

9-15-1992

Arbiter, September 15

Students of Boise State University

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**Taste for
coffee grows
on the City
of Trees**

- page 6 A

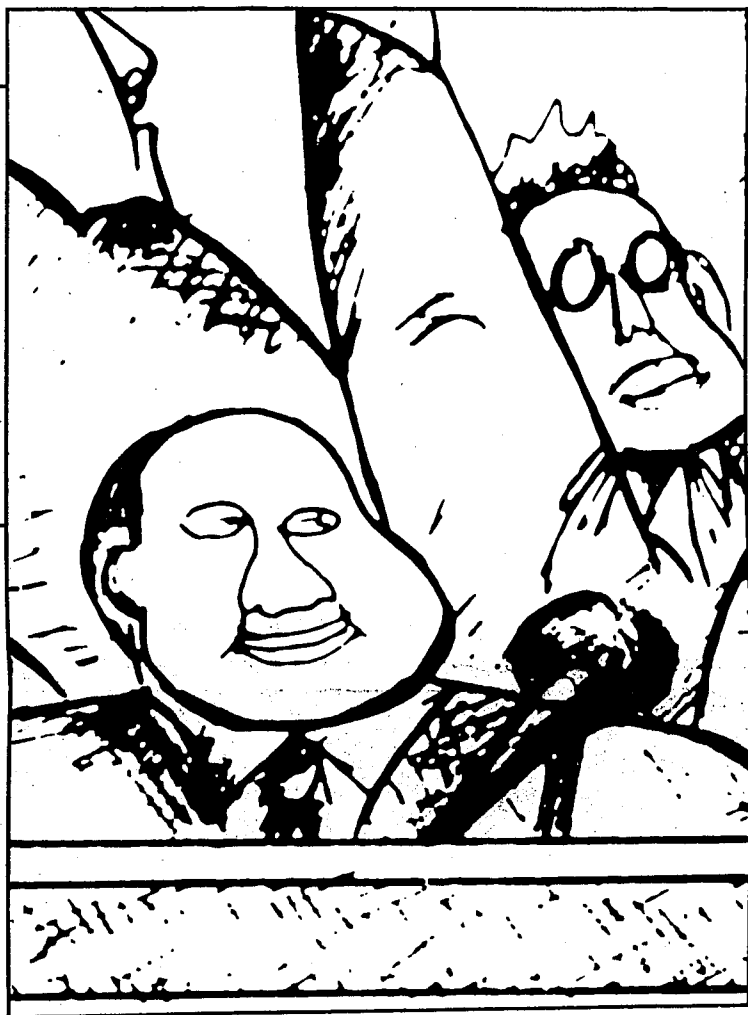
Arbiter

Boise State University • September 15, 1992 • Volume 2, Issue 4 • Free

Profiles

Five men vie
for top
leadership
post at Boise

- center
section B



Man attacks student

*Assailant forces
his way into car*

Dawn Kramer
News Editor
Melanie Delon
Assistant Culture Editor

A female BSU student was attacked in the Towers residence hall parking lot last week by a masked man when getting out of her car.

Parking along the river at 2:30 a.m. after getting off work and visiting with her boyfriend, she saw a person crouched behind her car as she went to step out, but it was too late. The man was inside the car with her, pushing at her bra and mauling her.

She screamed despite his pleading with her to be quiet. The man ran away and left the girl shaken. Not knowing what to do, she drove back to her boyfriend's house where she called campus security and police.

The victim, a first-year student from a small town, had seen the man walking on campus before she parked, but didn't think anything of it, she said.

She said he grabbed her and she immediately started kicking at him and screaming.

"I just kept screaming. I had always wondered if I was in that kind of situation if I'd be able to scream. I always said 'it's not going to happen to me,'" said the victim.

• Attack continued on
page 4 A

Planned office space expansion displaces students in Lincoln Hall

*Residents disturbed
by loss of homes,
last-minute notices*

Stuart Bryson
Assistant News Editor

Plans by Student Residential Life to convert Lincoln Hall into office space is creating waves among its residents who were not informed of the closure until a few weeks ago. The hall, which houses 28 students, is going to be closed at the end of the fall semester in order to hold displaced faculty during upcoming renovation projects, and will later be used for permanent office space.

One-and-a-half-year Lincoln resident Chris Schaffer had some strong words to say about the idea. "I think it's bullshit. They should have closed it during the summer, and they should have told us before we moved in," he said.

Schaffer, a second-year student of international business, has fully paid a one-year contract to stay in Lincoln.

He said he called Richard McKinnon when he received notice that the dorms would be closing.

"McKinnon said they [SRL] were supposed to have sent out a letter this summer—and they didn't," said Schaffer.

McKinnon, when questioned on the issue, said he wasn't sure if the students had been notified before they moved in. Dave Boerl, assistant director/coordinator of SRL, made a similar comment when questioned about the supposed notification.

According to Boerl, the current Lincoln residents will be moved into other halls over Christmas break. He said the students currently living in Lincoln, including one resident adviser, would take top priority on the residence hall waiting list for spring semester.

That will mean that some of the new students applying to move into the dorms, of which there are 20 now, will have to take second priority to current Lincoln residents. He said there may be as many as 85 new students on the waiting list by January, going by last year's figures, and pos-

sibly more than that considering BSU's boosted fall enrollment.

McKinnon said "We'll be able to put all of those guys into Morrison, Chaffee, or Towers, if that's what they want. A number of students would prefer to live in other residence halls." He also said Lincoln residents would have the option of canceling their contract if they decide to move off campus.

Boerl said Lincoln is "not conducive to a good hall environment." He noted that it was difficult for students to be social due to the fact that the building is sectionalized into four separate areas, with no central gathering place. "From a student development standpoint, it's not the best environment."

However, not all of Lincoln's residents feel this way, and Schaffer is among them: "I don't want to live in Towers." He noted that other residence halls lacked some of Lincoln's advantages.

"It's quiet, easy to study, close to

• Lincoln continued on
page 4 A

**Bengals
grab late
victory over
Broncos**

- page 9 A

News in brief

Workshop to build leadership skills

New supervisors can learn how to better their work performances during the "Basic Leadership Skills for Supervisors" workshops offered in September by BSU's Center for Management Development.

Sessions are offered Wednesdays and repeated on Thursdays from 7-10 p.m. at a cost of \$49 per person. A \$10 workbook is included in the price.

"Fundamental Skills of Managing," on Sept. 23 and 24, will show participants how to maintain everyone's self-esteem, actively listen to achieve consensus and encourage others to commit themselves to common goals.

A special rate of \$395 is available for all nine basic leadership modules scheduled this fall. A 10 percent discount is offered for any five or more workshops. In addition, Continuing Education credits are available. Anyone can attend.

Board to consider plans for budgets

The State Board of Education will consider Fiscal Year 1994 budget requests for higher education and Board agencies at its Sept. 17-18 meeting in the Student Union Building at the University of Idaho in Moscow.

Prior to the meeting, the Board's finance committee will conduct budget hearings from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Sept. 16 in the University of Idaho

Forestry Building. The committee will submit its recommendations to the full Board at its meeting the following day.

The Board will then submit a Fiscal '94 budget request to Gov. Andrus and the Legislature for action in the next legislative session.

In its first meeting of the 1992-93 academic year, the Board will also:

- Hear a report on improving education for American Indians
- Discuss the potential impact of the 1 percent Initiative on public education.

- Consider the draft of a proposed "letter of appointment" that would specify the terms and conditions of employment for agency and institution heads.

- Discuss development of a new evaluation system for institution and agency heads.

- Discuss development of strategic plans for teacher preparation at the college and universities.

- Consider a proposed lease of seven acres in Idaho Falls from the University of Idaho Foundation for construction of the planned ISU/UI Higher Education Center.

Division manager named for award

Bonnie Sumter, manager of the health and service division in BSU's College of Technology, has received the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America's (VICA) highest award. The Honorary Life Membership award was presented in June at VICA's 28th

annual National Leadership and U.S. Skill Olympics in Louisville, Kentucky.

VICA is a 250,000-member organization of high school and college students in trade, industrial, technical and health occupations programs. VICA promotes high standards in trade ethics, workmanship, scholarship and safety, said Thomas Holdsworth, VICA's director of communications.

Sumter has been a VICA adviser at BSU since 1973 and has served in several positions for the organization in Idaho and at the national level.

A graduate of the University of Idaho, Sumter has been employed at BSU since 1978.

ACLU plans event to honor document

A Question of Choice, to be released September 16th, is Sarah Weddington's first-hand account of the landmark 1973 abortion rights decision, *Roe v. Wade*. Her book recounts the turbulent aftermath of the case, the ongoing struggle for abortion rights as *Roe* is slowly unraveled by the court, and Weddington's personal insights and strategies for a pro-choice future.

On Saturday, Nov. 14, 1992, Weddington will speak in Boise at the ACLU's 1992 Bill of Rights Birthday Party. Like last year's event that brought an overflow crowd to Boise's Crystal Ballroom, the ACLU event this November will include a featured

guest, lavish decorations and musical entertainment.

The Saturday evening event will also include silent and live auctions of artwork, guided river trips, vacation rentals and assorted holiday gift items.

Weddington has a private legal practice and is an adjunct professor at the University of Texas.

Who's Who starts annual search

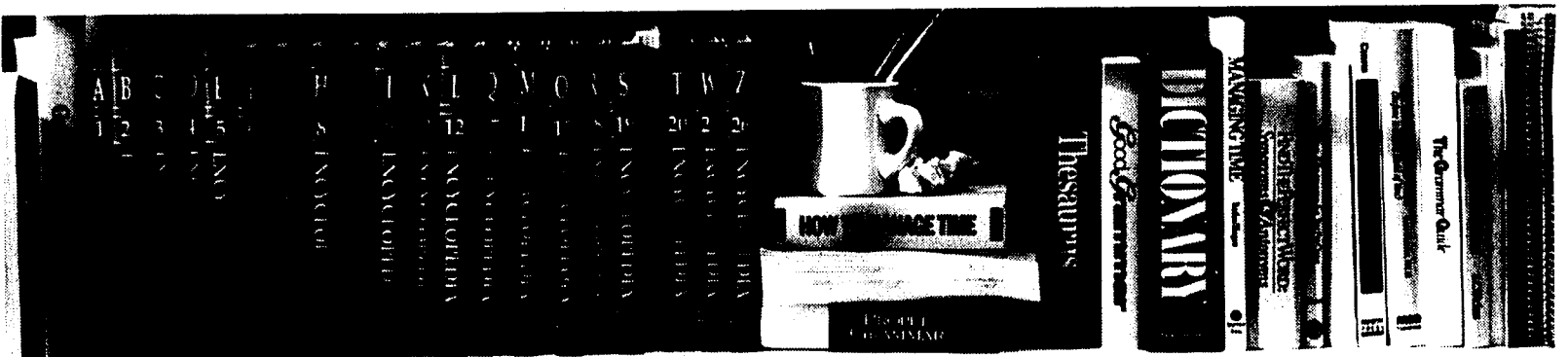
Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges is now accepting nominations for its annual publication.

