New marquee keeps postings more current

When visitors come to Boise State for the April 7 opening of My Fair Lady, the new Morrison Center isn’t all they’ll see.
On Capitol Boulevard will be a new, computer-controlled electronic marquee welcoming them to campus.
The new sign, donated by First Security Bank of Idaho and approved at the State Board of Education’s March meeting, replaces a letter board currently standing on Capitol Boulevard close to the Towers. As did its predecessor, the new marquee will display announcements of university-related events and activities.
Boise State’s News Services office will continue to keep current messages on the marquee. However, instead of changing them by hand, messages on the two panels will be controlled via computer, allowing more frequent and timely details to be displayed.
The new sign is slightly larger than the old. It will measure 19 by 22 feet and will feature a 16- by 4-foot message panel on each side.
Some faculty and staff members have expressed concern about the sign because it will display the name of its donor. In December, a staff advisory committee that occasionally reviews communications-related matters voted against supporting the sign. And, in January, several faculty members were worried that the university could not retain an independent image if the corporate-sponsored sign stood at its main entrance.
BSU President John Keiser said he believes the concerns are because the marquee is “big, it’s commercial and it’s different,” and because there are always reactions to major changes.

Glittering grand opening planned

With all the grandeur and splendor that one city and university can muster, Boise and Boise State University will join efforts to present a gala evening to kick off the grand opening night of the Harry W. Morrison Center for the Performing Arts Saturday, April 7.
The inaugural production is the famed Broadway musical My Fair Lady, which will run April 7-9 and continue 8:15 nightly.
Topping the list of Boise thespians in the role of Eliza Doolittle is BSU student Nancy Lee-Painter, and starring as the man who changed Eliza from a cockney lass into a lady, Prof. Henry Higgins, is John C. Hunt. Portraying the role of Eliza’s street-wise cockney father Alfie is BSU alumnus John Elliott.

In an evening of love, betrayal and revenge set in 19th century Spain, the Boise Philharmonic Orchestra, under the direction of Henry Willson, will conduct the famed Bizet opera which will be presented by the Boise Opera as they perform Carmen April 11 at 7:45 p.m. Seattle Opera Company member Julie Mirel will portray the fiery, seductive gypsy girl Carmen and Daniel Stern, music director of the Boise Philharmonic Orchestra, will conduct the famed Bizet opera which will be sung entirely in English.

On April 24 the Boise Philharmonic will launch into a new era as it performs Giuseppe Verdi’s Requiem in the new performance hall. The exciting sounds of the Philharmonic, directed by Stern, will be enhanced by the Boise Master Chorale and the College of Idaho Concert Choir. The performance begins at 8 p.m.
Demonstrating the ability of the Morrison Center is immediate and more than just Boise productions, the University of Idaho Jazz Ensemble and Wind Ensemble Vandaleers will present a concert April 20 at 8:15 p.m.
Closing out the month-long festivities will be an Open House sponsored by the BSU Music and Theatre Arts departments. Events such as student recitals, a children’s theatre play, a faculty recital and a concert honoring BSU president John Keiser will be the featured attractions for April 27-29. The President’s Concert will salute and explore the many facets of George Gershwin’s music as the Meistersingers, Concert Band, University Singers and University Orchestra join forces April 29.

Frank Church donates papers to Boise State

Former U.S. Senator Frank Church has donated the papers and memorabilia he collected during his 24 years in the Senate and at Boise State University, president John Keiser announced March 1.
We are pleased that Idaho will retain this important part of its history. It will be the most important historical collection residing in the state to date, and without question will attract the interest of scholars from around the world,” Keiser said.
The papers are an important addition to our programs in public affairs. Senator Church represents the ideal of what it means to be educated in public affairs,” he added.

In addition to the papers, Keiser announced that Boise State intends to increase the funds in the Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs, which has sponsored conferences on the Middle East and political repression.

The Frank Church collection contains the personal correspondence, research materials, and other documents compiled when he was chairman of the Special Committee on Aging and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
It also includes bound volumes, research materials, and correspondence from Church’s work on intelligence agencies, wilderness areas, multinational corporations, presidential powers, Vietnam, gun control, and other issues.

His senate and presidential campaign documents, including videotape advertisements, are in the collection along with press releases, photograph files, and copies of most speeches Church has delivered.

About 1,800 boxes currently stored at Stanford University in Palo Alto, Calif., will be moved to the Boise State Library. Boise Cascade Corporation will transport the materials.

Keiser said the collection, estimated at 3,000 linear feet, is one of the largest ever compiled by a U.S. Senator.
The Church collection will be processed and housed in a 2,500 ft. room in the BSU Library, which will include a display area for the memorabilia and space for researchers.

Church, in a statement from his Washington, D.C., home, said, "Having had the opportunity to reflect on the most important depositary for my public papers, it soon became evident that Boise State University was best qualified.
Located in my own home town and the capital of the state I represented for 24 years, the University had already demonstrated its interest by establishing the Frank Church Chair of Public Affairs.

School reorganizes departments

A new School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs was approved for Boise State’s College of Arts and Sciences at the State Board of Education’s March meeting.
The school will include the departments of communication, history, military science, political science, social work and sociology, anthropology and criminal justice administration. Approval of the school is the "first step in implementation of long-range plans for the College of Arts and Sciences at Boise State," according to the college’s dean, William Kepler.

Eventually, the college will be further reorganized to include a School of Science and Mathematics and a School of Arts and Humanities.
Washington poet Dixie Partridge reports on Wyoming weather, inner and outer, past and present, in the latest volume of the poetry published by Ahsahta Press at Boise State University. Overture in Snow mentions Partridge, who did not begin writing poetry until 1978, grew up on a small farm near Alton, Wyo., which was first settled by her great-grandfather in the 1880s. Her memories of that farm and her family are the subject of many of the poems in the book.

The poems encompass memories about her grandmother, an old schoolhouse, a family pre-disposition to rheumatoid arthritis, the evocative scent of randam lilacs, the bitter cold of Wyoming winters and of death.

"Deer in the Haystacks" was edited by BSU English professor Dale K. Boyer. According to Boyer, Partridge tries to reach some understanding of her past in the collection as her poems of reconciliation with her younger sister.

"She resisted the impulse to write for a long time, and now, more than the ordinary person, sees opportunities where po­etry the terms of what she is or might be through her remembrances," Boyer said.

Now a resident of Richland, Wash., and the mother of six children, Partridge graduated from Brigham Young University in 1965 with a degree in English and later enrolled in an Eastern Washington University graduate class with Irish poet James McAuley. Later she became involved with the Mid-Columbia Writers group and Northwest poetry workshops.

Ahsahta Press, using the Indian name for the Rocky Mountain big-horn sheep as its symbol, publishes three volumes of modern or contemplatory Western poetry each year.

Athletics, theatre arts fees increased for fall

Boise State students will pay $9 more a semester — $8 more for athletics and $1 more for theatre arts.

"The $1 each semester will allow students to be admitted to theatre arts productions at no charge. Students also will be given a preferred reservation period. The increase was approved in student body elections.

This is the first time in 15 years students have paid an increase in athletic fees.

The current fee is $18—the same as it was in 1969. It will go up $8 each semester in the 1984-85 school year, to $26 in the fall and $32 in the spring. The State Board of Education approved the increase at its March meeting.

BSU Athletic Director Gene Bley­maier said the increase, in his mind, is justified. "What we're asking for is very reasonable," he said. In 1969, "the cost of athletic scholarships was $628. This year the same scholarship costs $3,075.

Travel, equipment, insurance expenses have increased. "We've also added just to keep pace with inflation, the fee would have to more than double," And, while the budget is growing, the State Board of Educa­tion has voted to cut athletics by 50 percent over the next four years, making the fee increase even more necessary.

Also, other Idaho colleges and uni­versities "have raised their fees numerously times since 1969." Students at the University of Idaho pay $50 a semester. The fee at Idaho State University is $31.50 a semester, and at Lewis and Clark College, students pay $50.

Tournament set for 1984

Boise State's basketball team is try­ing to expand its home schedule by developing two tournaments over the next two years, announced athletic director Gene Bleymaier. The most ambitious of the two is scheduled for December of 1985 and will feature four NCAA Division I schools.

The other tournament, tentatively scheduled for this December, is an all-Idaho event. All the four-year schools in the state with the excep­tion of Idaho have expressed an interest in participating in the 1984 version, said Bleymaier.

The plan is to move the intra-state event up to around Thanksgiving, once the other one is established in late December, added the director.

"I think we've got the facility and the community would support a Christmas tournament," Bleymaier said. "I'd rather be playing at home than on the road somewhere. And nobody else in the state has a Christmas tournament. We'd like to have the first one established in late December, added the director.

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Historian says women's history records not yet complete

Even though there have been great strides in recording the history of women, it still has far to go, at least according to one expert in the field.

Dr. Joan Hoff-Wilson, executive secretary of the Organization of American Historians, was a featured speaker at a conference on women's history in Canada in March. The conference was sponsored by Phi Alpha Theta, BSU's honorary society.

Hoff-Wilson said writing the history of American women has gone through three stages. In the first, historians followed the "patrimonial tradition," seeking heroic or charismatic subjects. A "social history movement," the "history of the common people, not the exceptional," in the 1970's produced a whole new set of subjects.

