Subal Theater goes high tech as new Communication Building

The ghost of the Subal Theater has new company. The red brick building was the Student Union Building and the social hub of Boise Junior College when a young coed, distraught over being jilted at the prom, purportedly killed herself in the upstairs bathroom. In the intervening years, as the building changed from the Student Union to the music/theater — Subal Theater building in 1967, stories about the ghost of Diana have filtered out like gusts of cold air.

Now, Diana's haunt has been completely remodeled for its new function as the communication department building.

Diana's reaction is still unknown, but communication department chairman Robert Boren is decidedly proud of the remodeled building. His office, filled with stacked boxes and upended cabinets, was the original entrance to the building when it was the Student Union. The 1984 remodeling project cost of $525,000 is roughly 20 times the cost of the $26,500 1941 building.

Outside the office, what was originally the student union lounge has been converted to office space. Around the corner and down the hall, painted a crisp white with brown trim, a doorway leads into a dark room with seven enlarger stations and two wet rooms.

Next door is the journalism lab room, with rows of tables where students will work on typewriters and eventually video display terminals. Like all classrooms and offices in the new communication department building, the journalism lab is equipped with a wall outlet with jacks for computers, telephones and cable television. When the department obtains the video display terminals, hook-up to a central typeset will be quick, easy and cheap.

The telephone outlets will permit teleconferencing in the classroom, and with a cable television station operating from the new building, student produced programs can be monitored anywhere in the building.

"What we've tried to do," says Boren, "is plan the building for the future so we don't have to remodel next week."

Work on new center progressing

Work on the Simplot/Micron Center for Technology is progressing on schedule, and groundbreaking could occur as early as mid-February. According to BSI Executive Vice-President Richard Bullington, chair- man of the project committee, Bullington said architects and the facility's future users are now working out the details of the floor plan. Since those decisions are made, architects will begin to draft plans in preparation for construction bidding.

The building will be put on an accelerated construction schedule so it can be open by next August, Bullington added. Plans call for a 35,000 sq. ft. two-story building located between the current Business and Education buildings. About $5.5 million will be spent for construction, and another $500,000 for equipment.

The building will primarily be a communication center, with studios and support space for Instructional Television Fixed Service (ITFS), a system which transmits educational programs to specific sites within a 40-mile radius. This system, said Bullington, will allow BSU to provide continuing education services to local businesses, state agencies and others who purchase the receiving equipment.

The center will also contain equipment which will allow BSU to send transmissions to satellites. The university already has the ability to receive programs. With the addition of 'downlink' capabilities, we will not only be able to receive programs, but we will be able to enter the market by producing our own transmission," Bullington said.

"This system, said Bullington, "was included in the plans for the current Business and Education buildings. About $535,000 in state funds, and another $460,000 from the university, was used to help pay for the $1.3 million microwave system which transmits educational programs to specific sites within a 40-mile radius."

The Center for Technology will also include rooms for videotaping, media development, and teleconferencing. Another large room will be reserved for microcomputers that will be used either by students or by faculty to develop computer-assisted instruction.

The Center for Technology is being funded by eight investors in Micron Technology Inc., including Boise industrialist J.R. Simplot. In October they donated 190,000 shares of Micron stock to the university, which were sold for $3.6 million. In November the firm donated the services of its architectural firm, Jerre Wolfe Associates.

Upstairs, following the winding wrought iron banister, one arrives at the old Subal Theater. The top floor served as the Student Union ballroom until 1967 when the present Student Union building was completed. (Continued on page 2)

BSU earns re-accreditation

In its report, the evaluation team said Idaho's universities suffer from a lack of state funds, but praised Boise State for using private support to develop its programs.

"There is no doubt that the lack of adequate financial resources is a problem for Boise State University, as well as all of the state-supported institutions of higher education in Idaho." In spite of limited support, Boise State University is moving forward largely because of support from the community at large and the private sector in particular. It is predicted that the future will see an increase in partnership arrangements with business and industry, which will be mutually beneficial to both parties," the team said.

The team also said the "quality, dedication, and loyalty to Boise State University on the part of the faculty, staff, and administration is outstanding, especially in view of low economic support provided by the state."

The evaluation team warned that quality could suffer if budgets aren't increased. (Continued on page 2)
CAMPUS NEWS

BSU's history chronicled

Boise State has been a junior college, college, and university. Four presidents and countless faculty and students have watched the campus mushroom.

History professor Glen Barrett has detailed the institution's history in Boise State University: Searching for Excellence, 1932-1984. The 240-page hook is just off the press at BSU's Printing and Graphic Services.

About half the book deals with the early years — those with Bishop Middleton Barnwell and Eugene Chaffe, the hall of the other half chronicles the John Barnes and John Keiser administrations. Barrett said throughout the hook he tried to present a mix of administra- 
tive, student, faculty and alumni history and commentary. He traveled the state, garnering information from past trustees, students and presidents of not only Boise State but other institutions of higher education. He said he tried to place the school's history "in a larger setting," taking into consideration state, regional and national trends in higher education.

Boise Junior College's beginnings were in the depths of the Depression. Some people said the Bishop (the college's founder) could not possibly succeed because of financial conditions — all the Idaho schools were suffering.

Still, the need for a junior college was generally recognized because many students couldn't afford to travel 100 miles to Moscow or to go out of state. And, Boise's movers and shakers thought a junior college would improve the city's image and represent the school in various ways. Some say the city and its business- 

nesses have been too involved in the institution, Barrett indicated. Chaffe was criticized, he said, for his close ties to the Boise business commun-

ity. But the trend throughout the country at that time was in that direction.

Barrett said a "business-like, effi-
cient operation is what our expe-
rience has always been." It's some-
what reflective of the city's 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2/ - Campus News</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3/ - On the air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4/ - James Brooks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/ - Hall of Fame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6/ - Terminal visions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7/ - Real men watch opera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8/ - Early childhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9/ - Displaced homemakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/ - Worker cooperatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/ - Beyond 1984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Duplicate copies may be received. If you wish to report such instances, please send both labels to the address above. Friends of the university who wish to receive FOCUS can do so by 

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>NINE BSU STUDENTS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAMED TO WhO’S WhO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nine Boise State University students have been selected for inclusion in the 1984 edition of Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges.