BSU will again be submitting nominees for inclusion in the annual publication of *Who's Who*. This annual selection is open to juniors, seniors, and graduates on college campuses across the country.

In order to submit students for consideration, nominations are requested from all interested individuals, student organizations, departments, schools and colleges.

When deciding on nominees, the nominating individual should consider the following: scholastic ability, participation and leadership in academic and university-related extracurricular activities, citizenship and service to the school, and promise of future usefulness.

Nominations should be submitted no later than Oct. 2, 1992 to either the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs or Student Activities in the Student Union.



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BSU purchases ITT site; move-in under dispute

Stuart Bryson
Assistant News Editor

The State Board of Education gave BSU unanimous approval this summer to purchase more classroom and laboratory space west of Capitol Boulevard. According to the BSU Financial Committee, the purchase of the 36,000-square-foot ITT Technical Institute classroom complex is a sound investment, even though BSU may not get to use the property until ITT vacates it in 1995.

A BSU-funded appraisal indicated the \$3.2 million asked by the property owner, Nampa developer Ron Van Auken, is a reasonable price, far less than it would cost BSU to build a similar facility. The property under consideration, a 4-acre parcel across Capitol Boulevard from the main campus, consists of two classroom and laboratory structures, and 250 parking spaces.

With steadily increasing enrollment, the university is pressed to find ways to alleviate the problems of limited parking and classroom space.

According to the BSU Financial Committee, no state appropriations or additional student fees will be used to pay for the purchases. Instead, BSU will extend existing revenue bonds—already paid for by student fees—over a longer period of time, to purchase the classroom complex. While there are some obvious advantages

to the purchase, it isn't a perfect bowl of cherries. ITT has a lease on the classroom building until 1995. In an Aug. 14 press release, the school said it had no plans to vacate the building prior to that time.

BSU officials had hoped enough space could be found in the building to relocate some of the math and geology faculty who will be displaced in January. However, according to Steven Schmidt, vice president of administration at BSU, that is no longer a possibility.

ITT Director Dale Reynolds stated that BSU officials had gotten the impression that 16,000 square feet of classroom space would be available for use in January, but that it had never been a possibility. "It couldn't be farther from the truth," he said. "We run from eight in the morning to ten at night, and every classroom is used," he said in a phone interview.

Reynolds was concerned about people who had gotten the impression that BSU's takeover of the property would mean immediate changes in the school. "So many people, right, wrong or indifferent, thought we were going out of business."

He said another misconception is that ITT would be moving by the year's end. He stressed that was not a possibility, and that ITT would remain in its current location until 1995. At that time the ITT

headquarters in Indianapolis will help find another location for the school.

Schmidt said although ITT had approached BSU officials in February about a takeover of the building's lease, the administration decided to decline the offer. Schmidt said that as well as being too expensive, the terms offered by ITT would mean BSU assuming certain unwanted risks.

The proposed lease would only have been for two and a half years, and then the property would be returned. The proposed contract stipulated that the lessee, BSU, would be responsible for any incidental expenses and repairs needed. According to Schmidt, the administration feels better off purchasing the property since BSU would have the life of the building to recover such costs.

Even though BSU may not be able to move into the property right away, officials said the university will still benefit from ownership.

"When you want to buy property, it's better to buy it sooner than later," said Larry Burke, director of university relations. "Not only that, we'll become [ITT's] landlord, and we'll collect whatever that lease is worth."

According to Schmidt, the annual rent will be about \$310,000—meaning the cost of the purchase may be offset as much as \$.75 million.

Career program hits SUB

Deanna Ortiz
Special to *The Arbiter*

Work-a-day world

This Wednesday, Sept. 16, BSU Career Planning and Placement will host the 1992 Career Fair in the SUB Jordan Ballroom.

In case you've never attended a career fair, it is a forum for local and national employers, graduate schools and professional associations to provide information about their organizations to students. A career fair is not necessarily a job fair with open positions.

At the career fair, freshmen, sophomores and juniors can learn more about careers, internships, part-time job opportunities related to their majors and professional associations.

Involvement in associations, internships and relevant part-time work are always good

ways to see if you have chosen the best career for you. These experiences also look great on a resume. At the fair, you can meet people who know about the major, minor or emphasis that may give you an edge over other future job candidates.

The career fair will provide an excellent opportunity for graduating students to make contacts or "network" in a company. Students can find out more about an organization to see if it fits them. This information comes in handy in an interview where you can show you are interested enough in a company to spend time investigating it.

At the fair, you have a chance

to learn about graduate school requirements or join professional associations. Membership in an association shows employers that you have initiative and are interested in learning more about your field or specialization.

At the career fair dress casual, neat and clean. Smile, use good eye contact and a firm handshake. Speak clearly and concisely, show enthusiasm and be positive and honest. Ask for a business card and thank representatives for their time and information. Although a career fair may not be a job fair, employers will remember you if you stand out in a positive way.


Deanna Ortiz is a career counselor at the BSU Career Center. For help choosing a major, contact her at 385-1747.

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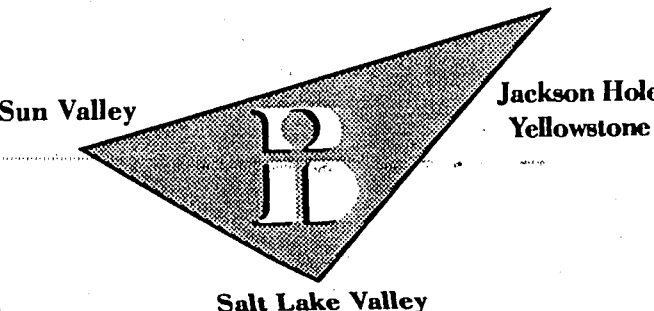
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The Right Side

'Politically correct' rules lead slanted campaign

Across the nation, radical extremists (militant homosexuals, black nationalists and radical feminists) have taken over college campuses in an attempt to "politically correct" the wrongdoings of those who support individualism and free speech.

Campus speech codes are one way the extremists gain ground. For example, the University of Wisconsin's code prohibits speech "intended to demean the race, sex, religion, color, creed, disability, sexual orientation, national origin, ancestry or age of the person addressed."

Those who favor this code say "civility" is their goal. Yet, a dispute involving three students who objected to being called "rednecks" was dismissed when a school official said the term was not in any way demeaning.

At "politically correct" schools, racial minorities, homosexuals, women and other "preferred" groups are allowed to verbally abuse others in ways that others are not allowed to verbally abuse them.

And a new minority



Deborah Lewis

group has been added to University of Massachusetts at Amherst's non-discrimination code—pedophiles (I'm serious!)

The University of Michigan has not only established a speech code, but also published a "student guide to proper behavior." "Incorrect" behavior includes: laughing at a joke about someone who stutters, displaying a confederate flag on one's door and failing to invite someone to a party because she's a lesbian.

Enforcement of these policies has led to one student being convicted of sexual harassment for arguing in a class discussion about the biology of homosexuality. Another

was threatened with charges of discrimination when he was offended by his gay roommate's pinups of nude men and asked the university for permission to move.

At the University of Pennsylvania, the word "individual" is, and I quote, "a red flag phrase today, which is considered by many to be racist." The "politically correct" ideology is best categorized as neo-Marxist since there have been no individuals, only groups that have been oppressed by white, heterosexual males.

On other campuses, events such as "Mexican Fiestas" and "Middle Eastern Nights" are no longer allowed because they may "offend" someone.

These claims of "political correctness" are not promoting racial and ethnic harmony, but are instead restricting the individuals' First Amendment right to free speech.

If universities spent less time creating and enforcing policies such as these, they would have more time to direct toward the improvement of their academic curriculum.

• Attack continued from page 1 A

Ironically, the day after the attack, Towers held a rape and crime prevention seminar that had been planned before the incident. An estimated 40 Towers residents attended. Deputy Patrick Calley spoke of an encounter he had with the suspected attacker the night before.

Calley said that he had questioned a male in a white T-shirt and jeans walking in front of the Administration Building during the interim between the attack and the victim's report.

He said the man, who claimed to be 31 years old, had a strong smell of alcohol on his breath and a scratch on his nose. Calley said he questioned the

man as to his reasons for being out so late on campus, and the scratch on his face. The man said that he had been in a fight at a bar downtown, and had decided to walk home.

The man wasn't carrying any identification.

Calley then drove the man to a convenience store that was near where he claimed he lived. He observed the man in the convenience store for about four minutes before leaving.

The man questioned by Calley later fit the victim's description of her attacker.

Calley spent at least 20 minutes with the man from the time he stopped him until the time he left the con-

venience store. The call from the victim came at 3.

At the seminar, Calley stressed the fact that if the victim would have called 911 immediately, they would have been able to arrest the suspect.

The seminar probably had better attendance than planned because of the incident.

Police informed the victim that the attack was not violent enough to constitute an attempted rape charge, but if a suspect would have been caught, the charge would probably have been battery.

The victim told those at the seminar not to put off calling the police. She said a victim should never hesitate to call 911.

• Lincoln continued from page 1 A

everything, has good air conditioning and heating and there are no parking problems," said Schaffer.

Schaffer also noted that Lincoln's rooms have more privacy for residents than rooms in other halls on campus. One Lincoln resident who preferred not to be identified, stated that he could take legal action against BSU because the contract he signed was for the whole year.

According to Steve Schmidt, associate vice president of administration, the halls will be used by either math/geology faculty, displaced by an eight month, \$1.7 million renovation of the Math-Geology Building, or by continuing education faculty, displaced by an 18 month, \$10 million renovation of the library.

Both projects are scheduled to begin in January.

Although plans have

been made to vacate the hall, BSU officials said they aren't sure how much it will cost to turn dorm rooms into office spaces.

According to Schmidt, BSU hasn't yet had architects make an estimate.