"The second wave" of historians writing about women, in what Hoff-Wilson called the "precocious feminist stage," asked questions about the same types of subjects "from a female, not necessarily feminist" point of view, she said.

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Moving ahead
Health science adapts to change

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

Whirlwind changes in methods for federal medical record keeping, recent discoveries in the radiologic sciences, concern about community and workplace hazards, and alarm about skyrocketing health care costs have all affected students and faculty at BSU's College of Health Science, and department chairmen are eager to discuss the latest developments in their fields.

Medicare cuts costs

The federally funded Medicare system, which pays a tremendous percentage of health care bills in the U.S., has been threatened by mushrooming hospital costs and eventual bankruptcy. In an effort to cut those costs and eliminate overcharges and variations in costs, Medicare has come up with a new system for reimbursing hospitals for patients' care.

According to BSU medical records chairman Elaine Rockne, the department, which once enrolled as few as six students, has tripled, and she expects the demand for graduates to increase rapidly because of that change.

Treatment will now be paid for by Medicare on the basis of costs listed in the Diagnosis Related Groups Code Determinancy system for each illness and/or treatment. That coding will have to be done rapidly, perhaps even before patients leave the hospital, as cash flow is so critical to hospitals' operations, Rockne said.

"What this means is that the demand for medical records graduates is going to increase tremendously, and many hospitals must now expand their medical records departments. Hospitals that could get by with four or five years may now have to hire several more. There will be a need for graduates who have studied these codes and who know how to work with them," she said.

The code is taken from the world-wide system International Classification of Disease-Clinical Modification which has been used to compare disease incidence and cause of death statistics between countries, and which medical records students have used as a test. Rockne said.

Many hospitals and clinics now conduct their records work primarily with computers, and hospitals of any size have people working with word processing and record keeping day and night, Rockne said.

Her students, too, are learning to use computers as they study the Medicare code, as well as more basic medical record keeping such as organizing patients' records alphabetically and numerically.

The program is one of fewer than six in the Pacific Northwest and the only one in Idaho. Because of the scarcity of graduates and the new Medicare regulations, Rockne reports receiving numerous telephone calls and letters about the curriculum and students.

The program may expand to include a medical records administration baccalaureate degree, approved once by the State Board of Education, but not funded, the degree option may not be available until fall, 1985, according to Dr. Victor H. Duke, dean of the College of Health Science.

Home and neo-natal care

The twin issues of home health care and neo-natal intensive care are becoming increasingly important to respiratory therapy students, according to Conrad Colby, chairman of the respiratory therapy department.

Junior students participating in several clinical experiences in area hospitals and clinics are also being dispatched by Community Home Health, Inc. to learn how to care for patients in their homes, working with nurses who are also respiratory therapists.

By combining clinical practice with a brief look at home care, they not only learn what respiratory care equipment and medication is available, but get a general acquaintance with other kinds of care such as occupational, physical and speech therapy, nutrition and nursing, and find out how all of those services work together, Colby said.

"To me it's very exciting. One of the absolute primary health concerns today is cost. If people who need it don't get preventive respiratory help in their homes, they go back and forth to hospitals increasing as they grow older."

There is much evidence to show that home care is far less expensive than hospitalization.

The American Association for Respiratory Therapy (AART) analyzing a 20-state hospital survey reported, "Hundreds of patients are confined to hospital beds at a cost to Medicare and Medicaid of more than $270,000 per person per year when they could be living at home at a cost of $21,000 per year."

According to AART president Julie S. Ely, "They are hospitalized for no other reason than that Medicare and Medicaid rules provide full reimbursement for hospital care and no reimbursement for very little medical care costs."

Issues such as these are dealt with in the Respiratory Therapy Colloquium taught by area health care leaders and required of students working toward the four-year baccalaureate degree in the field.

This semester, colloquium students are writing papers about the fiscal, legal and ethical aspects of health care for infants from conception to age one year. They must then present at least one health care cost reduction measure and discuss its consequences.

Colby cited recent Blue Shield insurance statistics which show that four of the 10 most expensive charges for health care costs are for care and treatment of children born prematurely.

One cost-cutting approach a student might advocate could be the decision not to fund extensive respiratory care for premature infants with certain disabilities.

While one consequence of that decision is the saving of dollars, another consequence could be the child's death. That is the kind of dilemma that students and the public need to be aware of, Colby said.

Radiologic science assistant professor Bruce Munk shows student Bonnie Owens how to shield a patient's organs from radiation damage before taking essential X-rays.

Computer role playing

Both Colby and Rex Profit, chairman of radiologic science, emphasized their departments' use of the computer as a role-playing learning tool for their students, who use situations programmed by their instructors to learn to make correct clinical decisions.

One such realistic situation programmed for them asks a respiratory therapy student to decide what to do with an unconscious patient brought into an emergency room following an automobile accident with the two sides of his chest not expanding evenly as he inhales. The student then has to immediately decide what additional information is needed before he can take action.

A basic knowledge of computer applications at clinics and hospitals is, or will be required, of those employed in the health fields, and many students now enrolled in the college are required to take a beginning data processing course.

"Getting computer applications into the curriculum has made teaching harder for the faculty. We've had to learn to incorporate data processing into the mainstream of the regular curriculum rather than just have it thought of as a separate assignment," Profit said.

Advances and dangers

Profit tries to keep his students abreast of advances in the radiological sciences, and is now working on a proposal to establish a course on ultrasound technology here.

"Ultrasound has made possible really significant
Advances in medical diagnosis," he said. The ultrasound radio waves reflect images bounced off of a body and such as the liver and gall bladder. Ultrasound is of great use in the field of obstetrics, where images of the fetus can be analyzed.

What Prof. Haff calls, "The most advanced diagnostic tool in the radiological sciences right now," the computerized tomographic unit, shows images of detailed cross sectional slices of the anatomy.

Both ultrasound and computerized tomography eliminate the hazards of radiation, he said, stressing the need to shield patients, particular women who might be pregnant, from its effects.

"Sedation awareness is so important to the public, and the average person has no knowledge of its dangers. We really push radiation awareness and radiation protection for patients with our students so they will realize that it is their duty to shield patients from radiation dangers," he said.

Analyzing hazards

"We operate as a resource center, and our thrust is in analyzing hazardous materials in the work environment and the community," said Eldon Edmundson, chairman of the community and environmental health department, said.

Wide-ranging department studies have included water quality research in Idaho's Little Salmon River drainage areas after grazing capacity limits of nearby environments and the community," said Eldon Edmundson, chairman of the community and environmental health department, said.

One of the department's major projects for the past year has been the administration of a free occupational safety and health consultation program. The consultations are made with Idaho area businesses and industries under a $202,000 contract with the state and the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

More than 100 Idaho companies asked for help during the past year, Edmundson said, and he expects a 60 percent increase in requests this year.

"We help businesses identify their problems and let them know what kinds of help are available to them and where they can get that help," Edmundson said.

Consultants and employers examine working conditions together with employees during walk-throughs, identifying and evaluating possible hazards. The consultants provide advice and technical assistance about eliminating safety and health hazards and materials showing how to get rid of or control the problem. They also let the employers know whether hazardous situations would be classified as serious by current OSHA regulations.

"One of the first things we will tell employers is when there is a problem of immediate danger, they are expected to take immediate action to protect their employees," Edmundson said.

The program is completely separate from OSHA inspections and no citations are issued nor penalties proposed by the BSU consultants. All visits remain confidential, Edmundson said.

4,000 drugs each year

Micky Wade, director of the associate degree nursing program, and Barbara Haufl, chairman of the nursing department, agree that nursing education is changing for the better.

"In the past, nurses were not taught to be flexible. That plasticity is gone. Now it's important to study the pharmacologic substances and how to help the patient not only medically but psychologically, emotionally, social, holistic aspect," she said.

"The change in the way we try to help people help themselves is the part of the nursing curriculum people don't realize," Haufl said.

"That's one of the reasons," Wade added. "The patient wants to know, 'Why won't you do all of my bath?'

"Now we're trying to help the patient cope with whatever disease or illness they have and get the help they need to be independent, and we try to help," Wade said. "The days of waking the patient early for his sleeping pill are gone.

"You are a continuing learner forever in the nursing profession," Haufl said. "About 70 percent of associate degree nurses go on for a baccalaureate degree and then are involved in continuing nursing education courses whenever they can find the time for them.

"Both agreed that computers are moving into the nursing world, documenting patient care, making medical observations, presenting symptoms and offering possible diagnoses.

Nursing students have to be able to work with these computers, and, those at BSU do get some opportunities to learn their medical uses in the department's auto-tutorial laboratories.

Wade recalled her nursing school days when only four analgesics (pain-killers) were listed and penicillin and the steroids were just coming on the market. "We estimate now that about 4,000 drugs are new each year," she said, explaining that students still learn about the drugs in much the same manner as they used to, but their homework has multiplied astronomically.

"The problem is that each new drug that they come into contact with must be analyzed for how it should be taken, what the proper dosage is, and identification of the normal side effects and toxic or adverse effects.

"We're finding a great need for graduate nursing work. In the profession there is an expanding trend toward specialization," Haufl said.

Wade cited the example of some institutions which hire only people specially trained to administer chemotherapy agents used in the treatment of malignancies.