Those selected for the publication were honored Dec. 11 at a reception in the Lookout Room of the BSU Student Union Building.

They are: Diane Goddard, Margaret V. Dodge, Thomas L. Lolland, David Wayne Shada, and Linda Young, all Boise; Bruce V. Carpenter, John E. Chandler, III, Idora; Mary Voiland; and Brian Morrow. Asher, San Juan Capistrano, Calif.

Outstanding students have been honored in the annual directory since its first publication in 1934 for their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extra-curricular activities, and potential for future success.

CUNNINGHAM SCHOLARSHIPS

Laurel Moore Cunningham scholarship recip- 

| ents for 1984-85 at Boise State were honored recently at a BSU Foundation luncheon.

The scholars are: Diahann M. Laird and Liane M. Leimensa, accounting; Kimberly A. Bodick and Michael S. Mathews, political science; Charlie Jones and Russell P. Markus, English- 

| secondary education, Juan R. Riffel, management behavior; Tammy L. Cline, social 

| work; Martin Godin, production management; Donna M. Habloc, drafting technology; Marilyn D. Hemnsa, child care; Mark A. Kennedy, bachelor of applied science; Loraine L. Neub- 

| usch, communication; Paula J. Soto, music; Valene Steen, computer science; Sue Ternant, sociology; Andre Trope, radiologic science; Lina J. Vies, elementary education; Susan D. Walker, anthropology; Terry Walker, physical education-secondary education; and Kimberly Walsh, finance.

The Cunningham Foundation was established by the late Laura Moore Cunningham, a member of the founding family of the Idaho First National Bank, to provide annual grants to higher educa- 

| tion, scholarships and other organizations.

FIVE COMMISSIONED

Five new U.S. Army officers were commis- 

| sioned at ceremonies conducted by the Boise State University Department of Military Science Dec. 14.

The commissioning ceremony honoring the courage and the bravery that are so important to the Army. The four new officers were recognized for their outstanding leadership qualities and abilities.

FIVE COMMISSIONED

Barrett was commissioned by Pres- 

| ident John Keiser's office to write the book. Boise State University: Searching for Excellence, 1932-1984, was published in 1982 and is available at the Boise State University bookstore.

Barrett's book, Boise State University: Searching for Excellence, 1932-1984, was published in 1982 and is available at the Boise State University bookstore.
New magazine features research

Early in 1985, given State Board of Education approval, such a public access television station will be housed in the new communication department building at Boise State University. The station, Channel 27, will be available at no extra charge to all subscribers of United Cable. It will not be affiliated with public station KAJD, also housed at Boise State. Television Fixed Service, a new system that will broadcast courses to discrete sites.

The new building will be in full operation for spring semester. The facilities also open the possibility for night owls and insomniacs. The facilities also open the possibility of a broadcasting option being offered to commercial majors.

BSU and the Idaho Real Estate Commission are currently planning to strengthen the real estate major program at the university, according to dean of the BSU College of Business Dr. Thomas Stitzel.

Included in that effort will be the formation of an advisory committee with members from the real estate industry and related businesses, a search for real estate faculty, the development of an internship program and establishment of a student chapter of a real estate association such as Rho Epsilon, as well as a search for scholarship and program funding.

"Surveys of real estate buyers and sellers, practitioners and educators indicate that a definite need exists in Idaho for more knowledge about real estate. Consumers want to be better educated and are demanding a higher degree of professionalism in the area," Stitzel said.

Real estate majors have a variety of career opportunities, ranging from residential sales to investment analysis, appraising and teaching. And the expanded BSU program is expected to respond to the needs of students, industry and the public, he said.

Financial support for such programs in other areas of the country has come from private industry, community standards or the law. "Beyond that," said Boren, "it's whatever people are creative enough to do, or concerned enough to do."

Noting that complicated issues of local interest have been conducted into three minute segments on the local news, Boren said Channel 27 could be used by the various parties in such issues to present their positions in depth.

For information about the BSU real estate program, contact Richard Payne in the BSU Department of Economics, 485-4748, or Michael Y. Gray, executive director of the Idaho Real Estate Commission, 334-3245.

Communication building

Research has become an increasingly important facet of Boise State's mission in the last few years. To recognize that fact and to make the public aware of some of the interesting and exciting projects on campus, a publication research will make its debut in January.

BSU News Services. Discovering Serving Citizens will be a biannual publication of the Office of University Relations, in conjunction with the University Research Center. The title, according to BSU President John Keiser, "explains the importance of research at Boise State, where faculty, students, and public interact research, trade associations, relatively new community programs, and private individuals.

Faculty qualifications for the program will include academic real estate background in addition to experience in the profession, he said.

For information about the BSU real estate program, contact Richard Payne in the BSU Department of Economics, 485-4748, or Michael Y. Gray, executive director of the Idaho Real Estate Commission, 334-3245.

Communication building

Continued from page one

Union Building was constructed and the floor was lined with new ornate 120-seat theater. It became known as the Suba — a contraction of SIB and ballroom.

It now houses unique classroom space and the new KBSU facilities. Two large classrooms are divided by a corridor, with one-way glass separating corridor and classroom. The corridor is equipped with stands and ever present outlet plugs. These classrooms will be used primarily for instruction involving video.

A well-received academic advising program.

The new KBSU facilities are down the hall beyond a door that can be locked for security late at night when the station continues to play music for night owls and insomniacs.

In addition to the on-air studio, there are two production rooms where students and staff can record programs, KBSU presently operating from a weathered house on University Drive has only the on-air studio. "They'll be able to do higher quality things at KBSU," says Boren.

The new building will be in full operation for spring semester.

Bus re-accredited

"If this (low budgets) is not reme-
Disaster is his business
National Guard chief oversees Idaho’s calamities

ALUMNI

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

When James Brooks got out of the Army in 1947, he only knew how to do two things — by air-plane and drive a dump truck.

"And I didn't want to do either of them for a living," So, he decided on an education, and because the institutions in his native Southern California were overcrowded with veterans, he migrated north to Boise Junior College. Brooks was familiar with the area after working construction on the Air Force bases in Boise and Pocatello — and after meeting the woman in Boise he'd eventually marry.

