rameon

Debra H. Rehnert

Jerry B. & Sue Hannilt

Ann L. Hansen

Mary H. Harrell

Bart E. Haxton

Robert F. Everette

Mary M. Harrell

Timothy M. Flakes

W. A. Allen

Robert & Ann Fishel

Allen M. Raymon

Herbert M. Rees

Richard W. Hobbie

William D. Hays

Terry L. Hanan

Carolyn F. Flaherty

Cindy M. Goerke

Michael & Cheryl King

Daniel & Cheryl Knighton

Erik J. Knapp

Lorna B. Jones

Elizabeth B. Kopp

Kim K. Kopp

Jared & Kimra Cope

Justin & Lisa Carter

Marian J. Hylen

Mary G. Cummings

Gary J. McCohan

Charles H. McShane

Omaha B. McCauley

Scott C. McDaniel

James D. Leamont

William D. Leffman

James L. Elder

Billy B. Davis

Mary E. Davis

Larry E. Davis

Barbara D. Dillow

Marvin N. Dozier

Evonne D. Dyer

Dana L. Dunn

Cynthia A. Durland

James R. Dumech

Bill D. Doughty

Barbara J. Dulaney

Leo D. Dunlap

Paul D. Day

Barry R. Downey

David B. Deye

Dennis B. Newland (Graduate) has graduated from U. S. Air Force pilot training and has received silver wings at Vance Air Force Base, Oklahoma.

Richard E. Davis (Business, 81) has been appointed to the Board of Directors of Coalter Construction Co. in Caldwell.

Robert L. Gehman (Business, 79) has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Boise City Attorney's Office in Boise.

Ray M. Whittemore and Terri A. Anderson (Both Boise, Ore.), Nov. 19.

Janice A. Anderson (Boise) Oct. 29.

John Boyd (Boise) Oct. 29.

Diane F. Klabosh (Business, 83) has been appointed a corporate director for the First Security Bank of Idaho.

Stephanie M. Kephart (Economics, 78) has been elected to serve on the Idaho chapter of the National Women's Political Caucus.

Susan M. Kehrer (Economics, '80) is presently working for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Winton, Wyo.

Ray M. Whittemore and Steven Bruce Wakeman.

Clayton A. Ellis (Rexburg) Feb. 18.

Leslie A. Ellis (Dalles, Ore.) Dec. 10.

Michael L. Maxwell (Boise) Oct. 29.

Debra Dawn Nail (Boise) Dec. 10.

Donna L. Napier (Boise) Oct. 29.

Martha Lytle (Boise) Oct. 29.

John A. Waldron (Boise) Dec. 10.

Melvin H. Wakeham (Boise) Oct. 29.

Brian M. McMahon (Boise) Oct. 29.

Charles H. Himmelstoss (Boise) Oct. 29.

Michael L. McManus (Boise) Oct. 29.

Brenda L. Kroll, (Boise) Oct. 29.

Ray M. Whittemore and Steven Bruce Wakeman.
Alumni dues


...
By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Research and publishing are two important and highly regarded facets of university teaching, and few BSU faculty members can equal associate professor of psychology Garvin Chastain's dedication to those academic twins.

Chastain, who has had 33 articles published in professional journals since his first was accepted in 1974, was already research oriented when he began attending the University of Texas at Austin, where he worked under people who he said, "considered research indispensible—of the utmost importance."

He received his Ph.D. degree there in human experimental psychology in 1976, and when he came to BSU in 1978, one of his conditions for teaching here was that he be provided with a laboratory. There, after what he considered the necessary equipment was set up, he started cranking out studies.

His research has focused on visual studies such as spatial attention and recognition, and his most important laboratory instrument is a tachistoscope, a large box-like instrument with view areas that produce stimuli for highlighting scope or duration of vision.

In doing that, you can tease out the way the visual system works. It's hard to say why, and about the only way we can study it (the visual system) is to push it to its limits, make it fail," he said.

One recent study, "Phonological Access to the Mental Lexicon in a Target Discrimination Task," has been selected for publication in the journal of General Psychology.

Each of us has in our heads a mental dictionary, and you're reading along and trying to understand what you've read, on what basis is the mental dictionary accessed? It is processed on the basis of a visual code, by the physical features of the words or by transcription and decoding like a phonological code?