"These are very toxic substances, and dosages must be carefully controlled," Wade said.

Nursing students must try to learn about these substances, about controlling dosages carefully, about side effects, and negative effects and how to protect themselves and their patients from them. Often the only chance they get to learn before entering the profession is by observation during their clinical practice course work.

"The only way to help them learn all of what they need to know is to teach principles and then teach them to be flexible," Wade said.

Most are employed

Nearly all of the College of Health Science graduates are employed, and of those who are not, most could be if they were willing to leave Treasure Valley, according to Dr. Victor H. Duke, dean of the college and chairman of its pre-professional studies department.

Duke emphasized what he called his college's "regional responsibility to satisfy health care needs" in the area where about 40 percent of Idaho's population resides.

"A health curriculum which is excellent and is cost effective is an important part of the mission of this university," he said.

"People are finding that we have an extraordinary good record of medical school placement for our pre-professional graduates.

Of those who go through the prescribed pre-professional program and succeed in it, nearly 80 percent are accepted, and do so very well, usually in the upper 25 percent of their classes in medical schools.

"Some of the best people at BSU who enter medical schools usually have enrolled here as biology or chemistry majors; however, Duke reports that medical schools are increasingly interested in attracting graduates who are interested in more humanitarian subjects such as psychology and languages.

About 30 percent of those admitted to medical schools from BSU are women, a statistic which reflects national percentages. Duke said.

In 1975 when he first came to Boise State, Duke said what he thinks was the first program in the U.S. in undergraduate internships for pre-medical students.

"First-hand experience is now a critical part of our pre-professional work, and interview committees are very interested to know about that," he said.

Duke said a number of persons starting career changes have enrolled in the department, some who want a second career in medicine coming back to take the basic sciences.

Health Delivery Systems, a required pre-professional studies course includes up-to-date discussion of health care-related politics, regulations, economics, laws and government agencies.

"If I had my wish, it would be required for everyone who is a health science major," Duke said.

The university has a responsibility to cooperate with other institutions in state-wide programs, he said, predicting a cooperative effort between Idaho State University and Boise State to establish a physical therapy program here.

The greatest need for a new health care program in Idaho is in physical therapy, he said. Students who want physical therapy training now attend Idaho schools for two or three years and then must move out of state, usually Washington or Utah to complete their training.

Keeping up

"I believe that the university has an obligation to provide opportunities for graduates in their fields, and it is imperative for graduates to keep up in fields which are changing very rapidly," said Dr. John Vahey, the college's associate dean and director of its continuing nursing education courses.

Workshops for nurses in continuing education practice began in 1977 and have been funded with donations from Mercy Medical Center, Nampa, Caldwell Memorial Hospital, St. Luke's and St. Alphonsus regional medical centers, and the Area Health Education Consortium, an organization formed to promote health education.

Success of the program, Vahey said, is illustrated by attendance at the workshops, which has gone up from about 40 persons per session to 80. A recent workshop on current information about diabetes attracted 127 registrants.

Nurses signing up for the courses come from the sponsoring agencies as well as others such as the Central District Health Department, area long-term care facilities and doctors' offices.

Annually about eight topics for day-long workshops and two more for mini-sessions are selected from lists of suggestions gathered by hospital nursing administrators and the consortium.

Topics for next year reflecting their wishes for updating about trends in nursing include information about computers, listening, pain, infection, neurologic assessment, legal aspects of documentation, care of the elderly, particularly with the use and abuse of drugs, joint trauma and surgery.

"I'd like to see an established department of Continuing Education established in the College of Health Science," Vahey said.

"I think the time has come, as one doctor said, 'I don't know.' You should have known, and we're hoping that these nursing courses are providing some of that knowledge."
**ALUMNI**

**Play center for day care**

Playing around isn't just kid stuff. It's through play that young children learn—intelligently, socially, emotionally, creatively, physically.

Since the Boise State Child Care Center moved into the Pavilion three years ago, its staff has been daydreaming about the perfect play center. Now, thanks to Boise's two Rotary clubs, the Associated Students of BSC and BSU President John Keiser, those dreams will see the light of day.

The Downtown and Southwest Boise Rotary clubs each have donated $6,000, the ASBSS $3,000, and Dr. Keiser's office $5,000, for a total of $20,000.

While $20,000 may sound like a large sum to build a playground, Center Director Grace Hardy said that the work will "involve a tremendous amount of excavation, mounding, earthwork and landfill." Also, the fencing around the 8,000 square foot area between the Pavilion and Chafee Hall will cost $6,000 and the sprinkler system another $4,500.

Besides, the area will not just be a simple playground. It was designed by the staff and university architect Chet Shawver as an outdoor learning environment in which children can explore, create and develop. Eventually, Hardy said, "There will be hills to climb, a garden to cultivate, bridges to walk, trees to identify, and watch through the seasons, trike trails to ride, sand to dig, tunnels to crawl and fort to conquer."

She added that the outdoor learning center will also serve as a laboratory for observing and learning about young children, for the teacher education, child care studies and physical education students who intern at the center.

The center serves about 60 children, ages two-and-a-half to five, of BSC students and staff members. The staff also is assisted by nursing, nutrition and social work students.

Hardy said a groundbreaking ceremony will take place sometime in April and construction will begin shortly afterwards. The first phase of construction should be completed by fall by BSU physical plant workers.

Hardy said the past decade of the 1940s Reunion will help manage the Foundation's affairs. In particular, he has been asked to assist in the Foundation's long-range planning efforts.

**Hirschburg newest BSU Foundation member**

Peter L. Hirschburg, president and chairman of United Independent Oil Co. in Boise, is the newest member of the BSU Foundation Board of Directors.

Hirschburg, who also is president of E. O. Fletcher, Inc., another Boise petroleum concern, brings almost 40 years of business and financial experience to the board. He was director of the American and National Petroleum Refiners associations and of Citizens National Bank in Boise. Currently, he is also a president of Priceless Gas, Inc. of Boise, a series of retail service stations.

Hirschburg first came to Boise as an Air Force captain, stationed at Gowen Field for a time in World War II. He was with Fletcher Oil Co. after the first war, and later in Wilmington, Calif. until 1960, when he opened a welding shop, Jato Shop, in Garden Valley.

In 1960, Hirschburg first came to Boise as a podiatrist, stationed at Gowen Field for a time in World War II. He was with Fletcher Oil Co. after the first war, and later in Wilmington, Calif. until 1960, when he opened a welding shop, Jato Shop, in Garden Valley. He was director of Signetics Corp. in Sunnyvale, Calif. and RCA in Los Angeles and was a vestryman and senior at All Saints Episcopal Church in Boise.

His wife, Marianne, is a Boisean. They have two children, Peter Jr. and Sally Stark.

Hirschburg accepted the board's membership invitation "because of the caliber of the people on it" and because he has "always been fond of the University. I've been a booster in the BAA (Boise Athletic Association) for many years."

Gifts to the University are managed and maintained by the BSU Foundation, a non-profit corporation established in 1964. The foundation also provides guidance and support for the University's development campaigns. As a member of the board, Hirschburg will help manage the Foundation's affairs. In particular, he has been asked to assist in the Foundation's long-range planning efforts.

**Legislators reunite**

Ada County legislators who helped pass the bill giving Boise State university status in 1974 gathered ten years after the signing ceremony to recreate this photo. The legislators at left standing are Larry Jackson, Ed Rice, Don Coppole, Ferd Koch, Mike McAlister, Peggy Bunting, Gov. John Evans, Rudy Andersen, Lyle Cobb, Vern Brasse, Edith Miller Klein, and Dean Summers. Seated are 1974 student body president Doug Shanholtz, Gov. Cecil Andrus, and executive vice president Richard Burgin, who substituted for former president John Barnes. The actual bill signing photo from 1974 is below.

Peter Hirschburg

**40s Reunion**

A committee of Boise Junior College alumni is busy planning a reunion of the classes which attended during the decade of the 1940s. The classes will gather Sept. 21-23, which is Homecoming week.

40s Reunion

**IN TOUCH**

**JOBS & PROMOTIONS**

Jerry Miller has been elected vice president, controller, assistant secretary-treasurer for United First Federal Savings & Loan Association in Boise.

Nathan H. Wilson is teaching fourth grade at Boise Basin School.

Diane Benoit (Social Work) has been named residential service coordinator at Emerald Care Center in Boise.

Debbie J. Montgomery (BA, English, Ed., '83) is teaching at Hartford High in Richland, Wash.

Ramon J. Amsberry (BA, Information Science, '83) recently accepted a new job with Idaho First National Bank as a computer programmer.

Michael L. Klappenbach (Finance, '79) has joined Jorgin and Meyer, a CPA firm in Oregon.

**Robert Parent (MBA) has joined the Idaho First National Bank as senior marketing analyst officer.**

Andrew Dinsch (IBA, Marketing, '83) is employed with Peterson Tractor Co. in San Leandro, Calif.

Drew Forey (MBA) was elected vice president, director of human resources for United First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Boise.

Boise Wast (Business, '81) is currently trying to locate alumni who attended during that decade. Alumni who want more information about the reunion or who know of others who graduated or attended during the 1940s are urged to contact the BSU Alumni Office at 910 University Drive, Boise, (208) 384-2525, or phone (208) 385-1698.