He chose Boise again after he'd graduated from BJC and from Oregon State University in civil engineering. In 1951, he went to work for Idaho's National Guard.

Now Brooks is General James Brooks, Idaho's adjutant general and, with two stars, the state's high-est ranking military official.

Brooks is in the disaster business. When calamity strikes Idaho, Bro ks and the National Guard are there. He has seen a fair number of mishaps in his 34 years with the Guard, since he was appointed adju­tant general 10 years ago, there have been five presi-den tally declared disasters.

The governor sends us to do the job. We go out and cope with the situation as best we can, but we never take over. Local government is always in control. We just support them," Brooks said.

Sometimes that support comes in the form of technical assistance, for instance, planning the mas­sive clean up after the Teton Dam burst in 1980, or deciding what to do with the ash in Northern Idaho spewed by Mount St. Helens.

"They pay us to be ready. That's one of the chal­lenges of the Guard," he said.

Still, Brooks said his "job is more a management position than a military commander. He has a host of unit directors all over the state under his adminis­tration who plan the training sessions "and plan for peace as well as war time." Brooks manages a $50 million a year operation, which also includes the state's Bureau of Disaster Services.

William Keppler, dean of BSU's College of Arts and Sciences, is Civilian Aide to the Secretary of the Army for Idaho and a friend of Brooks.

"I know of no other adjutant general who's had to deal with so many kinds of disasters," Keppler said. "He's had as many kinds of challenges as one could possibly face, and he's handled them all with skill and calm."

Brooks won't have to face those disasters or chal-lenges come spring. He's retiring, "going to Garden Valley and building myself a house."

Pickett is top cowboy

The Number One cowboy in the world is Dee Pickett, a former BSU quarterback.

Pickett was named World Champion All-Around Cowboy at the National Finals Rodeo at Oklahoma City Dec. 10.

Pickett played for the Broncos from 1976-78, shar­ing the quarterback p si ton with Hoskin Hogan on the 1977 team. In spring, 1978, he decided not to play football his senior year, but to continue his rodeoing career.

IN TOUCH

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

Randy Wilde (BA, Business) serves as the manager of the new Idaho First National Bank which opened in American Falls the December.

Brian Clancy (Mechanics, BA) is employed as a mechanic at Western Equipment Co., Boise.

Debbie Cate (Info. Science, BA) has recently been hired to work for Provident Savings & Loan in Boise.

Karl Stember (Jr., 72) is teaching special edu­cation classes at Anderson Union High School in Anderson, Calif.

Rob Perez (Communications, BA) has been named corporate banking officer in the corporate banking department of the Idaho First National Bank in Boise.

Rup Parmon (BSI. Biology/Sec. Ed., 91) is em­ployed by the Boise Independent School Dis­trict teaching earth science, general science and coaching at Hillside Junior High, Boise.

Jerald Smith (Management, BBA) has been promoted to assistant manager at the Caldwell office of Idaho First National Bank.

David D. Johnson (Bus. Management, BA, 94) is currently employed with Idaho Power Company.

Kathryn Sula (English/Sec. Ed., BA, 94) is teaching English and coaching volleyball at Lake Hazle Jr. High.

Kevin Davis has been promoted to manager of the installment loan department at the Rupert office of First Security Bank of Idaho.

Anne Little (Bus. Administration, BBA, 94) has joined the staff at the Executive Motel and Spa in Calif.

D ean Allen (BS, Sociology) has contracted with St. Mary's Hospital to do private counseling.

MISCELLANEOUS

Gregory Riddelldenison (81) was awarded silver wings following graduation from U.S. Air Force navigation training at Mather Air Force Base, Calif.

Redney Eisenberg (BS, Chemistry, 94) is cur­rently attending graduate school at Oregon State University, the Ph.D. program in chemistry.

Sandra Fichter (92) was involved in a NATO­ sponsored exercise by participating in the Army's return of forces to Germany and the Air Force's Crested Cap exercises. She is currently a movement control officer with the 3rd Infantry Division in West Germany.

Ron Barker (Social Work, 74) is the recipient of a special award in the 1984 National College Poetry Contest sponsored by International Pub­lications. His award-winning poem rummig­ing will be published in the organization's semi-annual anthology, American Collegiate Poets.

Air National Guard Staff Sgt. Douglas H. Brus­tan has graduated from the Idaho senior sys­tems specialist course at Lowry Air Force Base, Calif.

Air Force Maj. William J. Connell III has been decorated with the third award of the Montana Service Medal at Maxwell Air Force Base, Ala.

Air Force Reserve 2nd Lt. Michael G. Burton has completed the U.S. Air Force Military Indoc­trination for medical service officers at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas.

WEDDINGS

Keven Calkins and Julie Gutenberg, Aug. 25

Dave Gray and Tammy Richrath, Sept. 15

L-Amanda Hamilton and Greg Belfard, Oct. 20

Jan Turner and David Brickett, Sept. 6 (Caldwell)

Brie Huggie and Blake Wmman, Sept. 22 (Boise)

Jerry Thuman and Darla Kostal, Sept. 21

Tracy Stiff (Biology, 197, was awarded silver wings following graduation from the U.S. Air Force navigation training at Mather Air Force Base, Calif.

Edward Morrison and Yvonne Tansleyeley, Oct. 6 (Jackson)

Brandon Skyes and Anna Bryant, Oct. 4 (Monsdale)

Kathy Lien and Alan Anderson, Sept. 22

Randy Lien and Alan Anderson, Sept. 22
Boise State University added six new members to its Athletic Hall of Fame last November. Inductees ranged from Dr. Eugene Chaffee, who was on the original faculty when BJC opened in 1932, to Jake Jacoby, who just last spring won the NCAA championship in the high jump.

Six new members given athletic honor

This year's inductees include Gus Urresti (football), Ben Jayne (football), Ron Austin (basketball), and Don Huff (football).

Chaffee, a history teacher, was named president of Boise Junior College in 1946 and served in that capacity until 1967. During that period he built a junior college that had a national reputation in both academics and athletics. He forged close relationships with the community, and lead the passage of several bond issues to construct buildings on the junior college campus.

Urresti has been close to Bronco football ever since the school began competing in the early 1950s. Then he was a hard-running fullback. Since then, he has driven the team bus, and been a fixture at practices. And, for more than 40 years, he served the community for more than 30 years in the Boise Police Department, retiring as a captain.