Schmidt said that in spite of this, he is "fairly comfortable that it will be a minor expense" when compared to finding space elsewhere, such as renting mobile units or leasing space somewhere else.

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The Getting Organized Meetings

Attendance at a Getting Organized Meeting by at least one officer from each ASBSU recognized student organization is required. Advisors are strongly encouraged to attend.

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Opinion

<p>Polls: Who Leads This Instant</p>	<p>Clinton's Media Strategy</p>	<p>Behind the Scenes at Campaign HQ</p>
<p>GOP Strategy: South, Rust Belt</p>	<p>Candidates Trade Barbs</p>	<p>ISSUES: HOW COULD ELECTION ACTUALLY EFFECT VOTERS? See p.17 E, Classifieds...</p>

Stan's World

TV ushers demise of 2-party system

The onset of televised political debate, beginning with the Nixon/Kennedy debates in 1960, spelled the beginning of the end for the two-party political system in the United States of America.



Stan Oliver

It was as if the structure of the political system was just waiting for something to happen—even then—as the big-city bosses and political machines were beginning to falter, and the the old system began to split at the seams.

With television came the candidate's ability to circumvent and abandon their traditional need for the support of their parties and the political machines that came with them.

Candidates soon learned there was a faster, easier way to win elections, without the need to become indentured to the antiquated institutions of their traditional political parties.

But loss of traditional support from their political parties was not to become a significant loss to the candidates as special interest groups began to scramble to the hopefuls' rescue, picking up the slack.

Candidates and incumbents alike now had many masters instead of one. But, alas, it was not to be that simple.

These special interest groups began to grow in strength, and their ability to manipulate the candidates became an art form. They became an uncanny sage.

They learned that two is better than one. And, in elections, they could buy opposing candidates who were running for the very same office—thus creating win/win situations.

The special interest groups—today referred to as political action committees—have suckered the incumbents and politicians—to be into accepting and promulgating the same, basic philosophies. And the candidates have learned to parrot these 'borrowed tenets' to convince the populace it was all their own marvelous dogma from the very get-go.

And the electorate, having tired of a steady diet of dogma biscuits (that all seem to taste alike but they can't seem to figure out why), have become sullen and apathetic. They feel entirely left out of the political process. Academically speaking, they have become "depolticized."

But just why is this two-party system doomed to fail if it is working so smoothly, albeit at a distinct disadvantage to its citizens?

Answer: A two-party system—actually, any system—that is not responsive to its people will, in the end, incur the wrath of its people. Our two-party system can continue to exist only as long as the people allow it to exist. The citizenry must and will be appeased!

Unfortunately, though, our two-party system is not designed to do this, at least not indefinitely. By the end of this century, the economy of this nation will have deteriorated to the point that the people will be clamoring for change.

But, as it stands now, a maverick candidate, who espouses anti-establishment doctrine, cannot be elected to public office. Look what they did to Jerry Brown (everything but the tar and feathers)!

Take notice, the status quo still holds the reins of government, and will not permit an upstart, a proclaimer of doom (especially their own), to rock the proverbial boat—to come to the forefront, even be seen or heard, if they can help it.

But nothing is forever and time will change this. A government can only continue to live on borrowed time, money and prestige for so long. Sooner or later, the piper must be paid!

Letters to Ed PHONE 345-8204 FAX 385-3198

Conservative viewpoint is a welcome change

Dear Editor:

Most will associate the print media with the left wing. In most instances, this is not too far from the truth. The recent article by Deborah Lewis concerning the moral and political rightness of the Republican Party was a refreshing and pleasant change to the radical

rhetoric we usually read in your pages. Please take this letter as a ringing endorsement of continuing this column as a response to the views of the vocal minority, the Democrats.

Many of my fellow political science majors felt that Deborah's statement was nothing more than a smear

campaign against the liberal agenda.

To those who hold this view, may I say, "If you can't stand the heat, get out of the system." Vote Republican, the party of vision, progress, and democracy.

Jeff Stoppenhagen Senior, political science

Attack on all Democrats disappoints reader

Dear Editor:

Despite Ms. Deborah Lewis' sophomoric smear of all Democrats, I find that many Democrats (and even a few Republicans!) are good, decent, honest people. I have

been a father for 25 years, and a Democrat for even longer. I am not out to destroy my family, her family, or your family.

Unlike Bush and Quayle and their banking buddies, who Ms. Lewis so ardently admires, I did not steal one

trillion dollars from the American people's bank accounts, and then expect them to pay it back so that I can steal it again. Debbie, you disappoint me.

David Boothby Political science major

The Arbiter
Volume 2, Number 4
September 15, 1992

The Arbiter is the weekly student newspaper of Boise State University. It is financially supported by a combination of student fees from the Associated Students of BSU, advertising sales, and money sent in by second world Maoist-Naderite insurgencies.

Letters to the editor should be typed, double-spaced, and may be edited for length if longer than 300 words. Personals, messages, advice and Kiosk listings are free, but limited to no more than 50 words. Classified ads will cost you 25 cents a word per week, that's all, just 25 cents. Please include your phone number with all correspondence and a return address with all personals. Send everything to The Arbiter 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Call us at (208) 345-8204 or FAX to (208) 385-3198. Subscriptions are available for \$20/year and we suggest you get one.

The Arbiter recognizes a bevy of 'Biters-o-the-week. Dawn Kramer, Katy Kreller, Chris Langill, and Lynn Owens-Wright all worked their patooties off to research Section B, Presidential Search Extra. They even spent time on Labor Day working on their stories. Jolly good show and all that...

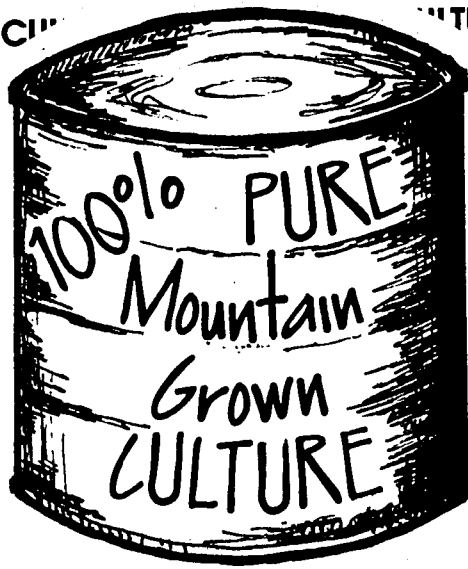
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Boise, City of . . . beans?

Coffee drinks thrive on the Treasure Valley's cosmopolitan palates

Aly Mauldin
 Culture Writer

Cappuccino is the last thing to come to mind when you think of Idaho. Espresso is certainly not on the tip of most people's tongues. But if Boise's coffee houses have anything to say about it, you just might be thinking less about potatoes and more about exotic coffee-houses.

Boise is having a coffeehouse explosion. So here's the opportunity to be introduced to our newest coffeehouse arrivals, and to re-experience a few of Boise's old favorites.

The Flying M (235 N. 5th) is just six weeks old and has been transplanted from Seattle.

Why Boise? "To get away from Seattle and to bring (The Flying M) to Boise...because we are not just another coffeehouse," said Kirk of The Flying M.

But what makes The Flying M the exception? They offer a straight shot of espresso for only 85 cents, as well as fine crafts, jewelry and artwork from local and Northwest artists. They are open Monday to Thursday 6:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Friday 6:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m. and Saturdays 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

If you have a chance to stop by Obadiah's Coffee House (370 S. Eighth St.), you'll find it's the "place to be" for late-nighters. Obadiah's is open Wednesday to Saturday, 7 p.m. to 2 a.m. They serve bottomless cups of house coffee, which could be very tasty, not to mention necessary, as the semester drags on.

Grounds for Coffee (1289 Protest Ave.) opened last spring. Not only do they sell coffee beans by the pound (you



Arbiter/Shawna Hannel

could stock up early for the winter), but they also make an excellent Italian Soda. Michelle, the helpful woman at Grounds for Coffee, said their most popular drink is the Coffee Cooler. Grounds for Coffee is open Monday to Saturday from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and Sundays from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

If you are a native of Boise or a returning student, you've probably found yourself downtown at Moxie or the Klatsch. But have you been to Giuseppe's Coffee House (280 N. 8th St.)? It's located in a two-story atrium in the basement of the Idaho Building, just across the street from a

popular student haunt not known for its coffee, the Interlude Bar & Grill.

The owners of Giuseppe's felt that Boise's coffeehouses lacked variety. So they opened up their place about two years ago. Giuseppe's sells only pure coffee specialties, including, as co-owner Barbara put it, "A legendary Latté."

Giuseppe's sells its coffee beans wholesale to local businesses, and in the store by the pound (\$6.50-\$15). Of all the local shops, only Giuseppe's roast their beans in the store. To get these fresh-roasted beans, head to Giuseppe's Monday to Friday, 7 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturday 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

The Edge (1101 W. Idaho), next to the downtown Record Exchange, expanded from the record store it's adjoined with. They've gone from 1984's record buy-back to a coffee bar with muffins, pastries, salads and espresso machines. The Edge offers bulk coffee of most varieties which will run you \$3.49 for 1/2 pound.

Rumor has it that the Koffee Klatsch (409 S. 8th) has been serving their "cultural coffee" longer than any other place in town. They've recently (last May) changed ownership, according to Laura, kitchen manager. She mentioned that they are emphasizing the full menu of breakfast, lunch and dinner items as well as premium bottled beer, fresh brewed coffee, retail beans and espresso drinks.

The Klatsch will be hosting dinner theater Sept. 23 to October 17. They also host a monthly poetry reading, live music on weekends and always

have the work of local artists on display.

Christina's Bakery (5th and Main) isn't just a bakery anymore. Christina's has an espresso bar and cappuccino bar, AND now offers lunch from 11:30 to 2 p.m. The menu consists of fresh, authentic Mexican food selections. And you can always enjoy your coffee with their Sunday Brunch.

Now, I know you are familiar with Moxie Java's three locations (one being 570 W. Main). Moxie's sells T-shirts (JUST BREW IT), hats, mugs and cheesecake. The success of Moxie's has allowed it to become the first local espresso merchant to franchise. I asked Michael, of the Moxie Java Main Street location, what he thinks may have led to the success. "Consistent good coffee and consistent good service," he said. I couldn't argue with that.