**Legislators reunite**

Ada County legislators who helped pass the bill giving Boise State university status in 1974 gathered ten years after the signing ceremony to recreate this photo. The legislators at left standing are Larry Jackson, Ed Rice, Don Coppole, Ferd Koch, Mike McAlister, Peggy Bunting, Gov. John Evans, Rudy Andersen, Lyle Cobb, Vern Brasse, Edith Miller Klein, and Dean Summers. Seated are 1974 student body president Doug Shanholtz, Gov. Cecil Andrus, and executive vice president Richard Burgin, who substituted for former president John Barnes. The actual bill signing photo from 1974 is below.

Peter Hirschburg

**40s Reunion**

A committee of Boise Junior College alumni is busy planning a reunion of the classes which attended during the decade of the 1940s. The classes will gather Sept. 21-23, which is Homecoming week.
Quality is his key
Theatric 'gardener' helps arts bloom

By Larry Burke
BSU News Services

Like most love affairs, it began with a chance meeting. He was a young football star at the University of California in Florida when asked to play the role of a Greek sailor in a campus production. That brief introduction was all it took for Fred Norman to become hooked on the thespian he gave up his dream of becoming a lawyer, studied drama, and eventually went on to teaching jobs in Arizona, and finally, Boise State University.

The rest, they say, is history. Since coming to town in 1969, Fred Norman has satisfied Boise's taste for theater by directing blockbusters like All My Sons, Side by Side by Sommehm, Fiddler on the Roof, Man of La Mancha, Oklahoma, Shenandoah and Anastasia.

Hardly a beauty pageant, charity auction, or celebrity roast occurs in the city without the guiding hand of Fred Norman. And perhaps most important, this Lebanese street kid from Pittsburgh has been one who helped nurture into bloom the seeds of a performing arts center in Boise. Now serving as executive director of the Morrison Center, Norman first laid eyes on Boise as a junior college football quarterback looking for a place to gain some seasoning before he tried the big time schools. He came to Boise Junior College in 1955 and was elected student body vice president before taking his skills to Miami, where he was teaching theater in Arizona, BJU president Eugene Chaffe often tried to convince Norman to return to Boise, but it wasn't until later, when John Barnes was president, that he finally made the move.

Norman approaches the theater with a passion and intensity that has infected hundreds of local thespians over the years.

"Every day I talk about the privilege. It is a feeling that says for the two hours on stage and for the six months in rehearsal, we are making all people who come to see the show a little better."

At times, he has been accused of working his casts too long, often starting rehearsals months before other directors would. The reason has to do with words like "quality" and "excellence."

"You are trying to blend an ensemble. It takes time to have everyone working together to make that moment. You can't force the moment. I believe because of the extra time, it will be better.

"Acting has to be instinctively right, and that takes time," he explains. His plays, mostly musicals, have integrated casts from both the university and community. And they have created a large, loyal coterie. The most prominent of those is Velma Morrison, the driving force behind the performing arts center in Boise.

Norman remembers his first meeting with Harry and Velma Morrison shortly after he came to town. He was called upon to advise them about the performing arts center.

"I was overwhelmed that they were so caring. It was a project of love," he says.

Since that meeting over 15 years ago, Norman has been captured by the vision of the Morrison Center. Like Mrs. Morrison, he has lived daily with the dream of turning countless hours working toward the day it would turn into reality.

Now, that day is at hand, and the Center is set to open April 7 with a five-night run of My Fair Lady, a show personally selected by Mrs. Morrison, and directed of course, by Fred Norman.

Directing the premiere event in the long-awaited building will put even more enthusiasm into his work. "As the first ones in the Morrison Center, we have a moral obligation to be the best we can be. In theater, you do the most you can to be the best," he explains.

How does he feel, now that the Morrison Center has finally arrived?

"Several thousand people had faith, I'm humbled, I'm privileged. We all did what we ought to do," he says.

Columbian Club funds endowment

Boise's Columbian Club has established a $5,000 endowed fund with the BSU Foundation that will award student loans from the Career and Financial Services Office beginning in fall of 1998.

The philanthropic club, associated with Women's Clubs of Washington, D.C., since 1894, is "one of the older, if not the oldest endowment funds in Boise," according to its president, Mary Reid. It was first established in 1892, when the governor of Idaho called upon a group of women to raise funds for and serve as hostesses to the Idaho exhibition at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago that year. Mrs. Reid said in its early days, the group was primarily responsible for bringing both a performing arts center and the Idaho Historical Society to Boise.

In addition to the loan fund, the club also established the scholarship of $400 a year, each semester to a male and female BSU student, based on scholarship, financial need and a personal interview.

The club also makes donations to Boise's senior citizen's center, Elk Rehabilitation, the center for retarded adults, the Hugh O'Brien Fund for high school students and an art scholarship in conjunction with the Idaho State Federation of Women's Clubs.
Curtain stage

Curtain rises on a facility of star quality

By Larry Burke
BSU News Services

The long countdown is almost over. In a few short days ... on April 7 to be exact ... the Morrison Center will open its doors for the first time, and at last, Boise will have its long-awaited performing arts center.

With the rise of the curtain on opening night, southern Idaho's cultural future will become infinitely brighter, for internationally renowned performers and local groups will finally have a custom-made facility to showcase their talents.

The premiere event is the local production of My Fair Lady, which runs April 7-8 and 12-14. That will be followed the rest of the month by performances of other Idaho groups, including the Boise Civic Opera, Boise Philharmonic Orchestra, BSU Music Department, and the University of Idaho Music Department.

But in many ways, the true star of the show during opening month will be the Morrison Center itself, a facility which already has received rave reviews for its quality.

"Nothing was added for 'gee whiz.' All that you see as design elements are also working parts," Lombard explains.

"As architects, we wanted to make the building part of the performance. Instead of having people enter the theater like cattle in a chute, we built a lobby where people can interact. It will be easy for people to gather on different levels of the hall."

In going up the staircase, patrons are directed toward the Morrison Center's view over Julia Davis Park and the Boise foothills. Then, they are turned around again to look over the lobby below.

"In this lobby people can see other people as well as the view. What happens in the lobby will be pretty exciting," adds Lombard.

The lobby subtly funnels the audience into seating at two levels: the 1,287-seat orchestra level and the 744-seat mezzanine level.

Using the same burgundy and wood tones as the lobby, the main hall will be an intimate setting for audiences and performers alike because no seat is further than 131 feet from the stage.

The proscenium arch is 60 feet wide and 30 feet high. The stage, 68 feet deep, features an orchestra pit and the Boise foothills. Then, they are turned around again to look over the lobby below.

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Built at a cost of nearly $18 million, it is easily the largest cultural facility in the state. Constructed with over 400,000 specially fired "Morrison Buff" bricks, it stretches the length of one-and-a-half football fields. The stagehouse is 10 stories high and holds some six miles of cable used in the rigging.

"Nothing was added for 'gee whiz.' All that you see as design elements are also working parts," Lombard explains.

With its expansive glass windows, curved white staircase, oak handrails, cedar ceiling, deep burgundy carpet, and 40-foot high interior wall, the lobby will provide a stunning entrance to the theater. Lombard says.

"As architects, we wanted to make the building part of the performance. Instead of having people enter the theater like cattle in a chute, we built a lobby where people can interact. It will be easy for people to gather on different levels of the hall."

In going up the staircase, patrons are directed toward the Morrison Center's view over Julia Davis Park.

The professor brings Eliza to "life" when, as a bet with friend Col. Hugh Pickering, he passes her off at an embassy ball as an uppercrust socialite.

Pygmalion was thought by many noted composers and lyricists of the time to be unworkable as a musical, but Lerner and Loewe set out to prove wrong the likes of Richard Rogers, Oscar Hammerstein, Cole Porter and Noel Coward. In deference to Shaw, the pair retained as much of the playwright's dialogue as possible, making it one of the most witty musical comedies in history.

Leading the cast of the Boise town and gown version of the famous musical is a 22-year-old Boise State student. Nancy Lee-Painter was cast in the role of Eliza Doolittle last June and has been working on the part since that time.

"I am very excited to be working on Eliza, as the role itself, and the whole opening of the Morrison Center will prove to be a rewarding experience," said the theatre arts major. "I've never been able to study a role in such detail," she added, noting that with most roles she only had a month to prepare.

Play brings a lady, a center
large enough to accommodate 75 musicians.

The hall, says Lombard, has the most controlled acoustics of any in the country. It is a whole new approach to acoustical design. It is a more scientific approach. It is more calculated, and tested, more highly controlled."

Because halls like the Morrison Center have to accommodate a variety of performances, they have previously been acoustical compromises. But the Morrison Center can be "tuned" to suit the needs of the performance through the use of drapes and large wooden "acoustical clouds" on the ceiling and walls.

Most halls can only direct sound from the ceiling to the audience, Lombard explains. The use of the Morrison Center tuning features will allow sound to also be directed from the sides. As a result, sound reverberation can be changed up to 8 seconds, Lombard explains.

The acoustical features of any hall are critical to its success, so Lombard says he breathed a sigh of relief when consultants said the hall was working as it was designed. It is not uncommon for halls to undergo remodeling after acoustical testing. The Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., for example, was completely rebuilt. But that won't be necessary with the Morrison Center, where several local performing groups had already praised the sound quality.