Austin’s name dots the basketball record books. Competing from 1968-71, fans remember him as one of the most explosive scorers in BSU history. He was second on the career scoring list and still holds the record for season scoring, with 24.5 points in the 1970-71 season. He also scored 42 points in one game, a record that still stands. He now resides in Patterson, New Jersey.

Huff was an All-America selection in 1972 and in 1974 after leading the Broncos to the semifinals in the Division II playoffs. He is still the all-time leading pass receiver for the Broncos. He played in the East West all star game and competed for Hawaii in the World Football League. Huff now manages a real estate company in McCall.

Jayne was a leader on the undefeated football team of 1972. As an end, he was named a junior college All-America in 1948 after the season. He earned a forestry degree at the University of Idaho, and later a doctorate in administration at the University of Idaho. Now, he is the Dean of the School of Forestry and Environmental Studies at Duke University.

Jacoby, a senior at BSU, jumped to new heights last year, winning the 1984 NCAA outdoor championship and placing third indoors. He also competed in the Olympic Trials in Los Angeles, and was named an All-American for his results at the NCAA meets. The best high jumper in BSU history, he is the first student named to the Hall of Fame.

BSU hosts Big Sky basketball tourney

The Coors Light Big Sky Basketball Tournament will be hosted by Boise State March 7-9 at the Pavilion.

According to BSU Athletic Director Gene Bleymaier, this is the first time that the Big Sky Conference has selected a pre-determined tournament site. "This event is a great opportunity for Treasure Valley fans to see all eight conference teams in action," Bleymaier said.

Ticket packages for the tournament are on sale now at the BSU Varsity Center for $21 for all seven games.

The tickets will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis, and tournament officials anticipate that seating will be sold out by mid-February, Bleymaier said.

Quality affected as funding drops

University, where no salary increases were given in 1983 and positions had been cut.

The potential gap between mediocrity and quality in Idaho's higher education system is the most serious issue facing our legislators in the 1985 session. The Idaho Legislature will respond to the needs of its constituency, but first, as alumni, our voice must be heard. It is imperative we tell our legislators of our concerns for Idaho's educational health.

There are aspects of the higher education system which touch virtually every Idahoan's life. Higher education must be viewed as an investment - a down payment on advancing tomorrow's productivity, scientific achievements and day-to-day standard of living.

Research in areas vital to Idaho is conducted at all our state schools. Business leaders from throughout the state have warned against the deterioration of our universities in public testimony to the Idaho Association of Commerce and Industry's Task Force on Higher Education. To attract and keep business in Idaho, there needs to be a skilled labor force and high quality education facilities for employers and their children. Without strong teaching, research and continuing education programs, Idahoans will not be able to compete on a national level.

From agriculture, business and engineering to water resource management, Idaho's higher education system affects all of us. It is truly an investment - an investment with real present and future returns.

It's time to get concerned. It's time to review the deterioration in quality at our educational institutions.

There are some 50,000 alumni of Idaho's higher education system residing in the state. It's imperative that we resolve the growing conflict between the Legislature and higher education's need for adequate funding. We must let our neighbors and legislators know our concerns for the erosion in the quality of our higher education system. It's not a cost, it's an investment — your investment and mine.
Terminal visions
Class examines atomic fallout on music, films

By Jocelyn Fannin
BSU News Services

"Since a nuclear holocaust might mean not only an incalculable loss of life and property, but end civilization — some think the end of all life on earth — we are in an unique situation never before faced by humanity, which requires our most serious attention," according to Boise State University psychology major Jonathan Swift.

Known to area radio audiences as "Dr. Marty," Seidenfeld organized and led discussion for the fall BSU special topics course Nuclear Arms. The issue of Our Times.

"I am very strong in favor of nuclear arms control, of putting more of our efforts into diplomatic channels," said Seidenfeld, who calls himself a "conditional supporter." "I have to do what I can about the nuclear threat, and I have to be reasonable about the future's only hope is to have education and increased awareness."

"I don't require you to come up with all the answers, all the solutions, but neither does he free you to abstain from problems. By being here, by trying to educate yourself, you are receiving less of a gift than a burden," Seidenfeld told the class.

Students attending the class heard professionals analyze the historical, psychological, economic, political, medical and theological aspects of the nuclear era.

Several of the three-hour evening classes were devoted to the influence of Central American music involving Central American music on the class music of the atomic era ranges from gospel to rock 'n' roll, country and contemporary music from Jamaica, emerging from both far left and right wing viewpoints.

Weinstein played excerpts from the sound track of Atomic Cafe, a cinema exaggeration of nuclear issues, and other music drawn from the governmental view of survival in the 1950s, as well as right wing literature.

He used such country songs as "Jesus Hits Like an Atom Bomb," an exhortation to quit worrying too much about atomic war, which defecates one from thinking about the coming of Christ, and "Talking Atom," a protest from the left wing which shows the necessity for individuals to solve their differences to avoid nuclear conflict.

A number of the reggae songs dramatize holocaust and hit at what the U.S. and Soviet Union do to hurt the third world countries in the composers' eyes.

Atomic Innocence: Nuclear Experiences was English professor Lonnie Willis' topic of the discussed the adaptations of nuclear themes to cinema. "It seemed to me that the films show a progression from an era when we were very interested in nuclear affairs to an era when we were more enlightened," Willis said.

Earlier movies, made with government approval, such as A Clockwork Orange with Alexei Sayle, portrayed the world of the future, and the dark and sometimes scarier because it's much more believable. "It's a future of nuclear arms escalation. It's a future of nuclear arms escalation.

"Everyone in the class has expected problems with nuclear failure, and there was a fairly clean consensus that we have to be very careful in the future," Willis said.

He lauded the recent film Testament starring Jane Alexander as "so convincing because it's toned down — the least hysterical film about a nuclear strike that I've ever seen.

"What you see are the psychological effects, the calming of society. There is no mammoth hysteria such as in Dr. Strangelove."

It was those same concerns that led physical education professor Jean Boydley to take the class to learn more about how to work toward halting nuclear arms escalation.

"I thought that the nuclear issue very important," she said. "We students all have the same thought — What can we do about it?"