The Coffee News (801 W. Main, in the Grove) will be opening here within the next week. Greg, the owner, said the Coffee News will be "the largest newsstand in Boise." Greg and his wife own a successful coffee bar in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Greg, from Boise, brought the Coffee News home. It will offer a large selection of pastries and desserts, along with a newsstand loaded with national, state and local papers. The Coffee News will open at 7 a.m. and close at 10 p.m. Monday to Thursday, and will close Friday and Saturday at midnight.

Espresso isn't just for New York and Seattle anymore. Coffee houses in Boise are offering a delicious new atmosphere for studying, enjoying art and jewelry, meeting people and having a cup of coffee, espresso, latté, iced mocha or Italian soda.

Fashion flesh: Tattoos color music scene

Robert DiNiro's illustrated body in "Cape Fear" might make your skin crawl, but many local musicians have tattoos so cool they will make you shiver.

Tattooing has always been hip, but lately it has reached a new level of hipness. Next time you're hanging out at a local establishment, look closely and you'll find pictures really are worth a thousand words.

Troy Wright, lead vocalist in the perennially misspelled Psychick Not, has tattoos that range from whimsical to sentimental. The Oly beer logo decorates part of his left arm, and a scorpion grazes the left side of his chest. Wright also pays tribute to a

Local Color

friend who died of AIDS with a Japanese symbol that means friendship. Some of his friends wear the same tattoo.

Dan Krejci, BSU student and bassist in the Dirt Fishermen, wears colorful, light-hearted tattoos. His illustrations begin with four cows making a band around his arm. Above the cows are roses with barbed-wire thorns, and an alligator. Roses wind their way around to his back, where another tattoo can be found. The tattoo is a fish, but not an ordinary fish.

It is the fish from the Meat Puppets album *Out of My Way*.

Glenn Newkirk, Dirt Fishermen drummer, has tattoos of snakes and skulls and also has Native American artwork on his back.

Graveltruck bassist J.R. Marson uses his body as a cultural playground. He has a tattoo of St. Francis of Assisi on his back, and a circle of flowers on a vine on his



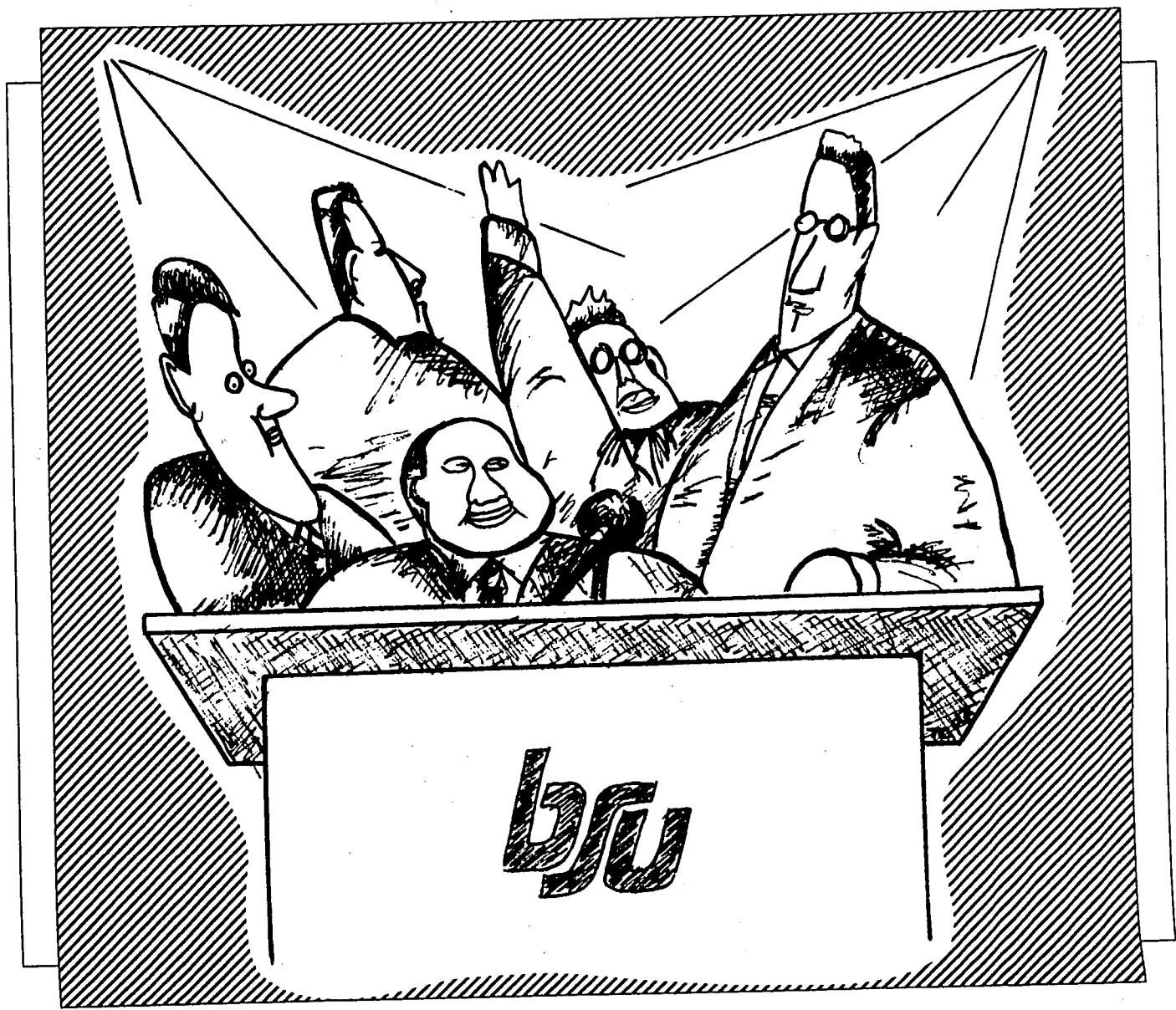
Chereen Myers

Another Graveltruck member, drummer Jake Hite, has a tattoo of an earwig crawling toward his ear.

While most of these artists' tattoos are different, the one thing they have in common is the artist behind the tattoos. Erik Payne is a local tattoo god. Most local musicians who sport tattoos use him

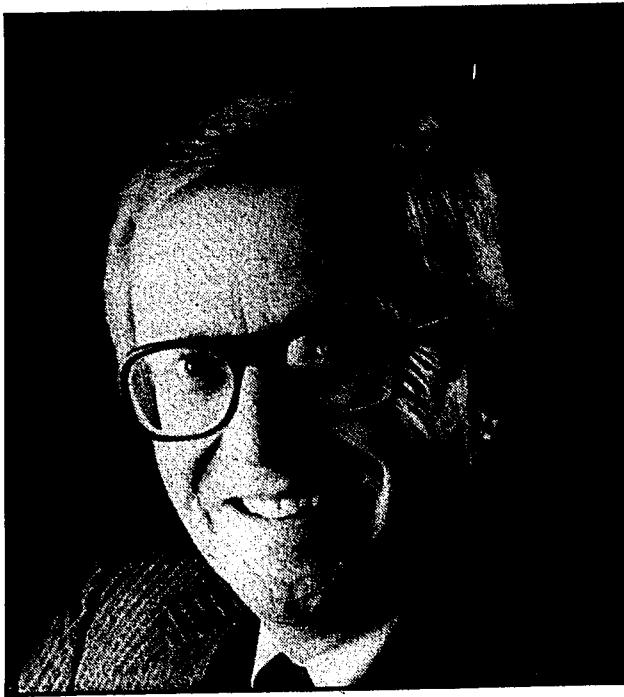
exclusively. Look for more on Payne and tattooing in next week's issue.

Section B: Pull-out



The finalists are coming

Before you do anything else, pull out the center eight pages of this newspaper. *The Arbiter* has devoted this center section to profiles on and interviews with the five finalists for the BSU presidency. ¶ We decided that simply asking around for compliments and dirt on all of them wasn't enough. In addition, we prepared 18 standard questions and faxed them to each of the candidates. ¶ Buried in some of those answers are surprisingly revealing responses. How they responded was almost as interesting. ¶ John Hutchinson was the first to respond, in writing, with a 15-foot continuous fax of detailed answers. Charles Ruch had reviewed the questions carefully and, after an error on our part caused us to interview him twice, a very busy Ruch answered quickly and concisely. Joseph Cox wanted so much to talk that his taped interview—dense with the metaphorical storytelling he is famous for in Oregon—ran well over 50 minutes. ¶ Every candidate was courteous, eager and forgiving. One person conducting all five interviews would be hard-pressed to pick just one president. ¶ Turn the page to see what we mean...



**Dr. Joseph Cox, president
Southern Oregon State College**

Ashland's local hero

Cox: SOSC president gets high marks for one-on-one personal style

Rick Overton
Editor-in-chief

Talking with people in Ashland, Ore., about Joseph Cox's candidacy for BSU president, it's easy to empathize with what the Republican Party would feel like if James Baker decided to become a Democrat. Or, if Bruce Springsteen decided to hang up rock 'n' roll and set out on a real estate career.

In fact, it's easy to get the

impression that Southern Oregon State College will collapse and wash away in the Rogue River if Cox makes his next career move to the Treasure Valley. Indeed, most of his reviews are nothing short of glowing.

"Fantastic. He's a man for all seasons. He's done a wonderful job of pulling together faculty, students and the community," said Bill Thorndike, president of the SOSC Foundation.

Cox got into university administration at Towson State University in Maryland almost by accident. The president dealt him a deanship as a challenge, and before he knew it he was coordinating a groundbreaking continuing education program throughout Baltimore.

After returning to teaching

for several years, he went back into administration to fill temporary vacancies—vacancies which took him all the way up to acting president.

When he and his wife, Regina, decided a change of pace was in order, he took a position as academic vice president at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. Almost on a lark, he visited Ashland five years ago as a finalist for their presidency, and decided that he had "found Aspen with a college."

Cox has grown to a position of great respect in the Oregon academic community. Mark Gregory, president of the SOSC student body, says that he encounters people throughout

• Cox profile

continued on page 7B

1. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the State Board of Education?

Cox: The first thing a president learns is that he or she serves, and the language is right in our contracts, at the pleasure of the Board. We have no tenure in this job. We are effective only so long as we have the confidence of the Board—and you earn that. There's a certain honeymoon, but basically that level of trust has to be earned. My basic approach with every board I've worked with is to be 100 percent candid. I don't obfuscate, I don't try to dance around the language, my style is straight-out, and over the years I've learned that the only style I can effectively use is that style. I'm probably not smart enough to tell different stories to different people—the truth is the only one I can remember with any degree of certainty.

2. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the local community?

C: Part of the president's responsibility is to create a symbiotic relationship between the university and the community because if one prospers, the other prospers. The interests of the institution and the community are so inextricably intertwined, that the notion of there being an aloof ivory tower is ludicrous.

3. Did you participate in intercollegiate athletics or competition of any kind?

C: No, unless you count a broken down, pickup hockey player.

4. Why is the presidency at Boise State University better than the one you already hold?

C: The metropolitan university, to me, is the land-grant university of (the) next century. That's one of the reasons that I am interested in Boise. I spent 17 years at a very similar institution in Maryland, and I believed then, and I believe now that the metropolitan university is the university of the future. Thus, my interest. I don't know that I can say it's better, but that it is different. Boise is an incredibly dynamic and incredibly attractive location.

5. For a university president to be effective, do you feel there should be a support staff for social functions and maintaining housing, such as a live-in social secretary?

C: Here (Ashland) the President's home is on the campus. In fact, my contract requires that I live in it, which I objected to slightly because it prevented us from building any equity. The role of the president and spouse in developing external friends for the university cannot be overestimated—it's important. My basic belief is that before you can engage in fundraising, that has to be preceded by an aggressive campaign of friend-raising.

There's a certain amount of entertaining that goes along with that, but, a live in social secretary? Never in my wildest imagination did I dream of that kind of luxury. Honestly, if the institution had the resources to provide for such a position I'd probably not do it and put those resources into the advising center.

6. Do you feel that the classic liberal arts model for public universities should be replaced by the more corporate, "multiversity" model?

C: BSU is neither a classic liberal arts public university, nor is it a corporate multiversity; it's both. And it's both in a unique combination that we call a comprehensive public metropolitan university. The foundation for any education, whether it is preparing someone for law school, a career in business, whatever, the foundation has to be a solid liberal arts and sciences grounding in the first two years. What the first two years ought to do is to expose all of us to the whole range of what man's learned, to the extent we can, across the spectrum of the sciences, arts and humanities. On that you build solid professional and pre-professional programs.

7. What should be the central defining principle behind a university's canon, or core academic requirements?

C: The central defining principle behind the canon is to prepare a graduate with the characteristics I just mentioned.

8. How many years did you spend in the classroom?

C: Thirty. I've always taught. I've always insisted, wherever I've been, on being allowed to join an academic department. And I've always asked, with my colleagues' permission, to teach. I like to teach for a very practical reason: It keeps me in touch with why (the university) exists.

What was your discipline?

C: History. Early American, Canada, and the history of technology.

Why did you change to administration?

C: I was a most reluctant administrator. It was 1970 when a brand new president at Towson State University in Baltimore called me in one day and said, "Listen! You've been shooting off your mouth about what needed to be improved here. I'm going to make you the dean." I said, "No you're not," and we went on from there.

9. Should condoms be made available for free distribution or vending on college campuses?

C: I probably would go to my student services staff and our health center staff and see if they thought vending machines were appropriate and if so, then we'd do it. But, I don't know the local situation. What we've done here, upon the recommendation of the health center and residence hall staffs, is install

vending machines in our student union.

10. BSU's enrollment is growing faster than the university's ability to provide for it. Is it appropriate for a public university to institute an enrollment cap when increases in the student population tax basic services?

C: BSU is not unique in that sense. What I'm going to say is possibly at odds with the faculty or the community, but it's what I believe. If that state funding does not keep up with the enrollment pressure, you have two choices. You can either begin to dilute the quality for everybody, or you can face the cap, either programatically, or institutionally, because you haven't any other choice. I reluctantly came to that (conclusion) because I am a public education advocate. I believe the quality of life in this republic is dependent upon an outstanding public education system. For me to come to accept a cap was a very tough decision.

11. To what extent should student fees be raised to meet increasing costs in the face of static state support?

C: The way to look at this is to try to ask the question, in a public policy forum, what is the level of state scholarship? Because that's what the state subsidy is; it's a scholarship that every student receives. We've been forced in Oregon to raise tuition dramatically. I think that it's absolutely commendable that Idaho has been able to support public education as much as it has. The fact that you're holding tuition down—I commend that. The painful answer is, if at some point that state support can't keep up, you've got two choices. You can raise tuition and fees to generate additional income to admit the additional students and do a quality job, or we can resort to the cap.

12. Idaho has four, four-year higher education institutions, each with a president who reports to the State Board of Education. Is it advantageous for a state like Idaho to implement a chancellor system?

C: To answer you fairly I would probably have to know more about the current working relationships between the presidents, and why there would be advantages or disadvantages to moving to that system. I honestly believe that in a system the size of Idaho's you can either operate with a chancellor system or without. You're not so large that you've got eight or nine or 10 institutions that are competitively driving the Board crazy. A four-unit system is not unwieldy. One of the advantages of your current system is that the president has direct access to the Board as an advocate for the university.

13. On May 4, 1970, four students at Kent State University in Ohio were killed by National Guardsmen. The following day protests across the country resulted in students shutting down hundreds of universities. What were you doing on May 5, 1970?

C: I know exactly what I was doing. Our campus was in total turmoil. We had

National Guardsmen on campus. I spent most of that day and the days after that, sitting around, talking with students—arguing with them, I guess—because while I agreed with them in their opposition and concern for the war and what had happened at Kent State, I could not agree to closing the freest forum for discussion in our community, the university campus. It was a very very difficult decision for me between my concern for the anguish they were feeling, and my commitment to the university as an open forum for the discussion of ideas.

14. What kind of car do you drive to work?

C: On most days, I drive a Ford Taurus. But on really great days when the weather is really terrific, I drive a 1930 Model A coupe that I restored.

15. Is the non-discrimination clause of a university's statement of purpose an appropriate place for specific language guaranteeing equal rights for alternative lifestyles?

C: I read an article where acting president Larry Selland had talked about being committed to an environment where diversity was the rule. I work very hard here trying to provide an environment that is inclusive and not exclusive. Personally, as a matter of principle, I don't see how we can justify a public institution not having a statement which says that this institution does not discriminate on the basis of race, gender, ethnic background, or lifestyle. What's the alternative, that we do?

16. Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus instituted a smoking ban in all state facilities. Should the university provide separate indoor lounge space for people who smoke?

C: I smoke a pipe occasionally, and it doesn't bother me to walk outside to light my pipe. In our student union—which was built with student funds, and I suspect yours was too—with the support of our student government, we took one lounge on an outside wall, vented it, and so we provide a smoking study lounge.

17. What do you see as BSU's greatest priority at this point?

C: To become the absolute best metropolitan public university it can be, and to place itself in service to the metropolitan area and the state of Idaho. And that's tough, because the clientele is so diverse, and that's part of the challenge.

18. What have you learned in your current post that makes you a better candidate for this position?

C: Everything I've learned since 1964, in one sense, has been preparing me for this kind of leadership challenge.



**Francis J. Dobney, vice provost
Washington State University**

Expert at reaching out

**Dobney: Proud
of work done
to strengthen
WSU branch
campuses**

Kathleen Kreller
Feature Writer

Washington State University administrator and BSU presidential finalist Fred Dobney doesn't need to toot his own horn.

In fact, it's next to impossible to find anyone who will give him anything but a very positive recommendation.

Dobney, currently vice-provost for extended university services at WSU, is

counting on his experience there and his genuine candor to help him get the position.

Dobney was brought to WSU seven years ago to develop branch campuses at Spokane, Tri-Cities and Vancouver. He successfully lobbied Washington's Higher Education Coordinating Board for approval of the new campuses as well as millions in funding from the legislature.

And even opponents to the branch campus program say they respect Dobney for his accomplishments and administrative aptitude.

"Despite the very real negative feelings among the faculty about the branch system program, they respect him," said Fred Gilbert, dean of natural resources and environmental studies at the University of Northern British Columbia

and former WSU chairman of natural resources sciences. "He worked through the faculty groups very effectively; he worked through the constituent groups very effectively."

And according to Gilbert, Dobney was not afraid to stand up to the Washington Higher Education Coordinating Board.

"He was quite good at getting people to support our initiatives," Gilbert said.

Former WSU Faculty Senate Chair Larry Meinert said Dobney would be an excellent choice for BSU's new president.

"He's been one of the most effective administrators we've had at WSU," Meinert said.

• **Dobney profile**
continued on page 7B

1. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the State Board of Education?

Dobney: The Board and the president must display mutual respect for one another. The Board should respect the president's obligation to make the best case he can for additional funding for his campus and for policies which increase access for students, improve working conditions for faculty and staff and enhance the quality of life in the community. The president should respect the Board's responsibility to advocate the interests of all the citizens of the state and the difficult decisions the Board must make in balancing sometimes conflicting interests. The Board and the president must work very closely to advance the cause of higher education in the state. One would hope that the two could be mutually supportive.

2. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the local community?

D: The president of Boise State University must be attentive and responsive to the needs of the community. The university enhances the cultural and intellectual life of the community in very significant ways, but it also is an engine which drives the economic development of the region and the state. The president should nurture this symbiotic relationship between the university and the community. As in my previous answer, there is a great deal to be said for mutual respect and mutual support.

3. Did you participate in intercollegiate athletics or competition of any kind? If so, what?

D: No, although I was coach of the men's tennis team at St. Louis University for five years, from 1976 to 1981, and also coached the women's tennis team from 1978 to 1981. Although it was a part-time position, I recruited some excellent players and had a winning record. In dual matches we won 134 and lost 80, over that period. We competed in the Metro Conference, which is Division I, with Florida State, Tulane, and Memphis State, among others. And we became more competitive each year. I did that until I left St. Louis University in 1981. I'm an avid racquetball player, and I used to run every day until my third knee surgery recently convinced me to convert to walking. I've given up tennis and handball, but still golf occasionally, in addition to racquetball.

4. Why is the presidency at Boise State University better than the position you already hold?

D: I'm currently a vice-provost, so assuming a major presidency, such as the one at Boise State, would be an important career move for me. I am interviewing for several other presidencies, but I think that the BSU job is one of the best in the country. I think

there is great potential for growth of the institution in both numbers and quality, and I think that Boise would be an excellent place to live.

5. For a university president to be effective, do you feel there should be a support staff for social functions and maintaining housing, such as a live-in social secretary?