"When you have a building of this magnitude and capacity and it is proper you double the value. If not, the building goes for naught. You might as well have a gas stove," explains Morrison Center executive director Fred Norman.

"It may take some time to work the bugs out, but we have a solid building with the potential to be as good as any in the country," he adds.

"That it is as good a space as it is thrills me to death," says Lombard.

Nancy Lee-Painter as Eliza Doolittle and John Elliott as Alfred P. Doolittle in My Fair Lady.

"It's the only at form that can really show a true reflection of human beings and human relationships. It raises consciousness. If it weren't for theater, I wouldn't examine myself and look at things with as much depth," explains Lee-Painter.

I'm drawn to it because I have no choice. Theater is like my mistress. We fight, we love, we argue, we snicker. We revolve around each other," follows Elliott.

The reason anyone should like the theater is because it's a glimpse of eternity. The theater takes care of the heart, the soul, the mind," he adds.

Both are totally into My Fair Lady roles now, something they say is critical for acting success.

"I have always wanted to completely let go of the essence of the character and communicate that to the audience. I've never been able to do that yet, and I feel in this production that I'm going to. For me, it's a very sharing type thing. It's an exchange of emotions and ideas. When it's right, I feel like I'm soaring."

"It's complete communication in the most wonderful sense of the word."

Elliott says he likes his character better than any he's ever played. "It's a great deal of fun. He's just a kick in the pants ... he runs me through the paces. He figures it's somebody else's body ... it ain't costing him anything," he laughs.

"The Subal is kind of like home. I did some of my best work there. Most of what I know about acting and theater technically I learned there," he says.

Lee-Painter liked the proximity to the audience that was a trademark of Subal. "I've never been that close to an audience before ... but I loved it," she says.

The BSU players have earned what many would consider two of the biggest prizes in the history of Boise theater. ... starring roles in the opening of the Morrison Center.

What kind of advice would they give to future actors and actresses who are looking for similar success? Elliott is lightheartedly cynical about the sacrifices necessary for success in the theater.

"My advice to any young person going into theater today would be, don't ... unless you don't care about money and don't care about family, unless you want to give up what everyone else in the world thinks is a normal, well-adjusted family life."

 Adds Lee-Painter, "You have to be crazy to go into the theater, but it's a wonderful kind of crazy. I would advise anyone to go to school right here at Boise State. High school students right here in this valley should take advantage of what the Morrison Center has to offer."

After the curtain drops on My Fair Lady, Elliott and Lee Painter will go their separate ways. She, along with husband David, plans to perfect her acting skills in California and then attempt to break into professional theater.

Elliott, on the other hand, will continue to manage his used and antique furniture store in Boise and act in local productions.

But for one brief week in April, their performances will be part of what promises to be the most memorable show in Boise's history. The theater in Boise will never be the same after that. ... and neither will they.

**Boise State student, alum stars of the show**

John Elliott and Nancy Lee-Painter, who began their collegiate acting careers in the humble surroundings of the 200-seat Subal Theatre, will center stage in starring roles before a throng of 2,000 when the brand new Morrison Center opens April 7 with My Fair Lady.

Lee-Painter, a BSU senior, is cast as the flower girl Eliza Doolittle, while Elliott, a 1978 BSU graduate is her father Alfred. They will be the first BSU students and alumnus to play the Morrison Center.

Obviously, they are excited about the production and what it means to Boise.

"This production is going to absolutely initiate a whole new era. When they see My Fair Lady, the people in Boise will have a whole new standard to compare with," says Elliott.

While they arrived on the Morrison Center stage through different routes, the two were attracted to theater for deep personal reasons that go beyond the mere need for applause.

"It's the only at form that can really show a true reflection of human beings and human relationships. It raises consciousness. If it weren't for theater, I wouldn't examine myself and look at things with as much depth," explains Lee-Painter.

I'm drawn to it because I have no choice. Theater is like my mistress. We fight, we love, we argue, we snicker. We revolve around each other," follows Elliott.

The reason anyone should like the theater is because it's a glimpse of eternity. The theater takes care of the heart, the soul, the mind," he adds.

Both are totally into My Fair Lady roles now, something they say is critical for acting success.

"It's nice to know that we don't take a back seat to anybody when we feel in this production that I'm going to. For me, it's a very sharing type thing. It's an exchange of emotions and ideas. When it's right, I feel like I'm soaring."

"It's complete communication in the most wonderful sense of the word."

Elliott says he likes his character better than any he's ever played. "It's a great deal of fun. He's just a kick in the pants ... he runs me through the paces. He figures it's somebody else's body ... it ain't costing him anything," he laughs.

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**Morrison Center potpourri**

The Junior League of Boise is hosting tours of the Morrison Center. They can be arranged by contacting Christine Poole at 377-1839. In addition, open houses have been scheduled from 10 a.m.-4 p.m. on Saturdays and from 1-4 p.m. on Sundays the month of April.

*Tickets are still available for all April events (except the premiere night) through Select-A-Seat outlets, which are at BSU box offices, D'Alessandro's, Albertson's at 16th and State, the Bazaar at Hillcrest and Westgate, KYET in Ontario, K-G's Men's Store In Karcher Mall, and Gem State Sporting Goods In Mountain Home.*

* A keepsake program and commemorative poster of the Morrison Center opening will be sold during the month of April. The program provides information about all performing groups, as well as historical and important information about the Morrison Center.

In addition, a commemorative poster of the My Fair Lady production will be on sale at the Morrison Center.
A dream come true

At last, Velma Morrison sees completion of arts center

By Chris Schultheis
Reprinted by permission of Boise Magazine

She does not, of course, actually trot onstage like some mink-clad Queen of the May, graciously tossing thousand-dollar bills to the cheering throng before.

But it is doubtful that she could have escaped the mantle of legend, given the nearly mythic dimensions which the Morrison name has come to assume in Boise:

• Harry Morrison, the construction giant, "the big builder from Maine" (Time magazine) honored in 1954 as "the one who has done more than anyone else to change the face of the earth."

• Norman Knudsen, the fledgling construction firm, Harry started in 1912 with Morris Harry Knudsen—and total assets consisting of $600 in cash, six teams of horses, and a few wheelbarrows and shovels.

• And now Velma Morrison, goddess queen of culture, grande dame of the arts, inheritor of Harry's philanthropic missions and keeper of his dream to build a performing arts center in Boise.

All these names seem a little larger than life now, so much so that it's easy to forget there were once real people attached to them.

In Velma's case, a very real person.

She was the one who came along to actually meet her for the first time at her small office across from M-K's sprawling world headquarters. She looks surprisingly, well, ordinary. Velma, for her part, is surprised as well.

You'd think she'd be used to the attention by now. After all, she was the "Distinguished Citizen of Idaho" in 1974. (October 15, 1975, was proclaimed "Velma V. Morrison Day" by the Greater Boise Chamber of Commerce.)

In 1980, she received special awards from both the Azorean Alliance in San Diego and the Sansum Medical Research Foundation in Santa Barbara. She also holds an Honorary Laws degree from Pepperdine University and the College of Idaho.

Nevertheless, you get the feeling that she is quite humbly comfortable, selected for each of these honors as they come along. Also flattered, and more than a little shy.

"I'm just an ordinary citizen," she protests, "out there to do my part. You know, we all have different things we try to do. to take on projects. Right now, the important thing is to see the Morrison Center become the important, vital center that's been needed in this community for many, many years. My husband felt this great need, and I likewise.

Feeling great needs is something of a specialty of Velma's. As president of the Harry W. Morrison Foundation, she is responsible for continuing Harry's tradition of philanthropic contributions to the city he loved.

At Velma's direction, the Morrison Foundation offered in 1972 to contribute $3.5 million toward building a performing arts center.

After his first wife Ann died in 1957, Harry put his company to work reclaiming swampland along the Boise River, constructing the 15-acre Ann Morrison Memorial Park.

Set aside in the middle of the park were 15 acres reserved for something Harry longed to see in Boise—a performing arts center. "During his travels around the world, he always loved the theater, the whole theater thing, for M-K," Velma says. "He would come back and say, wouldn't it be wonderful if we could have something like that here?"

Accomplishing the civic auditorium he envisioned, however, proved to be the most difficult project this wonderful builder ever took on. It was also the only construction project Harry never saw completed on schedule.

In 1959, after his donation of the park and its dedication by a $4.5 million bond levy was proposed to construct a civic auditorium, that levy failed, defeated in part by those who had earlier opposed acceptance of the grant of the park itself.

The failure of that bond levy disappointed Harry bitterly. "He couldn't understand it," explains Fred Norman, now executive director of the Morrison Center. "Here he was, trying to give all this to the city. How could they turn him down?"

He couldn't understand it, too, the Morrison family, just as Velma and her sister Sis couldn't understand it.

"He couldn't understand it," explains Fred Norman, "the Morrison family. They thought the project was such a good idea. They had contributed so much to the center and the university. They had just given so much."

Believing it was so close that the Morrison Center Committee decided to try again in the May election, Velma generously kept the Foundation's $3.5 million offer open. In the meantime, the committee conducted an extensive drive to raise $500,000 in private contributions to further reduce the public dollars required for the project.