"From all the evidence we hear, there's no way you're going to survive it. You only have a little more time, more ways. We need more time, more ways.

"When we think about the Eisenhower family, then all the money we're putting into nuclear programs, we rally, something goes wrong with that situation. What we need is a positive course of action." "I don't think it's terminal. фак. "We're here. We survived today."

All of us want to make sure that we can survive the world's survivors.

Central American culture study set
A study of Central American culture for outstanding Idaho junior high school students has been funded at Boise State University by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for $39,829.

The June 10-25 project, which was preceded last summer with a pilot session for 10 students and five teachers funded by the Association for the Humanities in Idaho is open this year to 50 students and 10 teachers.

The exploration of the history, cultural anthropology and languages of Central America and the area's religious, political, social and economic diversity will be open to students finishing eighth, ninth or tenth grades this spring.

The program is directed by BSU professor of English Carol Martin, who called it "an exciting opportunity for outstanding students to work in a college atmosphere with others who have similar interests."

Students and teachers selected will meet in small group sessions, work on individual projects, and will also participate in activities involving Central American music and dancing, as well as recreation events such as swimming and backpacking.

Students and teachers interested in applying for the Central American Studies Program should contact Carol Martin, BSU English Department, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, telephone 385-1199 or 385-1246.

Registration set for January 6
Priority and open registration for the Boise State spring semester is scheduled Jan. 16 in the Pavilion. Drop-add registration for pre-registered students is scheduled Jan. 15.

Priority registration for new students is from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesday. To be eligible for enrollment registration during those hours, students must have been enrolled during fall semester or must have been accepted for registration by Jan. 4.

Priority registration will be conducted according to the alphabetical schedule listed in the BSU spring bulletin.

Open registration will be conducted from 4:15 p.m. Wednesday on a first-come, first-served basis.

Pre-registered students may drop and add classes Tuesday from 1-4 p.m. at the entrance of the Pavilion, also according to an alphabetical schedule listed in the bulletin.

Fulbright scholar to teach at BSU
A visiting Fulbright Scholar from the University of Sarajevo, Yugoslavia will teach at Boise State University during the 1985 spring semester for the Department of Economics.

Dr. Djegul Stojanovic, a specialist in international economics, will teach courses on the political economy of Yugoslavia and on comparative economics.

The Fulbright Senior Scholar, an associate professor of economics at the University of Sarajevo, is the author of numerous articles about international economics, and of the book International Finance. International Monetary Systems of Developing Countries and Aid Substitution and Export Competition of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence Program is funded by the U.S. Information Agency to strengthen the international dimension of teaching programs at institutions with limited opportunities to receive foreign scholars and to develop or enrich established area studies or international programs.

BSU professor of economics Peter M. Loebach is the local host and coordinator for Stojanovic's semester at BSU.
Opera in America suffers from the "blue-haired lady syndrome," says Boise State University assistant professor of music Jeanne Belfy, referring to the notion that "it's not the sort of thing real men are going to see."

But Belfy and Lynn Berg, assistant professor of music who teaches opera at BSU, sees an increasing interest and acceptance of opera in the United States, propelled in large part by television and film productions of opera.

Notably, the movie Amadeus, the story of operatic composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, has been a critical and box office success. Apparently many movie-goers have left the theaters with a penchant for Mozart. The newspaper USA Today reported sales of Mozart albums up by 30 percent in Los Angeles. Even music on the relatively mediocre Salieri—Mozart's nemesis in the movie—has attracted record buyers.

"The flush of interest in opera can be expected to continue as new opera based on movies are released. Carmen, the film production of the opera by the same title, and Wagner, the life of Richard Wagner's epic portrayal of the influential and controversial German composer Richard Wagner, (Wagner's release is being delayed by the difficulties in editing the nine-hour long movie to a more manageable length.)"

"They think they are finding out that opera is not as stodgy—it can be fun," says Berg. And also sexual, violent and suspenseful. Berg muses that many operas would receive an "R" rating if they were subject to the same system as the motion picture industry. He mentions Salome by Richard Strauss, an opera in which the severed head of John the Baptist is sung to and kissed.

Belfy and Berg noted that even some of the music students are turned off by opera—without ever having experienced it. Amadeus has sparked interest and dialogue in music classes, they said. "A movie like that will really lay the groundwork," says Belfy. "It validates the thing for them to know it's a commercial, popular success."

Belfy and Berg view opera's reputation as a boring medium attractive only to blue-haired ladies with rhinestoned opera glasses as a uniquely American attitude. Every little town has an opera house in Germany," notes Belfy. "Everyday people like to go to see opera. It's only in this country that people are afraid of culture."

Berg, who studied music for three years in Vienna, Austria, says that the people would often bring their children to the opera, such as Mozart's The Magic Flute, which is based on German folklore.

Belfy says Americans have two obstacles to overcome to enjoy opera. The first obstacle is, "It's in a different language and they can't understand it." Many operas are sung in the English translation, she notes, but sometimes the original language is kept because "it fits." In either case, Belfy says the audience needs to understand the plot before they go to the theater.

"The second thing they hate are those screechy women's voices." Some of them never get over that," she says. But Belfy says the singing in opera is like watching athletes. The energy produced, the physical limits striven for are not dissimilar.

Local interest in opera will be tested May 3 and 4 when the music department, under the direction of Berg, will produce A Hand of Bridge by Samuel Barber and selections from contemporary American operas. A Hand of Bridge may be the shortest opera ever written, lasting only nine minutes.

A nine minute opera set around a card table may not be most Americans' idea of opera, but then Berg hopes that people's conception of what opera is is being happily rearranged.

RMLA publishes second BSU issue

The Rocky Mountain Review of Language and Literature's second BSU edition, and the first to contain articles and reviews, is now off the presses at the University's Printing and Graphics Services.

Among the reviews published this quarter are analyses of books on Spanish in the Western Hemisphere, French philosopher Marcel Proust, Asian-American literature, Western author Walter Van Tilburg Clark, the language of humor, and poets of Nicaragua.

Contributors of articles and poetry for the magazine include Chilene, Peruvian, Mexican, American and British poets and U.S. professors of Spanish, comparative literature, English, German and professional writing.

The prestigious journal, the quarterly publication of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association, is edited by BSU English professor Carol Martin.