D: Because there is no president's house at BSU, I think having a live-in social secretary would be awkward at best; plus, I don't think my wife would approve. There's no question that entertaining is an increasingly important part of the modern university presidency. Using caterers and other such accommodations can ease the burden on the president and his family, but such trappings as a full-time social secretary would seem to be inconsistent with the values of the citizens of the state of Idaho.

6. Do you feel that the classic liberal arts model for public universities should be replaced by the more corporate, "multiversity" model?

D: No, I believe that a liberal arts education is the foundation upon which all university educational enterprises ought to be built. Education for the professions is critical in today's society, but those students must have the liberal education which enables them to think critically, to communicate effectively and to solve problems. They must understand the context in which they live their lives, and that context is provided by the arts, humanities, social sciences and sciences. They must be prepared to provide leadership for society in a humane tradition of concern for social justice. Any organizational model which leads the university away from a focus on the individual student is to be deplored. I would hope that BSU would never become a large, impersonal "multiversity."

7. What should be the central defining principle behind a university's canon, or core academic requirements?

D: This response, of necessity, will repeat some of the answers to the previous question. The core academic requirements of the university ought to result in a liberally educated student who understands and appreciates the great ideas and art of world civilization, who subscribes to a humane value system, who can think critically, solve problems effectively and who can communicate clearly. Such abilities and understandings are best cultivated in a broad exposure to the arts and sciences. The core curriculum should produce graduates who are prepared to assume leadership positions in society, whether that leadership is economic, social, cultural, moral or intellectual.

8. How many years did you spend in the classroom? What was your discipline? Why did you change to administration?

D: I was a full-time faculty member for five years. Then I took on some modest administrative responsibilities for the next six years while continuing to teach

and do research, and coached the tennis team, of course. I became a full-time administrator after 11 years. I taught American history, with an emphasis in 20th century and diplomatic history. My part-time administrative roles convinced me that I had some aptitude for administration. I enjoyed working with the variety of people one encounters in administration. I felt that I was effective and made a difference, and I was convinced that I could do it better than those above me. I might add that my humility quotient has increased considerably. I enjoy the challenges of administration, and I am energized by being in a position to make a positive contribution.

9. Should condoms be made available for free distribution or vending on college campuses?

D: The emergence of the AIDS crisis has given this question a sense of urgency that it would not have contained 20 years ago. Although many people still view the use of condoms as a religious or moral issue, in my opinion it has become transcendently an issue of health. Therefore, it is not only appropriate, but vitally important to student safety and welfare for condoms to be made available to students.

10. BSU's enrollment is growing faster than the university's ability to provide for it. Is it appropriate for a public university to institute an enrollment cap when increases in the student population tax basis services?

D: The four-year colleges and universities in the state of Washington have had enrollment caps for a number of years. The theory underlying these caps is it requires a certain amount of funding for a STE student to ensure a quality educational experience. I believe there is substantial validity in this viewpoint. All students suffer if the university attempts to serve more students than it can reasonably handle within its currently available resources. Enrollment caps are an effective means of dealing with that problem. Additional funding is an even more desirable solution.

11. To what extent should student fees be raised to meet increasing costs in the face of static state support?

D: Raising student fees is a daunting prospect for any university administrator, yet it is not unreasonable to expect students to pay part of the cost of their education. The real issue becomes the determination of a reasonable percentage of the cost of education for the student to pay. Any increase must be structured in such a way that access is not limited. That means financial aid must be increased when fees are increased. All of the constituencies of the university ought to be involved in discussing such a course of action, and any decision to increase fees must take into account the potential impact on student access to higher education.

12. Idaho has four, four-year higher education institutions, each with a president who reports to the State Board of Education. Is it advantageous for a

state like Idaho to implement a chancellor system?

D: A chancellor system makes a great deal of sense in large, complex states with numerous institutions of higher education, like Texas or California. In Idaho such a system would seem to add an unneeded layer of bureaucracy, which would distance the State Board of Education from the institutions. Furthermore, it would add expense without increasing access to higher education. Unbalanced, I think the impact on BSU would be negative.

13. On May 4, 1970, four students at Kent State University in Ohio were killed by National Guardsmen. The following day, protests across the country resulted in students shutting down hundreds of universities. What were you doing on May 5, 1970?

D: I was in Houston, Texas, delivering telephone directories and working as a bank guard, trying to support myself until my first academic appointment began in September. I received my Ph. D. on May 23, 1970, and there was still a significant amount of unrest among the students, especially the undergraduates at our graduation ceremonies. I don't remember the precise day, unlike Nov. 22, 1963, which all the people of my generation remember what they were doing.

14. What kind of car do you drive to work?

D: Honda Prelude.

15. Is the non-discrimination clause of a university's statement of purpose an appropriate place for specific language guaranteeing equal rights for alternative lifestyles?

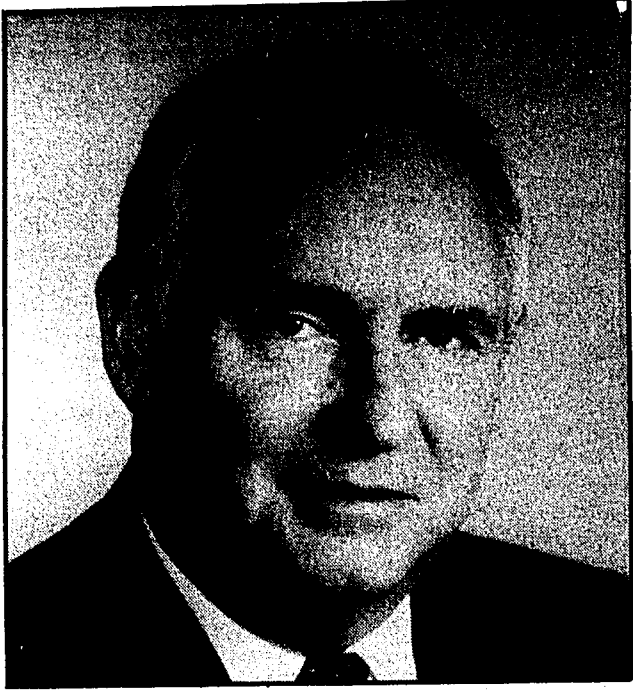
D: The university has historically been a bastion of tolerance for all groups. Harassment of, or discrimination against, any group is unacceptable in the university environment. While rhetorical statements of principle are desirable, they're less important than a pervasive understanding of, and subscription to, equitable treatment for all citizens of the university.

16. Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus instituted a smoking ban in all state facilities. Should the university provide separate indoor lounge space for people who smoke?

D: This question has been extensively debated at Washington State University. The administrators' decision has been not to provide such space. The cost of providing a discreet air circulation system for that kind of space was judged to be prohibitively expensive. And without such a system, the smoke is recirculated throughout the building. So, I think that the answer would be no.

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Grown-up administrator



**Robert Glennen, provost
Emporia State University**

**Glennen:
students and
staff give him
high marks**

Chris Langrill
Feature Editor

Robert Glennen has already been a university president for two different college campuses. He believes he is qualified to become president of a third—BSU.

Glennen currently serves as president of Emporia State University in Emporia, Kan., where he has worked since 1984. Prior to that he was president of Western New Mexico University from 1980 to 1984.

Dr. Chris Farren has served under Glennen at both universities. He currently is vice president of administration and physical affairs at ESU and was vice president of student affairs at WNMU. Farren is a big supporter of Glennen.

"I've worked for 11 different presidents in my career, and he is the best one I have ever worked for," said Farren.

While Farren worked at another university in the interim, he applied at ESU later because of Glennen's credentials. Farren adds that he underwent a screening process and was not appointed by Glennen himself. "That's not the way the man works," said Farren.

Farren said he believes Glennen has grown as an administrator since his days at WNMU. Farren said "the biggest change is that almost

one third of the students at this university are graduate students" and that he adjusted to the meet these different needs.

When Glennen took over the presidency at ESU, the school was facing a \$1 million budget deficit. Farren said one of Glennen's largest successes has been bringing in funds at the state level.

ESU Student Body President Jennifer Hanlon says students on her campus "really are pretty fond of him" and the "overall feeling is that he is viewed positively."

Hanlon said she has only been in her position since May, but "as far as accessibility and student interest, he has been wonderful."

• see Glennen profile
on page 7B

1. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the State Board of Education?

Glennen: I think the ideal relationship is certainly one of cooperation. There should be good communication. I think the president has an obligation to keep the board informed. This can be done informally in terms of bringing sensitive issues or impending problems. He is to share plans and seek consultation from them. He does have to provide accountability. He does serve at the board's pleasure. He has to recognize that the board is the final authority, but I believe that both groups need to clarify mutual expectations so the president knows coming in what the board expects. I think the board should have confidence in the president and allow him to administer the institution and not engage in micro-management. I think the board should stand behind the president, especially when he is doing what they have asked him to do.

2. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the local community?

G: I think the president should work closely with the community and promote cooperation between both entities. I feel the campus should be open for community utilization, and that university groups, such as faculty, students and administrators, should work cooperatively with the community and give something back to the community in appreciation for the support that they receive from it. This can be done by serving on committees or task forces belonging to the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations that benefit both entities. Also, participating in community clean-ups, providing tutoring for at-risk students or underprivileged students, and recreational assistance.

3. Did you participate in intercollegiate athletics or competition of any kind? If so, what?

G: Yes. I was a four-year letter winner in baseball. I was captain of my college baseball team when I was a senior.

4. Why is the presidency at Boise State University better than the one you already hold?

H: I have not determined that the presidency at Boise State is better than the presidency at Emporia State. This is one of the purposes of the interview. I will be interviewing Boise State as well as they will be interviewing me, and I need to discover if it is better than what I have. My interest has been piqued, obviously, or I wouldn't have pursued it this far in the search process. But I feel that I am currently president of a very solid institution that is 129 years old, with an excellent academic reputation, and which

has received 11 national awards in the past five years. It has a strong faculty, growing enrollment, increased endowment and fine physical facilities. So, I feel that I have got a fine institution, but I am looking to see if Boise State is a better institution.

5. For a university president to be effective, do you feel there should be a support staff for social functions and maintaining housing, such as a live-in social secretary?

G: Well, I don't feel that type of support staff is essential, and I would not expect to have one. My wife, Mary, has served as a social coordinator without a salary. She has been highly appreciated for her efforts on behalf of the institution in both of the communities where I have been president. We are a team and work together for the benefit of the institution we serve.

6. Do you feel that the classic liberal arts model for public universities should be replaced by the more corporate, "multiversity" model?