But it wasn't to be.

The May vote settled the issue decisively. This time the Center garnered only 46 percent voter approval, far short of the needed majority.

Velma, like Harry before her, could hardly have been blamed for feeling as though Boise had slapped her in the face. As attorney Sam Kaufman noted at the time, "To refuse this is not merely looking a gift horse in the mouth—it's kicking him in the behind."

For the time being, at least, the Morrison Center was dead. But other community needs were very much alive.

Velma's sister came up to visit in early 1977. Since her husband had had a bout with cancer some years back, Velma took her on a tour of the Mountain States Tumor Institute. (A former nurse, Velma includes several medical causes among her primary concerns.)

"When we were done," Velma remembers, "She turned to me and said, is that all? Why, yes, I answered.

"Then she asked where the linear accelerator was, and said no one in the family could have been treated here."

When she was done, Velma answered, "St. Luke's wasn't able to afford one in the past, but that they did have one on order. The incident highlighted for her, though, the urgency of securing an accelerator for MSTI."

Fred picks up the story from there. "She did something that was just monumenental to me," he says. "She called me in like February of 1977, less than a year after the city had rejected her, and says 'Hey, I want to go to lunch with you.' I had no idea at the time what she wanted.

"So we went down to JB's, with Velma in her fur and her rings eating a hamburger and fries. (He still giggles at the memory of Velma 'incognito' at JB's.)" "Anyway, she said to me, 'Fred, we need to help MSTI. We need to do what we did with Fiddler, but this time it's to help cancer.'"

When Harry died in 1971 Velma made a promise to herself to see the center completed for his sake.

"And she went on to explain about the new machine—a linear accelerator that MSTI needed for its cancer work, and how Dr. Smith (Charles Smith, the MSTI director) thought a musical like Fiddler might help call attention to the cause." Fred agreed to do a show, which ultimately became Shubert/Reck. The show not only called attention to the need, it raised substantial money for the cause. Those contributions, along with a gift from the Morrison Foundation, helped MSTI procure an accelerator much sooner than anticipated.

"It's a side of a great lady that most people never

Continued on page 11
Big Brother watches another edition spin off

Velma Morrison - undaunted by "hills and valleys"

get to see," Fred emphasizes. "To me, it just demonstrated the sheer goodness of the person. Here's two cases where she went to the aid of other local organizations instead of selfishly promoting her own dream."

He reaches back into his early football coaching days for a phrase to adequately express his admiration. "You have to be just an extraordinary person, to take all those hits and still come back." Fortunately, the Morrison Center came back, too.

In early 1970 Boise State University's new president, John Keiser, suggested a meeting to discuss the creation of a University Community Arts Association, headed on campus which would meet the needs of both the university and the community.

Strong interest on both sides led to organization of the Morrison Center, named after Velma's mother. She's delighted with progress so far, and says the workmanship is superb. But she's still a little amazed when you go inside, compared to seeing it on paper all these years. So, just a little more time to myself."

How will she feel when she stands on the stage on opening night? She can't even visualize that yet, she says. "But I know I'll have butterflies, because I already have the baby is at least $3.5 million in cold-drill Extra."

Another reason for keeping the magazine to a limited number of copies is because of the labor costs of putting together the magazine by hand. Trusky and Markus glued the boxes together before one of Trusky's poetry classes aided in collating the magazine and boxing it.

The resurgence of 3-D at BSU was followed by the regionally marketed tabloid that dealt with issues of importance to Idaho in 1984. Such articles as "Rape in Idaho" and the text of an address to the state legislature by a Coeur d'Alene white supremacist appeared in cold-drill Extra.

The January spinoff was the reproduction of the poster used to advertise the movie 1984. All of the spinoffs have been well received, the tabloid being the most controversial of the lot. Trusky said. Five hundred copies of each spinoff were run in addition to the 500 needed for the magazine.

The literary section of the magazine, which has not been previously released, features about the same number of poems and short stories as in the past, said co-editor Russ Markus. He and Janice Pavlic are the student editors this year.

More than 500 manuscripts of short stories, poems and essays were read by the two editors, Trusky and assistant editor Jeff Morris.

Both co-editors and Trusky are pleased with the quality of the material included in the 1984 edition and feel they are on par with past editions of the magazine.

"There are not a lot of graphics in it this year," said Spiker, who has worked with the magazine's design staff for the past several years. She added that this year's edition was broken graphically by the poster, the comic book, cold-drill Extra and a postcard.

The contents are wrapped in an advertisement for Boise Cascade Corporation's 130th birthday, sought to help generate interest in the magazine and boxing it.

Among more than double of the past editions were printed this year. Trusky still feels "small is beautiful" and the magazine will not increase to more than the 500 copies printed this year. In editors have numbered the issues on the title pages.

Another reason for keeping the magazine to a limited number of copies is because of the labor costs of putting together the magazine by hand. Trusky and Markus glued the boxes together before one of Trusky's poetry classes aided in collating the magazine and boxing it.

"The next time somebody needs help," he says, "she'll be there."

"Oh, honey, yes. But anything worthwhile takes a long stretch of time; it doesn't come easy. God didn't promise us a rose garden, you know. He said it would be hills and valleys, hills and valleys."

She definitely feels the Morrison Center has been her biggest project, her biggest contribution to the community. So what does that leave for the future? "Oh, I'll retire when the Morrison Center is done. That's it - I'm through."

There won't be any more major projects, she says, and she will retire off most of the many boards she serves on. She's already travelled around the world in several times, so she doesn't have any specific plans. "I'm ready to relax now and devote a little more time to myself."

How will she feel when she stands on the stage on opening night? She can't even visualize that yet, she says. "But I know I'll have butterflies, because I already have them."

With all the ups and downs over the years, weren't there times when she felt like giving up, just saying to hell with it? "No, no. You can hardly blame Velma for wondering if it's really happening this time. She's not taking any chances-she tours the building two or three times a week, and even has a personalized "passionate pink" hardhat to wear on the site."

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Both co-editors and Trusky are pleased with the quality of the material included in the 1984 edition and feel they are on par with past editions of the magazine.

"There are not a lot of graphics in it this year," said Spiker, who has worked with the magazine's design staff for the past several years. She added that this year's edition was broken graphically by the poster, the comic book, cold-drill Extra and a postcard.

The contents are wrapped in an advertisement for Boise Cascade Corporation's 130th birthday, sought to help generate interest in the magazine and boxing it.

Among more than double of the past editions were printed this year. Trusky still feels "small is beautiful" and the magazine will not increase to more than the 500 copies printed this year. In editors have numbered the issues on the title pages.

Another reason for keeping the magazine to a limited number of copies is because of the labor costs of putting together the magazine by hand. Trusky and Markus glued the boxes together before one of Trusky's poetry classes aided in collating the magazine and boxing it.
Exemptions and deductions
Economists study tax history

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Service

The famed 18th century Scotch economist Adam Smith wrote that tax policy should be guided by five canons—equity, economic and fiscal efficiency, certainty, and simplicity. Modern analysts have added a sixth—adequate funding of necessary public services.

All of these concepts and how they might be applied to current Idaho tax questions are discussed in a study completed last November by BSU economists Richard Payne and Charles Skoro, former professor Don Holley, now an economist with Oreg-I da Foods Inc., and economics graduate Barbara Skinner, also now with Orec-I da.

The three-section report discusses taxation concepts pertinent to Idaho and gives a detailed analysis of each of the major taxes paid by Idahoans—personal, income, retail sales, property, motor vehicle and corporate income.

Histories of each of those taxes in the years from 1960-63 are reported, along with numerical data of the state's property tax, the study reports that "politically the most important distinction in tax law and practice is between residential property and business property including farm land."

There's also a lot of property such as charity, brokage of wholesal and federal government owned that is exempt from taxation. We felt that policy should be re-examined." Payne said.

The history or the sales tax in Idaho "reveals continual addition of new exemptions for different groups or industries considered worthy," the economists wrote.

The positive effects of the Idaho 1 Percent Initiative include improved assessment practices and less reliance on property taxes to fund the public schools. Some view the 1 Percent Initiative negatively as "the relative burden of the tax was shifted to residential property and the ability of local governments to fund functions was greatly inhibited by the initiative," they observed.

Motor vehicle taxes form the only set of taxes whose rates have increased substantially since 1960. Those increases, the economists reported, "have been necessary because, unlike income and other taxes, motor vehicle taxes are based on physical units and there is not automatic revenue increase during periods of inflation."

According to the Idaho taxation income tax they said, "it appears to us that most of such taxes are borne by customers, workers, and land and capital owners within the state, as many are paid by owners from outside the state as many believe."

"We'd have to honestly say that a lot of the tax breaks in Idaho are temporary and are new. But have surfaced over the years," Payne said.

"We're looking at real everyday kinds of tax problems and whether or not there are better solutions than those we are using now," he said.

We don't have an ax to grind, but wanted to take an analytical look at the tax structure and make observations about it. One of our priorities was to take a look at the number of exemptions allowed and to analyze the logic for why we are exempting certain sorts of things," he said.

"Although we can point out some are areas that need new looking at, decisions like these are best made by politicians, when they can decide whether or not they are the will of the people," Payne said.