The first edition (Vo. 38, No. 3) published at Boise State last summer contained the RMLA fall convention program.

The new edition continues the scholarly magazine's tradition of publishing research articles and book reviews, as well as creative fiction and poetry. Some of the articles are printed in the language of their authors.

Jan Widmayer, associate professor of English, is the journal's book review editor.
Kid Stuff
Young children learn best by doing

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

For the very young, learning is much more than an academic exercise. It takes into account social, physical and emotional as well as intellectual abilities.

That, in a nutshell, is the philosophy behind Boise State's early childhood education program, a specialty area in elementary education.

Early childhood education's aim is to facilitate child development from birth to age seven. Each year brings a new array of social, emotional, physical and cognitive abilities into play, making the field a complicated, and often highly scientific, one.

"It's very scientific," says Judy French, early childhood education professor. "There's a lot to know." It seems an understatement as French opens a file drawer in her office and pulls out piles of materials on each age group's skills.

A handout on three-year-olds, for instance: says that they are moving out of the clumsy toddler gait; gross motor skills are improving, while fine motor skills still are not highly developed.

Communication skills—vocabulary and expression—are becoming more refined as well.

BSU students in the program must not only learn what each age group's abilities are, but how they interrelate and how they can be used to develop appropriate teaching methods and materials.

In the three-year-old's case, it's probably a good time to introduce concept development. But the early childhood education specialist also has to know that concepts must be explained in concrete ways for the children to fully understand. So, instead of just yelling, "Draw pictures," an instructor would, perhaps, peg certain events to certain times of the day to give the children a sense of sequencing.

Much of early childhood education's philosophy is based on the research of Jean Piaget. He theorizes that learning is literally a hands-on experience for the very young. It's the physical manipulation of materials that fosters understanding.

"Sensory play," French says, "develops the who's neurological system."

It's hard to imagine that having a child a tray full of items is going to affect her later reading abilities. But, as French explains, through the child's sorting, classifying, matching of items, she makes sense of what's before her—discovers similarities and differences, understands relationships. All are critical to learning concepts through reading.

Not as hard to imagine is physical manipulation's effect on math skills.

"In kindergartens, you'll see tubs and tubs of jigsaw pieces, beautifully crafted things that children use to learn counting...or patterns to understand math concepts."

Michelle Marchante, a senior from Burbank, Calif., is doing her student teaching in a Boise kindergarten. Eventually, she'd like to work in special education, but has started with early childhood to understand the developmental process and thus to better understand special needs.

She uses the suggestions of developmentalists Piaget and Erik Erikson, who believe children need choice in what they study. That choice sparks individual interests and increases social skills as children decide with whom they will work.

After taking 20 minutes to explain several study stations, the children are turned loose to work on what they like. Some make glue and noodle "pictures" of the letter they've just learned through tracing its shape on a partner's back. Two boys rush back to try to take apart an old toaster. Several children sit around a table working on Christmas tree stitcheries. A pair contemplate the "science" lesson, pushing and pulling toy trucks along a track.

While these exercises may not seem academic, French insists that early education—whether kindergarten, pre-school, day care or social service settings such as Headstart—should be developmentally, not academically geared.

French resists the nationwide push towards academic accountability for young learners. "I'm not a proponent of a heavy-duty academic preschool or kindergarten setting. She wants children to 'have the chance to feel good about school before they're hit with you must sit still and you must do this work.'

"The big difference between early childhood and elementary education is that if you talk about intellectual or cognitive development, you have to consider what's happening emotionally, or physically, or socially. Academic skills aren't necessarily number one."

Besides, she believes there's plenty of academic challenge for advanced learners if a program is properly developed. "Some parents seem to think their child is going to be bored. I see so many kindergartners, and I don't see bored children. I see lots of levels that provide for what each child needs."

French advocates for Idaho's young children had a hard time convincing Idaho's legislators of that last year. "Most often, you're working with a group of mainly men who are saying, 'what does one really need to know to do this job?' and who are answering not much."

Day care is reported to be one of the fastest growing industries in the United States, French says. And while it's an American tradition to keep the family intact without intervention from outside agencies, the fact remains that more parents are working and more children require care outside the home, she explains.

"When kids leave home," French says, "there has to be some guarantee of their safety and well being."

She gives these suggestions to parents trying to find quality day care:

1. Try to find licensed homes or centers. (Boise currently has a licensing program, although the state does not.) Licensing says at least a person is interested in creating some kind of standards.
2. Ask the operator if she or he has had any child care training. "I like to know they're involved in some organizations, they're going to workshops and getting new materials.
3. Operators should be "positive, warm people who see themselves as nurturers as well as teachers. I like to sense a person has a good self-concept—not someone who's doing this because 'it's all I can do.'"
4. Check the setting, see how much is set up for children. Is it child-proofed? Are things down low and available? "The place should even look somewhat messy—it shows it's being used by kids."
5. Pre-schools should be developmentally, not highly intellectual. "Kids should be learning through hands-on experiences. It shouldn't be ABCs."
6. Location and cost definitely are factors, "but they should be just about the last thing considered. They're important, but they can't be number one or two.

French suggests that once a day care or pre-school program is selected, parents should take the time—on a daily basis—to communicate with the operator. Find out what your children are doing; find out how the person in charge is doing. Keep communication lines open.

Judy French helps Michael Martin draw a snowman while Christopher Correll works on his own at BSU's Child Care Center.
Helping out
Center assists displaced homemakers

By Jesse Faulkner
BSU News Services

Jan Doe has a long list of problems. She was recently divorced, and at age 49, she has never worked outside of her home. She doesn't know what kind of a job to look for, feels unqualified for any kind of work, and is fearful she won't be able to cope with a new occupation. Where can she go for help?

In the past, people in that hypothetical situation have turned to the Treasure Valley Center for Displaced Homemakers, which provides helpful programs for "displaced homemakers" in the Treasure Valley. Operated by the BSU Adult Learning Center, the center was established in 1983 after a successful pilot program at Twin Falls' College of Southern Idaho. The Boise center, as well as four others in Idaho, are part of a nationwide network that faces men and women whose lives have suddenly changed. "I find it a benefit, because I can empathize with them," she said.