"I think I've produced a clearer explanation than anyone else, and I know of that you use that phonological code, that we don't always access on the basis of the letters, but more on a phonological basis," Chastain said.

He has also worked recently on a study about localizing patterns in the visual field. "Moving Visual Attention between Spatial Loci," which will be published in the American Psychological Association Journal Psychological Documents.

"We asked people to think about objects or spots in their visual periphery (side vision) are closer to where they are looking from where they really are," he explained.

How could such a study be used? Soldiers, he said, might be some who could benefit from knowing that something (a sniper) is in your peripheral vision is located not where the brain tells one originally, but in a spot further away than they think it is... a matter of life and death.

Sometimes he has to work on things I would rather not.

"I've really been burning them out in later years, working on them weekends and nights, fitting them in around my regular academic duties," he said. It isn't easy to find the time. Chastain coordinates general psychology courses here, which are usually taught by an assistant and four research assistants each semester. Sometimes I have to put things in I would rather not.

Trying to find out how that one small visual system works required, as does all of his research, a great deal of detail work.

It's a very small scale process, sometimes taking well over two years from submitting the articles to getting them accepted, and professional journals do not pay for research articles and occasionally even charge him for page space.

"I usually get them back to make revisions and resubmit them. It takes an awful long time to revise. Sometimes I have to put things in I wouldn't rather not.

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In addition he supervises a half-time administrative assistant and four research assistants each semester.

Sometimes his basic visual research can be applied elsewhere, but his main interest, he said, is "seeking knowledge for its own sake."

"When I publish my results, others may use them as an ice see fit. They may read the material, then use it as a basis for their own work."

Is his research difficult?

"The effort is monstrous," he said. "First a researcher must do a literature review to find out what the "hit" issues are, then read about attempts to answer those questions, find out which are flawed attempts and call for additional research.

"One must be creative and find how to go one step further than other people have," he said. "In visual psychology, you have: to chop things up into real small pieces. You could work 20 years and just fill out a part of the puzzle only a few centimeters wide," he said.

In spite of that, I hope and believe that my work will have some effect someday," he said.


donald Oaks, president of the Idaho Guild of Pipe Organists, gave an organ recital Feb. 5 at St. Francis Catholic Church Cathedral in Baker, OR.

MARKETING/MID-MANAGEMENT

Dick Lane instructed a two-day microcomputer workshop for mid-management instructors Jan. 15-17 at BSU. Thirteen teachers from Idaho Colleges and universities attended.

HISTORY

John Caylor has been appointed to and elected chairman of the Governor's Lewis and Clark Committee, which will promote recognition of Lewis and Clark's exploration of Idaho and the Northwest and will encourage the development of historic sites and outdoor recreational resources along the Lewis and Clark trail.
State of education
McClure evaluates Idaho system

Story by Larry Burke
BSU News Services

Idaho State Senator James McClure voices his opinion on national and local education in an interview with Focus, touching on topics ranging from research to student financial aid to governmental funding.

Several national studies have been critical of our school system. How do you evaluate the job that the public schools are doing?

I think the studies point to enough problems that we ought to be looking very carefully at what the reports are saying. But I don't think we ought to over-emphasize the failure of the system. We ought to be looking at the successes of the system as well.

I think, too, that some of the criticisms of the public school system focus on things that are really not the fault of the public school system. I think a lot of people are threatened by social conditions or change in society, and those are not the product of the public school system, but oftentimes the school system reflects those changes in values or changes in society.

For example, I know a lot of parents in Idaho who complain about lack of discipline in the public schools. Well, they've got to put that against the context of a court decision in Florida two-three weeks ago, in which a public school teacher was sentenced to six months in jail on 13 counts of battery for having spanked 13 sixth grade students. Now that was not the fault of the school. That's the product of something else that's happening in society. But the school gets the blame for it, so I think we should be looking at what it is that people are criticizing and trying to find out what the fundamental reasons for those criticisms are.

The other side of that though, is that I think we can do better. We can increase the quality of the educational opportunity and we can more efficiently spend the money that we have.

Now, if people want to look at the work product, the end product, the educational system in Idaho, I think it is pretty good, it's outstanding. You can't just equate dollars to end product. We stretch our dollars pretty tightly and pretty thinly in Idaho because we're not a very wealthy state.