"Our analysis of Idaho's five major taxes reveal common trends at attempts, at least in recent years, to pare down Idaho's tax obligations," the economists wrote.

This has tended to complicate tax laws," they said, "as some of the same deductions in tax rates or increases in tax exemptions broadly available to the taxpayers, public, but many have been tax favors extended to rather narrow segments of the population."

The study shows that the Idaho personal income tax has generally seen rates fall and personal exemptions and standard deductions rise between 1960 and 1985, but efforts to reduce taxes have not kept pace with inflation and real income growth. However, "Evidence shows that farmers and other proprietors pay a substantially lower marginal rate for personal income than do wage earners," the authors found.

"We felt like there might be some merit to allowing regular wage and salary earners to take advantage of some of the same tax breaks as are given to farmers and other business persons," Payne said.

Among suggestions for change in Idaho tax laws particularly related to the study are:

**Personal Income Taxes:** Re-examining the definition of allowable business deductions and providing the State Tax Commission with resources to check income reporting more closely, treating all income equally for tax purposes, increasing the upward progression of the tax by establishing tax brackets above the current ceiling of $10,000 for a married couple filing jointly.

**Retail Sales Taxes:** Taxing services; eliminating exemptions granted to favored groups of consumers and many exemptions granted for retail items.

**Property Taxes:** Inventorizing all real property currently exempt from taxation and considering whether such exemptions are warranted. Abolishing property taxes and relying on user fees to fund local services where practicable and on broad-based taxes such as personal income tax where it is.

**Motor Vehicles Tax:** Abolishing or severely restricting the provision which allows fuel tax refunds to operators of off-road equipment.

**Corporation Income Tax:** Restricting the tax to retained earnings of corporations, providing the state tax commission with resources to collect and publish more reliable data on this and other taxes.

The report has been widely distributed to Idaho legislators, government agencies, and private businesses and industries and is available at the Bureau of Economic and Business Research in the Idaho Department of Administration.

It was funded by a faculty research grant through the BSU Research Center and the Governor's Economic Research Council.

Something for everyone in busy summer session at BSU

Don't fool around on April 1—pick up a Boise State summer session bulletin instead.

Course schedules will be available that day through the Continuing Education office in the library.

Every college and school on campus has courses scheduled among the 300 sections. "From accounting and data processing to English literature and computer courses for teachers," said William Jensen, Continuing Education director.

New this year is the Elderhostel, a one-week, non-credit residential program for students over 60. Impressed by the youth hostels and folk schools of Europe, Elderhostel at Boise State is part of a 700-school international network offering a unique educational experience for retired people.

BSU's Elderhostel will run from July 29 through Aug. 4. The cost is $190 and includes room and board and three courses. Idaho Birds of Prey, Problem-Solving with Microcomputers and Mexican Folklore and Customs. Lack of formal education is not a barrier. "Central American is the general interest classes that require no exams, homework or grades."

Tours to Mexico and to the Oregon Shakespearean Festival in Ashland will be available. The Mexico tour will be from June 5 to June 20, and the drama tour will be from June 25 to July 1. A large number of campus and special project courses also will be held, including music, athletic and computer camps and accelerated math and English project courses.

**Central American cultural study planned**

A pilot project to study Central American cultures will be conducted this summer at Boise State University for 25 Treasure Valley area gifted and talented junior high school students and six teachers of grades six through nine.

The experimental course scheduled June 11-26 will include studies of the history, cultural anthropology and languages of Central America and the area's religious, political, social and economic diversity.

The project is funded by a $10,800 grant from the Association for the Humanities in Idaho and directed by BSU professor of English Carol Martin.

Applications from area students and teachers who wish to participate in the study will be accepted April 18. Those interested may write to Martin at the BSU English Department, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, or telephone her at 385-1240.

BSU professors Jon Dayley, linguistics; Dr. Ken Ames, anthropology; Dr. Errol Jones, history; and Phil Kimball, a North Junior High School Spanish and

For more information about any summer class, call Continuing Education at 385-3705, or write to the office at 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

According to Martin, the needs of area gifted and talented students are not always being met thoroughly, particularly because of current tight educational budgets and cuts in school resources.

"We hope that by having the young people and the teachers work together as students, both will benefit," Martin said.

The two-week study will include individual and small group projects and will culminate in an ethnic dinner for faculty and students and their families June 26. The project will then continue with a series of public displays and programs about Central American culture during summer and fall this year, beginning in July with a workshop and display at the Boise public library.

According to Martin, applications will be made to the Whittenberger Foundation and to the National Endowment for the Humanities to extend the project into the summer of 1985.
Under warranty
To sue or not to sue

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

What happens if you buy a new automobile and the engine valve breaks and falls into a cylinder, causing engine damage which your dealer refuses to repair?

Or, can you sue if you purchase a motor home, which you then find has numerous defects that cannot be repaired, and when you refuse to pay for it, it is repossessed by the finance company?

Michael B. Bixby, BSU assistant professor of Business Law, has been studying the effects of the federal Magnuson-Moss Warranty-Federal Trade Commission Improvements Act on the ability of consumers to sue dealers and manufacturers successfully if they find they have purchased "lemons" and their complaints are not satisfied.

In a paper which has been accepted for publication by the American Business Law Journal, and he presented a portion of it at the national conference of the American Business Law Association last August in Boston. The Magnuson-Moss Act, passed by Congress late in 1975, opened the door for federal lawsuits for breach of warranty obligations. It was the first U.S. statute dealing specifically with warranties, and it has been labeled as the Uniform Commercial Code passed by all of the states except Louisiana.

The law was one of many consumer-oriented statutes passed during the "Poster Era" of the 1960's and early 1970's, and it followed 10 years of studies, hearings and reports, on which Bixby said, "The bold print giveth and the fine print taketh away.

These studies had found that consumers were often confused and even misled by written warranties, that consumers were powerless to change warranties due to a lack of equal bargaining power, that manufacturers were not meeting their existing warranty responsibilities," Bixby reported.

He spent about 400 hours last summer at the Idaho State Law Library doing research for the study, which was funded by a grant from the College of Business.

There he tried to trace all of the relevant cases that have been decided since the federal warranty act was passed and to analyze those judicial decisions.

The section of the law which he found most interesting is evaluated in one section of his study, "The Award of Attorneys' Fees Under the Magnuson-Moss Act." "This is a very important feature. The basic American court rule has been that each side pays its own expenses. That is the most effective thing the law has done. It allows the consumer to bring a suit to obtain a remedy. The basic purpose of the fancy frillygig borders, we often are confusing and we don't notice that they take away rights that we already have," he said.

What has happened is that the manufacturer has given you a written warranty in lieu of implied warranties that were better than the written document. The law does not require manufacturers to give warranties, but they do so because their competitors do, explained Bixby.

When the consumer buys something, he often gets a pile of documents and one of those is a written warranty. Consumers, however, don't separate the cost of attorney's fees. Previously any case involving less than $4,000 wasn't worth bringing. You couldn't afford to pursue it. Among the other warranty issues Bixby studied were questions about written and implied warranties. The law does not require manufacturers to give warranties, but they do so because their competitors do.

The law takes away the ability to discharge something?" Bixby said. "This is a very important feature. The basic American court rule has been that each side pays its own expenses. That is the most effective thing the law has done. It allows the consumer to bring a suit to obtain a remedy. The basic purpose of the fancy frillygig borders, we often are confusing and we don't notice that they take away rights that we already have," he said. "What has happened is that the manufacturer has given you a written warranty in lieu of implied warranties that were better than the written document. The law does not require manufacturers to give warranties, but they do so because their competitors do, explained Bixby.

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1984 and Beyond
Urban aesthetics, racial problems probed

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Service

Urban design critic, William H. Whyte talks about downtowns as he would a close friend. Downtowns, he said, should be open, friendly, accessible and characterful.

Whyte, former Fortune magazine editor and author of The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces, was at Boise State March 14 and as part of the 1984 and Beyond lecture series.

Boise, Whyte said, has "a wonderful feel of a place that’s grown up over time, a place that has a real character."

His visit was aptly timed, coming to Boise in the middle of the Boise Redevelopment Agency’s decision about a new downtown developer. Whyte took a couple of downtown tours, one on a bus with the BRA and City Council members and another of the city’s moviers and shakers. He also presided at a showing of the film based on his book and answered questions on March 14 and gave a lecture on "Downtown Lessons of the Street" on March 15, both at BSU.

New building downtown should take some clues from what’s usually already there, Whyte said. What attracts people, he said, are "good, old-fashioned stores with store windows on the street."

He railed against downtown “blank walls,” buildings without windows, or with one-way windows, at street level that, in effect, shut out onlookers. Blank walls “proclaim the power” of the buildings and the “inconsequence of the individual, whom they are clearly meant to put down, if not intimidate.” Whyte wrote in the text with an exhibit of his photographs of blank walls on display at the Idaho Historical Museum.

It’s for that reason that Whyte shoulders at the thought of building suburban-type malls downtown. Suburban malls are fine in suburbia, he said—“they have acres of parking and are convenient enough to draw people inside despite their bland walls. On the other hand, urban areas do not have large blocks of parking and are traditionally designed to lots of foot traffic. Intimidating buildings do nothing to enhance foot traffic, he said.