Fifty-three-year-old Sidney qualifies. Divorced after 34 years of marriage, Sidney summed up her experience: "I think of there was any type of emotion, I went through them all. I was very, very hurt, angry, afraid and lonely.

Although uncertain at this point as to what career to pursue, the center has helped her.

"I got lots of ideas on how to cope and much emotional support," said Sidney. "I went through them all. I was very, very hurt, angry, afraid and lonely.

Amidst the workshops offered at the center to help displaced homemakers like Sidney are one-to-one counseling, job testing and workshops on a variety of topics.

Some of the workshops are quite popular, Meyer said, and cover topics such as marriage and expectations, awareness training and how to deal with anger. The sessions usually enroll 10 to 15 people and run for two hours.

It's really helpful to know that someone else is in the same situation," Meyer said. "We've seen some remarkable changes in people.

Other workshops have dealt with hands-on computer experience, coping with the holidays, improving communication skills, creating planning, time management and dressing for success.

"Many of the workshops feature guest speakers from the community. In the last, Ken Thornberg of the Better Business Bureau has presented workshops on consumer issues. During January, the center will offer a series of workshops for Idaho Power Co. on Humanistic Management Trends and "The New Breed of Management Personnel".

Directions, which offers helpful programs for "displaced homemakers," has been re-elected to the Boise Music Week Music in the Park for this year, and also presented scenes from the show and also presented scenes from the show and also presented scenes from the show and also presented scenes from the show and also presented scenes from the show and also presented scenes from the show.

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The Respectable Face of Critical Communication Research at the meeting.

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Harvey Pimentel was recently elected on the jury granting Gabriel Awards for television public service announcements given by the Catholic Broadcasting Center of America.

Ben Parker and Harvey Pimentel-presented "The New Breed of Management Personnel" at the Idaho Power Co. management personnel 11, 10 and 15 in Boise.

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Keller was serving on the advisory committee for the Idaho State Historical Society book "Hormone of the Mountains," to be published in 1985.

Social Work

Merrie Oliphant participated in the Episcopal Priest-Presidential Conference in Sun Valley in October. Oliver serves as a consultant in the Idaho Commission on the Arts and also serves on the board of the Boise City Arts Commission.

Barbara Boykin recently choreographed the Idaho Theatre for Youth play "Windmills of the Mind" and assisted with the Sprouting Series, which included "Zoilia" and "Choker Line.

Tahvee is serving on the advisory board of Boise's area theater production companies, members of the news media and others who have made the arts a part of their lives.

Political Science

Gregory A. Raymond has been invited to present a research paper this summer on "Capacity Distribution and Conflict Norms, 1815-1987" at the World Congress of the International Political Science Association in Paris, France.

Radio Logic Science

Es K. Phillips, Gary A. Crites and Bruce F. Munk and Lee A. B. Hof, directed a workshop on Radio Production, "The Why and How of Radio" for employees of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Boise.

College of Business

Rex Hall, director of the Idaho Business Development Center, attended the Fifth International Conference on Entrepreneurship in Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development Conference in Washington, D.C.

Enoch Stinson is the chairman of Boise State University's Arts Department summer production season and directed one of the center's three shows. Shet in the area under the name of "Activities manager for the summer program.

The program was featured in the "Theatre Unlimited Production of "The Secret Garden," directed by Shet in Boise.

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Worker cooperatives seemingly fit the American Dream. A group of hard-working individuals buy their own business and run it their way. Why are cooperatives seen as socialistic? Peter M. Lichtenstein, BSU associate professor of economics, has explored the history and economy of such enterprises in several nationally and internationally recognized papers. Cooperatives are not the traditional means of production in our capitalist society, he says, "and the idea of doing anything differently is un-American — even if it's not."

The cooperatives, voluntary associations of working people who collectively own an enterprise and who participate democratically and equally in its management, "have never been a very popular idea. They've never swept away anybody's imagination," Lichtenstein says. "The ideology of our society is hostile to any kind of participation. People are quite willing to give up personal freedoms and let the experts and elite run things for us."

But, he says, "There is no reason to expect why cooperatives can't be as successful as any normal profit-making enterprise. It's a matter of familiarity and knowledge."

"Is it efficient, growing, making profits in the marketplace? These are all questions to be asked about worker cooperative practices," Lichtenstein says. "Many view worker cooperatives as a socialist model, but I know several Libertarians who are also very much in favor of these organizations. Since the state plays very little role, the concept meets a lot of resistance from a course he taught at BSU on economic democracy three years ago, has written several papers on the topic and is considering writing a book. The U.S. government became involved with worker cooperatives during these decades," he says. The U.S. government became involved with worker cooperatives in the mid-1930s, when the Works Progress Administration Division of Self-Help Cooperatives was funded in 1933 to help people get off Depression unemployment rolls.

Lichtenstein says that only period in which the federal government has systematically supported the cooperatives. The agency at first provided for working capital only, with federal grants to the unemployed, who started such enterprises as baking, canning, lumbering, soap making and gardening.

These associations were located predominantly in California, Idaho, Washington and Utah. Lichtenstein found evidence of about 13 cooperatives in Idaho, including sawmills in Twin Falls, Idaho Falls and Grangeville; a wool exchange in Jerome; a laundry cooperative in Payette; and self-help cooperatives without specific trades in Boise, Weiser, the Franklin Basin and Coeur d'Alene.

A 1936 report Lichtenstein found in the Idaho Historical Museum Library shows that the cooperatives produced $72,494 in "saleable commodities" and kept '70 families off relief for an eight-month period. He says most of the cooperative workers were those on relief — many of them refugees from the Dust Bowl.

The cooperatives during the Depression ended in "un-American'' Dream
Socialistic stereotypes can delay worker cooperatives
Beyond 1984
Lecture series sparks lively debate

By Carolyn Beaver

In the year that George Orwell made famous for its repressive qualities, Boise State University brought to campus nine major speakers in as many months who fostered lively debate in areas of vital social concern.

The 1984 and Beyond lecture series featured such national figures as Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, former U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the United Nations Arkady Shevchenko and noted author James Baldwin. The speakers stimulated a good deal of dialogue, both on campus and off, about a number of important issues discussed in Orwell's famous book 1984 — from political repression to the impact of technology on the human spirit.