Our work product is good in Idaho. Where you really run into the major problems in public schools are in decaying inner cities, in the social-political economic deprivation that occurs in major urban areas. There are major deficiencies in those areas in education. But there are major deficiencies in everything else as well.

How would you evaluate the jobs that our colleges and universities are doing nationally?

I think we've gone through a period of time in which we lowered standards. I think we consciously, as a matter of policy, decided that we wanted to make college experience available to anyone, and as a result we made it available to the unqualified. And in order to keep them in that setting for what were ostensibly social-political reasons, we lowered the standards to make it possible for them to stay.

I think there are a great many people who are critical of the curriculum offerings, and I would be one who would agree that perhaps we haven't required enough of our good students, as well as of our poorer students. I think the curriculum offerings ought to be as broad as we can make them, but I think that at the same time, at the core of the curriculum ought to be basic education and that ought (the requirements) to be the same for an engineering student, an ag student, a pre-law student, whatever they may choose. And that should be pretty rigorous.

Assuming that a strong educational system is in the national interest, how much of a role should the federal government play?

It's a support role. I think Primary-secondary education through the high school level is certainly primarily the responsibility of the state. I'm not talking just about funding. I want to see that level of education, primary and secondary, up to the high school, reflect community values. There's only one way it's going to reflect community values and work in that community appropriately and that is if there is local control ... pretty high proportion of local involvement and local control of how the system is run, what its objectives are, and how it's run internally.

So I don't want to see either the state level or the federal level take away that element of local control. It's very difficult and as the transfers more and more of the financial resources away from the local base, you inevitably must get more and more loss of local control, because the people who run the system have a responsibility to the people who pay the taxes to see that the money is spent well. And in order to see that it is spent well, there is more and more supervision. That's an absolutely necessary corollary of the source of funding.

When it comes to higher education, then I think the federal government's presence is much less damaging to the element of local control than it is at primary and secondary levels. But there too, I do not think that the federal government should be heavily involved that you begin to lose the opportunity for the state institutions, and most of those are state institutions, to chart their own course. I think diversity is a great strength in this nation. I don't think uniformity in education and conformity in its imposed sense is an objective we ought to see. I think diversity is something we should see. And if we can have the diversity that come from different universities and different colleges and universities all over this country, then I think we get that best with less heavy-handed administration from the government.

But at the same time, the wealth of the nation is not spread evenly and tax base is not the same everywhere. I do believe that the federal government have the opportunity to supplement the finances of state and local governments and to supplement educational opportunity. I've talked before about the public institutions, but I don't think we ought to forget the contributions that are made by private educational institutions. I think diversity is an important part of that diversity that I think is important and the federal government can be of assistance in that area and should be.

Could the federal government take some role in coordinating efforts at the national level, in research, for example?

No question of that. That's been a problem for as long as I've been around. Just the coordination. Now, a certain amount of overlapping is not necessarily bad, because while you may have research efforts going in several different areas at the same time by different people, the very fact that it is different people coming from different backgrounds and in different settings may produce different results. And the composite is good. But there needs to be the exchange of information. The federal government can and should play a role in that. And we do, as a matter of fact. The National Science Foundation and the various other organisms of the federal government that provide grants for research do a great deal of coordination.

Is our education system related to our economic strength?

It always has been. If you look at many of the advances that we have made, they have come out of research laboratories that exist in public and private institutions. We also certainly have schools of business that are the trainers of our business leaders. I think the training that goes into the private sector
panies have not added any workers, and in most of people employed in the U.S. has increased, and cases are now employing fewer, the actual number the BSU School of Vocational Technical Education. conference "Promoting Economic Development for Idahoans". It was in ours. It has also helped us build a fact and as a matter of practice and demonstration, which the quality of life is greater in all of its European economics. People came to this country properly, is trying to make certain that we channel expectation that they can get by and get something there have been pitfalls and dangers. One of the management officials and they finally came back with the answer to what extent? They do that as a matter of their own theology on education to the level of their desire and their ability. I think financial aid is essential in that process. The other side of that is, I sometimes wonder how much of a factor we have done to get them educated, but greet them at the end of their education with a massive liability which they have to repay. It's easy to go into debt, but not so easy to get out.

You have contended that Idaho isn't getting its fair share of federal financial aid, and that many states our size receive more than we do. Can you explain that?