G: The liberal arts core has to form the basis for any university, and even though there are several larger institutions with the "multiversity" model, I don't believe that model would be appropriate for Boise State from what I know of it at this time. A basic liberal arts and humanities education adds depth and breadth to one's life. Students can be better prepared for the future by learning from the past. With an increasingly technological society we desperately need more sensitive individuals to ensure that the potential of science and technology will be directed toward very humane ends.

7. What should be the central defining principle behind a university's canon, or core academic requirements?

I think that the core academic requirements are among the most important of a university, and all students should take a shared, common core and have shared experience in certain disciplines. This is what makes them educated people and provides them with a solid foundation for future learning and specialization in other disciplines. I think that this core should stress proficiency in written and oral communication, math and computer computation, reasoning, problem-solving and provide students with an understanding of cultural diversity. I think that the institution should establish the goals that it wants to accomplish with this core academic program and that these goals would drive your general education curriculum and the various competencies that you wish to assess through your institutional assessment program.

8. How many years did you spend in the classroom?

G: I probably spent about 11 or 12 years full time in the classroom. I still continue to teach as I've been an administrator in my discipline of counseling and educational psychology.

What was your discipline? Why did you change to administration?

G: I still try to teach at least one class each year to keep my hand in my discipline and stay current in the field. I changed to administration because I felt it would be challenging and I thought I would be good at it.

9. Should condoms be made available for free distribution or vending on college campuses?

G: At my current institution there is free distribution through our student health service. I believe that decisions such as these cannot be made unilaterally on a campus. There needs to be considerable input from various groups involved before a determination could be made.

10. BSU's enrollment is growing faster than the university's ability to provide for it. Is it appropriate for a public university to institute an enrollment cap when increases in the student population tax basic services?

G: I think there comes a time in every growing institution's development when it would be appropriate to put a cap on their enrollment. You might do this on a college basis; you might do it on a program basis. But if you continue to have growth and are not able to appropriately fund the growth and provide the necessary classes or faculty or support services, then you are going to have dissatisfied, disgruntled students and you are not fulfilling your educational mission. I believe it would be better to do a more efficacious job with those that you can provide total services to than to overextend your already meager campus resources.

11. To what extent should student fees be raised to meet increasing costs in the face of static state support?

G: I think all states should become more concerned with the effective use of declining resources. The way of combating that is to reduce your costs, increase your tuitions, or increase state appropriations. On each campus you'll have certain fixed costs for buildings, equipment and salaries which have to be met, and raising student fees is one way of helping to address that situation. Students should realize that they are being provided a substantial proportion of their education by the state and that they need to pay a fair share.

12. Idaho has four, four-year higher education institutions, each with a president who reports to the State Board of Education. Is it advantageous for a state like Idaho to implement a chancellor system?

G: I don't believe that it would be advantageous for the state to implement a chancellor system. This creates an additional layer of administration between the campus C.E.O.s and the governing board. It adds additional bureaucracy. I believe that in a state with only four institutions it would be better to allow for the institutional autonomy

that currently exists because each campus has separate but related missions which they are pursuing. I feel increased centralization also affects faculty governments and creates a "we" versus "they" syndrome and reduces campus collegiality. There would probably be more centralization of authority and decision-making with a chancellor system. This, however, is a board or legislative decision in the final analysis, and the campus must exercise cooperation and teamwork with whichever approach is utilized. I feel there has to be a balance between autonomy and control, no matter which approach is used.

13. On May 4, 1970, four students at Kent State University in Ohio were killed by National Guardsmen. The following day, protests across the country resulted in students shutting down hundreds of universities. What were you doing on May 5, 1970?

G: I was an administrator at the University of Notre Dame, and was sort of shocked by the actions of the Ohio National Guard, and deeply concerned with what was going to happen to our country and to the college students of that era.

14. What kind of car do you drive to work?

G: A Chrysler Fifth Avenue.

15. Is the non-discrimination clause of a university's statement of purpose an appropriate place for specific language guaranteeing equal rights for alternative lifestyles?

G: This is an appropriate place for specific language that would guarantee equal rights for alternative lifestyles.

16. Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus instituted a smoking ban in all state facilities. Should the university provide separate indoor lounge space for people who smoke?

G: Depending on whether or not you can make that decision relative to the law, without being in violation of it, I feel it would be appropriate to provide separate indoor lounge space for people who prefer to smoke. But this should be an area that would not cause inconvenience to non-smokers.

17. What do you see as BSU's greatest priority at this point?

G: I think the greatest priority for Boise State appears to be obtaining appropriate resources and facilities in a time of explosive growth, to provide quality academic programs for the institution.

• Glennen Q & A
continued on page 7B



John Hutchinson, Montana Commissioner of Higher Education

Fair and well-spoken

Hutchinson: Montana will lose a strong leader if he comes to BSU

Dawn Kramer
News Editor

John Hutchinson, Commissioner of Higher Education in the State of Montana, says he may have what BSU is looking for in a new president.

Hutchinson, a former academic vice president at ISU, hales most recently from the Montana System where he interacts with university presidents as the commissioner of higher education, a position

similar to the one Rayburn Barton holds in Idaho.

"I think there would be no question that he could make the transition between BSU and ISU," said Robin Dodson, a former ISU employee with Hutchinson who is now part of the SBE staff. "When he left ISU, he left ISU."

Hutchinson was also praised by Mike Gallagher, academic vice president at ISU, who worked under Hutchinson and then took over his position. While working for Hutchinson, Gallagher said he found him fair, confident and articulate.

Now that Gallagher has taken over the position Hutchinson held, he said he can appreciate how hard of a worker he was while at ISU.

"There was a time at ISU when the financial department

controlled the workings of the school. Under Hutchinson, the power was transferred back to the administration," Gallagher.

Hutchinson has not had experience as a university president like several of the other finalists, but Gallagher said he felt his experience at ISU and in Montana qualifies him to jump into the position.

William Mathers, chairman of the Montana Board of Regents said Montana would be losing a strong leader if Hutchinson is to come to BSU. He also stressed Hutchinson's ability to work with people.

"As commissioner, he has made great strides in accommodating the loss of funding

• Hutchinson profile continued on page 8B

Dr. Hutchinson faxed these answers to the Arbiter.

1. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the State Board of Education?

Hutchinson: It is important to keep in mind that the president reports to and serves at the pleasure of the Board. The president must be responsive to the Board's directives and must carry out the Board's policies. He must be forthright and open with the Board. He must keep the Board informed of campus initiatives; the Board should not be surprised or embarrassed by presidential actions. The president and campus should assist the Board and the Board staff in conducting the business of higher education. He should be cooperative and foster teamwork among institutions on Board initiatives whenever possible. The president is chief executive officer of a large, complex, and rather different sort of community. The president must be the standard-bearer, the symbolic leader of the institution to all external publics, including the Board. He must aggressively pursue the best interests of the institution before the Board. He must have the ability to teach the Board about the institution and persuade the Board that a proposed campus course of action is appropriate. The president must have the capacity to "read" the Board and to anticipate the Board behavior and position on various issues (political savvy).

2. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the local community?

H: This is a particularly important issue at BSU. The mission highlights the institution's urban responsibility. The historic bond between the campus and the community is strong. There are three areas of campus-community connection: 1.) The campus provides educational opportunity in the form of degree programs, continuing education, personal interest courses, and specialized training. The president must construct a community doorway to the campus and help to create campus incentives for improving educational opportunities. 2.) The campus provides a wide array of services to the community in the form of cultural events, athletics, consulting, personal services, cooperative education and student volunteerism. As above, the president must create a community doorway and incentives for faculty, staff, and students to be community servants. 3.) The campus is a partner in community development; BSU must share responsibility in future positioning of the community. The president must be heavily involved in leading community councils, must have an active community round table, and aggressively pursue development of a variety of community networks.

3. Did you participate in intercollegiate athletics or competition of any kind? If so, what?

H: I was not involved in any intercollegiate athletics. I did participate in intramural football and swimming. I was on the University of Redlands intercollegiate debate team during my freshman and sophomore years.

4. Why is the presidency at Boise State University better than the one you already hold?

H: I don't know why that is. The September interview is a two-way street; BSU will be looking at me and I will be looking at BSU. I am intrigued by the BSU presidency because I believe there may be a match between what BSU needs and what I may be able to offer. BSU is an institution with enormous potential in a rather enchanting city. I miss the campus community. I have learned a great deal in my current job, but I am not intimately a part of a scholarly community.

5. For a university president to be effective, do you feel there should be a support staff for social functions and maintaining housing, such as a live-in social secretary?

H: The modern university presidency is very complex, and there are huge demands on a president's time. Social functions are an important part of building a campus community, cementing relationships with the public, and securing private funds. The president needs help doing this. Since the president's home is the site of many of these social functions, it is not inappropriate to have modest help with upkeep of the home. In my case, my wife, Patti, will be a key manager in the social dimension of the presidency. It is entirely appropriate, therefore, that hers is a "live-in" arrangement.

6. Do you feel that the classic liberal arts model for public universities should be replaced by the more corporate, "multiversity" model?

H: Not all current multiversities are derived from liberal arts institutions. Many began as Normal schools; some had their origins in community or junior colleges; still others emerged from technical institutes. The rapid expansion of colleges and universities came after World War II with the G.I. Bill, the opening of the federal grant spigot, and the growing belief that public higher education should be open to all qualified applicants. Research and public service expanded, and the "multiversity" became inevitable. However, a broad liberal arts education must still be the academic anchor of corporate multiversities. The intimate community of scholars and students envisioned in the popular sense of the liberal arts college must be recreated and fostered in large, complex institutions.

7. What should be the central defining principle behind a university's canon, or core academic requirements?

H: I agree with Ernest Boyer's view as expressed in his book, *College*. Five principal underlying core academic requirements include: 1.) The university cannot be simply a cafeteria arrangement of specialized department courses. 2.) The university must introduce students to essential knowledge. 3.) The university must involve connections across disciplines. 4.) The university must involve applications of knowledge to life beyond the campus. 5.) The university must concern itself with universal experiences common to all people. Boyer offered seven broad subject areas that fulfill these requirements: Language—the crucial connection, Arts—the aesthetic dimension, Heritage—the living past, Institutions—the social web, Nature—the ecology of the planet, work—the value of vocation, and Identity—the search for meaning. This may or may not be an appropriate set of courses for BSU. I am troubled, for example, that there is no requirement in Boyer's list to learn the manipulation of symbols through coursework in mathematics. To a considerable degree, the core should be a reflection of the institution and its mission. The determination of the core is fundamentally a faculty matter and should be at the heart of the faculty's collective agenda.