The series, organized by English professor Helen Løeck, promoted a real interest in the university and community in an educational pursuit — a mission of this urban university. Area businesses made financial and in-kind contributions, while civic and special interest groups helped to plan and publicize events. Both kinds of support were critical to the series' success.

1984 and Beyond, then, was an appropriate title. The speakers allowed the Boise and university communities to reflect upon issues of concern to both. And the cooperation and sharing of information will go far beyond the series.

Following are brief descriptions of the speakers and issues.

The series began with the second annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs. "Political Repression and Social Control in 1984." Featured were Seven Days in May author William Whyte, former U.S.S.R. Ambassador to the United Nations Arkady Shevchenko and a panel of noted academicians from the University of California at Berkeley and Los Angeles, the University of South Carolina and Stanford University.

Young pondered whether or not we live under a repressive government, albeit much more subtle than Orwell's Big Brother regime. In politics — as in others means in which we view our world — Young said there is a "seduction of self-centeredness... a subconscious and subliminal programming not to think for yourself, not to evaluate, but to somehow repeat the slogans and imitate the values and ideas which are created for this mass society." The Soviet people "don't even know how the country is ruled or who is really ruling the country."

James Baldwin believes it's a "sawdust in the pot of prison cake" in America. The author of such noted literary works as The Fire Next Time and Go Tell It on the Mountain told a Boise State audience that "every black boy and girl in America faces a terror because of the will of their countrymen," and that it "would be difficult to say my grandson, son or daughter would face a better situation today than when I was a boy."

Urban design critic William H. Whyte talks about downtowns as he would a good friend: they should be open, friendly, accessible, have character. Whyte, author of The Organized Man, spoke in March to groups ranging from the Boise City Council and Boise Redevelopment agency to the general public and said that downtowns shouldn't copy suburban malls, but should attract shoppers with "good, old fashioned stores with store windows on the street." While in Boise, he gave a lecture and showed a film based on his book, The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces.

In April, iconoclastic economist Michael Aninnson talked to a packed Science-Nursing Building, soon to be home to the SEM. "It's not necessarily the amount of magnification you can see, but the surface detail, the topology, that is important," he said, noting that those surface relationships are enhanced by the three-dimensional capabilities of the SEM.

The microscope has two components: the use of electronic temperature instead of light to magnify, and electronic bombardment of material to be analyzed, which then gives off X-rays with an energy spectrum that allows identification of chemical elements.

Hazel Henderson spoke in a business and economics session sponsored by the Len B. Jordan Endowment for Economic Studies. She described what she calls the "underground economy," which includes such factors as bartering and home-generated production. Conventional economics, she said, has become less a social science and more a rigid number system that ignores natural cycles, human values and social responsibility. Also in the session was Alvin von Auw, former vice president and assistant to the president of AT&T, speaking on corporate divestiture. A panel discussion featuring former Idaho economics professor John Mitchell, now with U.S. Bancorp, and academicians from the universities of Nevada Reno and Montana was held on "Market Failure, Regulatory Failure and Social Welfare."

The series reconvened in September with human ecologist Garrett Hardin, who maintained that humans do not act for the good of others, but for the good of themselves and that there is no such thing as pure altruism. A roundtable discussion with Hardin, BSU philosophy professor Alan Briton, BSU economics professor Larry Reynolds and BSU biology department chairman Robert Rydert took place as well. Every time the U.S. faces a "crisis" in education, the "usual suspects" — everything from the media to textbooks — are rounded up. But Diane Ravitch, noted analyst of the problems of American education, said in October that the education offered, not external forces, should be considered first. She advocates a strong liberal arts education for all students, not just the students who foster "seduction of the computer is powerful," they may limit people's lives as well as enhance them.

Dance performance sponsored by the two organizations earlier this fall at the BSU Special Events Center. The check was presented to BSU President John Keister by Dick Rush, immediate past-president of the Boise Kiwanis Club.

According to Stephen Spafford, BSU foreign student advisor, the group plans to contribute profits from various international campus events to the scholarship fund.

Michael Aninnson
Garrett Hardin
Diane Ravitch
James Baldwin
Andrew Young
William Whyte
Arkady Shevchenko
Haze Henderson

$110,000 scanning electron microscope will aid BSU, community

The recent purchase of a scanning electron microscope (SEM) represents Boise State's most significant contribution to high technology, according to two BSU experts who will be involved with its use.

The $110,000 Joel T. Feen 300, produced by a Tokyo, Japan company, will not only be a major research and teaching tool, but will provide service to area computer industries, and other agencies such as the Idaho Department of Fish and Game, according to microbiologist Robert Rydert and Educational Media Services systems engineer Dick Graybeal.

Both see the SEM as a research tool for biology, chemistry, physics, geology, archaeology and engineering.

"There are also community applications for the microscope as a medical research tool, and in sample analysis for environmental studies and forensic criminology," Graybeal said.

According to Rydert, the university hopes to develop a close working relationship with the computer industry to help provide some training with the equipment.

According to Graybeal, the microscope can easily produce 100,000 diameter magnification. However, "It's not necessarily the amount of magnification you can see, but the surface detail, the topology, that is important," he said, noting that those surface relationships are enhanced by the three-dimensional capabilities of the SEM.

The microscope has two components: the use of electronic temperature instead of light to magnify, and electronic bombardment of material to be analyzed, which then gives off X-rays with an energy spectrum that allows identification of chemical elements.

In addition to regular scanning, the microscope observations college bound. It will be housed in room 150 of the Science-Nursing Building, soon to be remodeled for its new user.

Scholarship to aid foreign students

A new endowed scholarship fund has been established for foreign students studying at Boise State University and for BSU students studying abroad.

The fund was launched with the recent presentation of a $1,000 check to Boise State from the Boise Kiwanis Club and the BSU International Students Association. That amount was from proceeds of the Taipei Youth Summer Tour Folk
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Give To The Annual Fund

Your gift to the Annual Fund is needed to ensure academic excellence at Boise State University.

Whether you designate your gift for scholarships, the Library, one of the five colleges or unrestricted purposes, please know that your support does make a difference.

As the 1984 tax year comes to a close, consider making a tax-deductible gift, and remember the Idaho tax credit for contributions to BSU.

Send your check to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.