It's obvious from the way in which it's done that some areas of the country are more capable of conforming to the regulations or biases that militate against institutions in the state of Idaho. We have a little bit of bias against rural areas, against smaller communities, against smaller institutions, and there's quite a little smugness in the eastern United States that thinks that Idaho must be some kind of a cultural or educational backwater. I think we suffer in that process and I think that's reflected in the financial aid formula. It's very hard to prove statistically that we suffer. But it think it grows out of a bias that says: "You can't get quality education in a place like Idaho." In the Big Ten, the massive schools in California, must be able to do better." So we've been working very hard to break that institutional bias so that the criteria for financial aid will be spread evenly over all schools. And that hopefully, the statistics will reflect that we've been successful in getting those aid funds distributed more equitably.

You have also been concerned about the amount of National Science Foundation grants that go to Idaho institutions. Is "Eastern smugness" also the reason for those inequities?

I remember a few years ago we were looking at the pattern of grants from the National Science Foundation across the country. What was very familiar was that there were grants that got the bulk of the grants. That is not in my judgment what the grants were for. It is certainly inequitable and certainly diminishes the quality and the number of opportunities to compete equally with those grants. The one I happened to track through and the one that I will use as an illustration happens to be a grant application from Idaho State University in Pocatello. I tried to find out why they had not been successful in their grant application. I kept pressing the grant officials and they finally came back with the answer that "Well, Pocatello is geographically remote." I hit the ceiling.

Out of that grew a determination that I had to demonstrate to them that we are capable of doing the job. By arranging for NSF staff to visit Idaho we were able to demonstrate that we are capable of doing as good a work as anybody else. To demonstrate first hand the physical facilities, the quality of the faculty, the breadth of opportunity. We don't have a direct payoff from that visit. But I think there will be a payoff, because they are now familiar with the institutions and with the administration that they will be dealing with later on. And I think it will have an effect down the road.

Boise State is in the state capital and is concerned about public affairs education. What do you think the elements of a good public affairs education are?

That's an excellent question and I hope that I can summarize very quickly. I think the education has two key requirements: one is to teach students how to think, to train them well enough that they know the thought process and stimulate their curiosity so they want to think. The second is to fit student with a role in the society in which they live. And I'm not sure how we do about vocational training or professional training. They fit into society in a whole lot of different ways. That means they have to know what citizens do.

And public affairs has to inter-relate the academic with the public sector, with the society in which they think about. I sometimes wonder how much of a favor we have done to young people to think very good understanding of how that society functions. Economic education, as an example, should teach the role of the private sector, how is a sub created, how do you marshal capital in order to create a job opportunity. A student shouldn't graduate from college without having some basic knowledge of the inter-relation of the investment sector to the productive sector.

I think that they need to understand how people different groups of people in our society inter­relate. We don't have the same kind of society that they have in New York City, as an example, but we do have different ethnic and cultural groups within our society. They ought to understand a little bit about all of that.

Boise State has a very positive view of the world in which we live in a much broader scope. One of the questions that has to be understood. I believe, is: "What's really behind the fact that we're way away from the arms control negotiations today." A little hit of study of the background of what communism would indicate that there's a lot of misunderstanding. They do that as a matter of their own theology on how to operate. And if we can get an understanding of that in which we think, then I think very good understanding of how that society functions. Economic education, as an example, should teach the role of the private sector, how is a sub created, how do you marshal capital in order to create a job opportunity. A student shouldn't graduate from college without having some basic knowledge of the inter-relation of the investment sector to the productive sector.

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A number of alumni have contacted the Alumni Office regarding implementing a group health insurance policy for BSU graduates. In order to verify if there is sufficient interest to research this matter, we ask that you respond by either returning the form below to our office or calling the Alumni Office at 385-1959.

☐ Yes, I would be interested in a group health policy through the BSU Alumni Office.

Mail to Alumni Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

The Alumni Tour Committee is considering hosting a cruise in 1984/1985. Several locations are available. Please help select the location by completing this form and returning to the Alumni Office.

I would be interested in a cruise to: (If you select more than one, please number in order of greatest interest - 1 = most interested)

☐ Alaska/Canada/New England
☐ China/Bali/Pacific
☐ Mediterranean/Wine Country
☐ Black Sea/Greek Isles
☐ Mediterranean/Holy Land
☐ British Isles/Norwegian Fjords
☐ North Cape

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