As for Boise’s downtown dilemma, Whyte said that using the vast open spot set aside for development “could be looked at as an awfully big opportunity.”

But, he added that the “city has got to be tough client. What you don’t ask for, you don’t get.”

Baldwin urges look at history

Boise, on the surface, is not a place that has great problems of poverty, race. But Boise may be a place that is under an “illusion that what is happening around you is not happening to you.”

James Baldwin, author, social critic, and civil rights spokesman, spoke at Boise State in late February as part of the “1984 and Beyond” lecture series and to mark Black History Week on campus.

Although Boise and many other communities seemingly do not have racial troubles Baldwin said, “racism is a plague, and a plague is no respector of households, fortunes or persons.”

“The plague of racism in America has deep roots, roots that Baldwin said most people would rather see than hear.”

Until Americans face their history, Baldwin said, they will not be able to improve conditions for all people. “If you don’t face your past, you can’t change it.”

James Baldwin

Baldwin said he had to leave America to trace its history and its history’s effect on him. In 1948, he left the United States for Paris, and has lived there since, although he travels here frequently. He compared his experience in Europe, where blacks and members of various ethnic groups, were “imported” after World War II, “to do the work that no white man would do,” to “the little passages” of people to America.

The United States was a group of western Europeans, Our founding fathers, “who came here because they could not stay where they were. Not for any other reason. This country was not searched for or discovered by freedom-loving heroes.”

These settlers, he said, “became white here for the first time. They had to become white in order to justify my entrance into the new world.”

Baldwin said, "I am not asking you to save me. I am asking you to save yourself," Baldwin said. "So desperately denied a history may result in suicide. There are people in the world, people running their country, and not just this one, who are prepared to blow up the earth, to destroy it, before they will consider how to share it."

“Does it seem to me this country will have no identity,” Baldwin said, “until it examines where it came from. Until my countrymen are willing to overthrow the doctrine of white supremacy, we’ll be in great, great danger and peril.”

McMurtry’s Texas roots spark imagination

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Service

Round ’em up, herd ’em in—that’s what Larry McMurtry does for a living.

What his father did, too.

McMurtry said, has “a wonderful feel of a place that’s grown up over time, a place that has a real character.”

His latest novel is Desert Rose, the story of an aging Las Vegas showgirl. His “isit book” aptly timed, comes as part of the Best Writing by the Decade 1984 and Beyond lecture series.

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Ten high ranking students were honored by the Boise State Alumni Association March 9 for their academic achievements at the university.

The "Top Ten Scholars" were feted at a dinner in the Crystal Ballroom of the Idaho Bank & Trust Center, formerly the Hoff Building.

Ten BSU faculty members, who the scholars say have contributed the most toward their academic successes, were also honored at the awards dinner.

Students chosen for this year's BSU Alumni Association awards were:

Shannon Cromwell Bunch, Boise, is a senior elementary education/special education major while attending BSU; she has received University Club Alumni, KTVB, teacher education and Robert F. Jones Memorial scholarships.

Kenneth Ferguson, Nampa, a junior mathematics major, has received mathematics department, Faculty Wives and Women, Bronco Boot Run and Virginia Baird Memorial scholarships. He is a computer programmer/intern for Ore-Iza Foods, Int-

Cheryl M. Schonhardt, Boise, a senior political science/international relations major, worked as an intern for Idaho Sen. James McClure during the summer of 1983. She has received both political science department and Welcome Wagon scholarships.

Laura Pound Windham, Sullivan Ind., is a junior English literature major. She has received two English department scholarships and a Bessie Elfring Memorial Scholarship. She is a member of the BSU Honors Program and has been named to the National Dean's List.

Elana Elor, Ashkelon, Israel, is a senior mathematics major. She has received Mary Ann Zinker Maloof Memorial and mathematics department scholarships and is a member of Phi Kappa Phi honorary scholastic fraternity.

Paul Edwin Keller, Boise, is a junior physics major. He received the Top Freshman Student of the BSU Department of Physics and Engineering award for 1982 and worked at Hewlett-Packard in the student employment and educational development program last year.

Frances Chi Chui Fung, Hong Kong, is a senior information science and accounting major and a member of both Phi Kappa Phi and Beta Gamma Sigma honorary fraternities. She is a student assistant at BSU's Office of Student Residential Life and has received an outstanding service award for her work there. She has also received BSU College of Business academic scholarships and has served as president of the BSU International Students Association.

Paul M. Keiser, chairman of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation department and president-elect of the Idaho Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, said the Northwest AHEPER convention will be held at BSU in March of 1985. The district includes Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Bowman is a member of the Northwest district's board of directors.

Spinoso will serve as co-chairman of the paleontology section when the Rocky Mountain Section of the Geological Society of America meets in Boise in April of 1985. Spinoso, who is chairman of the Geology, Geophysics and Geography department, said the geologists will gather at the Red Lion Riverside.

Donna M. Bagley, Parma, a senior nursing major, is a graduate of St. Alphonsus School of Nursing and a member of the BSU Baccalaureate Nursing Honor Society. She is employed by St. Luke's Regional Medical Center, Boise.

James M. Obenchain, Parma, a senior mathematics major, transferred to BSU from Los Angeles Baptist College in 1982. He is an intern for the Idaho Transportation Department.

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Laurie J. Kirk, Boise, a senior social work major, is the camp registrar for the Episcopal Diocese of Idaho. She has received the Bessie Elfring Memorial Scholarship.

Laura Pound Windham, Sullivan Ind., is a junior English literature major. She has received two English department scholarships and a Bessie Elfring Memorial Scholarship. She is a member of the BSU Honors Program and has been named to the National Dean's List.

Conferences come to Boise

Two regional academic conferences will be held in Boise next spring, thanks to the efforts of BSU faculty members Bill Bowman and Claude Spinoso.

Bowman, chairman of the Health, Physical Education and Recreation department and president-elect of the Idaho Association of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance, said the Northwest AHEPER convention will be held at BSU in March of 1985. The district includes Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska. Bowman is a member of the Northwest district's board of directors.

Spinoso will serve as co-chairman of the paleontology section when the Rocky Mountain Section of the Geological Society of America meets in Boise in April of 1985. Spinoso, who is chairman of the Geology, Geophysics and Geography department, said the geologists will gather at the Red Lion Riverside.

Survey studies

Life quality

A quality of life survey including questions about area water, air, transportation and energy requirements was mailed this month to 1,300 randomly selected Ada County residents by the Boise Future Foundation.

The survey questions residents' opinions on roads, housing, safety, employment, health services, recreation and artistic activities, education and government. Questions about management and policy issues are also included.

The survey is one part of the non-profit research and educational foundation's continuing study of Ada County natural and human resource systems.

According to John H. Keiser, president of the foundation and of BSU, the study will show local planners what elements Ada County residents include in their definitions of quality of life.

"This information will assist public and private decision makers to manage local resources more effectively in order to maintain the area's carrying capacity," Keiser said.

He defined carrying capacity as the measure of an area's ability to support varying numbers of people and their activities at different quality of life levels.

According to Keiser, individual responses to the survey questions will be completely confidential. Results of the survey will be published by the foundation in a public report, he said.

Boise Future Foundation is a partnership of about 40 trustees from Boise area business, civic, government and academic organizations.
GALA MONTH EVENTS

My Fair Lady—April 7, 8, and April 12-14, 8:15 p.m. (except the opening performance which will begin at 7 p.m.). The inaugural production in the Harry W. Morrison Center for the Performing Arts will be the famed Lerner and Loewe Broadway musical. Nancy Lee-Painter stars as Eliza Doolittle, John C. Hunt as Prof. Henry Higgins, John Elliott as Alfred P. Doolittle and Cliff Morton as Col. Hugh Pickering.

Carmen—April 11, 7:45 p.m. The Boise Opera presents an opera filled with love, betrayal and revenge set in 19th century Spain. Seattle Opera Company member Julie Mirel will portray the fiery gypsy girl in the famed Bizet opera to be sung entirely in English.

My Fair Lady—April 12-14, 8:15 p.m. continues

The Requiem Mass—April 24, 8 p.m. The Boise Philharmonic in conjunction with the Boise Master Chorale and the College of Idaho Concert Choir will present Giuseppe Verdi’s famed Mass. The Philharmonic will be conducted by musical director Daniel Stern.

University of Idaho Jazz Ensemble, Wind Ensemble and Vandaleers—April 26, 8:15 p.m. The University of Idaho’s touring ensembles will present an evening of music for Boise residents.

Boise State University’s Open House—April 27, 28, 29, all day. The Boise State University Music and Theatre Arts departments will join forces in a combined Open House to close out the Gala Month events.

Children’s Theatre Play—April 27, 12:40 p.m. in Stage II
Stage Lighting and Sound Demonstration—April 27, 2 p.m. in Stage II
Dance Concert—April 27, 28, 8:15 p.m. in the Special Events Center
Faculty Artist Recital—April 27, 8:15 p.m. in the Recital Hall
Dance Exhibition—April 28, 2 p.m. in Stage II
Graduate Student Recital—April 28, 4 p.m. in the Music Auditorium
Senior Recital—April 28, 29, 8:15 p.m. in the Recital Hall
President’s Concert—April 29 at 4 p.m. in the main hall