8. How many years did you spend in the classroom?

H: I was a graduate assistant, teaching at least one lab or course from 1969-73. I was a full-time faculty member from 1973-83. I taught at least one course per semester while dean of graduate students and research from 1983-86. I had no opportunity to teach while in the office of commissioner of higher education from 1989 to 1992.

What was your discipline?

H: My discipline was speech pathology and speech science.

Why did you change to administration?

H: I changed to administration because I was asked to. In 1983, the academic vice president asked me to serve as acting dean of the graduate school. I found I enjoyed serving the campus in an administrative capacity and later won the job in a national search. Since then, I have served in positions of increasing administrative responsibility. Administration allows me to make use of some leadership abilities with which I have been blessed. I do confess, though, that I miss teaching and hope to re-enter the classroom if I return to a campus.

9. Should condoms be made available for free distribution or vending on college campuses?

H: Absolutely. AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases have transformed the world. I see the availability of condoms not as an issue of morality so much as an issue of life and death. I would not presume to determine which is the best method of distribution, vending machines or 24-hour availability

in the Student Health Center. This could be determined in consultation with campus personnel and student leaders.

10. BSU's enrollment is growing faster than the university's ability to provide for it. Is it appropriate for a public university to institute an enrollment cap when increases in the student population tax basis services?

H: I have instituted enrollment caps in Montana for precisely the reason cited in the question. There comes a point when access must give way to quality. If the soup of quality is thinned too much, then no one is well served and the institution declines.

However, long before enrollment caps are instituted, there are a variety of sound academic and enrollment management measures that can and should be taken so that available funds are focused on the educational mission.

11. To what extent should student fees be raised to meet increasing costs in the face of static state support?

H: The sparsely populated rural western and Northern Plains states (Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota) put a premium on access and low tuition. As a consequence, public institutions in these states tend to have open enrollment with low tuition. Idaho has particularly low fees (tuition) with respect to surrounding states. Hence, I believe some elasticity exists; fees could be raised. While tuitions in the East often exceed 35 percent of the direct instructional costs, it would be unwise in my judgment for Idaho institutions to raise fees much beyond 23-25 percent of the direct instructional cost.

12. Idaho has four, four-year higher education institutions, each with a president who reports to the State Board of Education. Is it advantageous for a state like Idaho to implement a chancellor system?

H: In effect, I serve as a system chancellor. That is, presidents report directly to me in all matters. The Board reserves the right to hire and fire presidents. In Montana, strong central authority is advantageous for a variety of reasons. I also served in the Idaho system, which, in my judgment, functioned well. I do not see the need for a chancellor system at this time, though it would work if instituted and supported by the SBE. Instituting a chancellor system will be very costly. In 1973, when Montana switched from a model

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A Hands-on man

Ruch: known as the backbone of the university

Lynn Owens-Wright
Feature Writer

BSU Presidential finalist Charles Ruch, of Virginia, is looking to be a president of a university. Not only has he made it in the final running at the BSU campus—but also with the University of Arkansas.

Ruch received his Ph.D. from Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill. He is currently the provost and vice president for academic affairs at Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Va., and is the highest paid of the five candidates with a salary of \$115,667.

The VCU campus, which includes a medical school, has approximately 23,000 students and is an urban commuter school, much like BSU.

"VCU and BSU share a lot

in common. They're both in the state capital, and their primary agenda is to serve the urban community," said Ruch.

Ruch is described by VCU students and faculty as a "hands-on man" who is very one-on-one with people, a good listener and very visible around the campus.

"The fact is Charles Ruch is the backbone of the university," said VCU student Jason Bonardi. "If there is something to be done at VCU, he's the one that gets it done." Bonardi is involved in VCU's student government, the student newspaper and also works in Ruch's office.

"He's always early to work...but a lot of mornings are spent having breakfast with student groups," said Bonardi.

Ruch regularly calls on the different student organizations to have breakfast, and sometimes lunch. The meetings are casual, with open conversation.

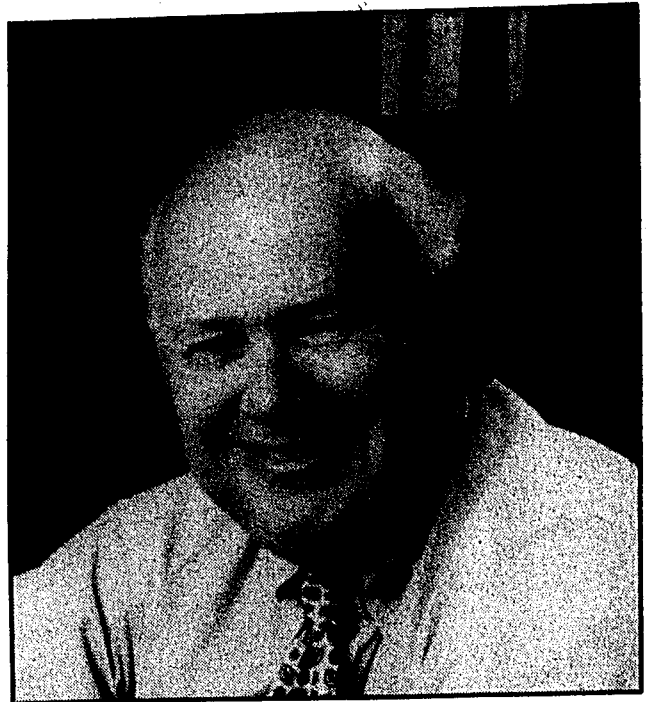
"I think it is very important to listen and learn what is going on in the campus. I believe in an open-door policy," said Ruch.

Prior to his being the provost and vice president of academic affairs, Ruch was the dean of the education department at VCU for 10 years.

"As dean of education his relationship was excellent with the faculty," said Dr. John Oehler, the current dean of education. "He was always accessible and willing to listen—very up front and direct with the faculty. He maintains a very optimistic leadership, a characteristic that a lot of people value."

One quality that Ruch seems to be noted for at the VCU campus is his big push for equality. VCU student government Ad hoc Coordinator Mike Hasley feels the tendency toward equality may be from personal experience. "He has a small handicap in his hand, and maybe that's why he is so for it (equality)."

Ruch's interest in equality led him to form a committee responsible for researching salary comparisons between male and female faculty. The results led to an increase in salary for female faculty members at VCU and have sparked



Charles Ruch, provost Virginia Commonwealth University

the tempers of some male faculty members.

Dr. Jack Haberstrouh of the mass communication department at VCU said, "I thought we functioned on the supposition that an increase in salary would be awarded on merit rather than gender."

One male faculty member of the mass communication department has filed a discrimination action against Ruch and the university. He was not available for comment.

• Ruch profile continued on page 7

1. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the State Board of Education?

Ruch: One that there's mutual support, respect and mutual understanding of goals and direction of the institution. Good communication and one where there is a general interest in having the institution the very best that it can become.

2. What is the ideal relationship between a university president and the local community?

R: I would think you would want the president to be a university spokesperson and in some cases cheerleader, and advocate for the many accomplishments and advantages that the university plays in the community. At the same time to be a good listener to the concerns and needs of the community and help the university community understand how that interaction can be even better.

3. Did you participate in intercollegiate athletics or competition of any kind? If so, what?

R: No.

4. Why is the presidency at Boise State University better than the one you already hold?

R: I don't hold a presidency now—I'm a provost—so it's an opportunity to hold a major leadership position in a major university.

5. For a university president to be effective, do you feel there should be a support staff for social functions and maintaining housing, such as a live-in social secretary?

R: To be more specific, I think I would have to be more familiar with what would be expected at Boise State. In general, the president is asked to host guests on behalf of the university and to provide opportunity for social functions for both the university and the community. You can't do that alone and need some help with how those functions get carried out—but what the extent of those are and how they get staffed is something I would need to learn a little more about before I could be more specific.

6. Do you feel that the classic liberal arts model for public universities should be replaced by the more corporate, "multiversity" model?

R: Well, like it or not Boise State is a

university. By that I mean that it is a collection of both a college of humanities and some professional schools, and so it is by its very nature a university with many functions. A complex organization. It is not a simple, small liberal arts college. So, by its definition universities are not colleges.

7. What should be the central defining principle behind a university's canon, or core academic requirements?

R: I suspect that would emerge out of a dialogue with the faculty who I think are the most appropriate to set the curriculum. I think if you are looking for the essence of a general education it would require a study in the dimension of what are normally found in colleges of humanities and sciences. Studies of the humanities, applied and natural sciences as well as physical and social sciences—I think these are the historical and appropriate defining principles.

8. How many years did you spend in the classroom?

R: I'm still in the classroom—I teach now.

What was your discipline?

R: Education.

Why did you change to administration?

R: I'm one of the fortunate folk that my discipline, which is the study of people in organizations, is also what I teach. I've always been the combination of practicing my discipline as well as teaching about it. I was a faculty member for five or six years before I became a department chairman, and then I was a dean and provost.

9. Should condoms be made available for free distribution or vending on college campuses?

R: I certainly think that universities have a major responsibility to provide broad-based health education programs for students. And part of that clearly involves safe sex practices and the availability of condoms. How that is delivered, my own preference would be through student health—but, again to speak to a local issue in very specific terms, I can't do it until I learn the nature of the issue on campus.

10. BSU's enrollment is growing faster than the university's ability to provide for it. Is it appropriate for a public university to institute an enrollment cap when increases in the student population tax basic services?

R: That, in my judgment, is probably one of the key issues for higher education in this decade. And how institutions begin to respond to that will differ from institution to institution, depending on the nature of the institution and the mission of the institution and the options available to it. Enrollment caps are a possibility, and I wouldn't disregard those, but I wouldn't say immediately those are the only way of handling the problem. Again, it's a terribly complicated problem and one that is going to require everyone in the institution to understand the dimensions of the issue and try to find solutions for it. There are no easy answers and it is not unique to Boise State, including the one I am at now.

11. To what extent should student fees be raised to meet increasing costs in the face of static state support?

R: Same issue. Financing of higher education is a terribly complicated issue. It has to do with state capacity to pay, state public policy, mission of the institution, alternate funding sources. All of those issues have to be examined. Again, I don't rule out additions to tuition or fees...nor do I say they are automatic. I think almost each year, case by case, institution by institution is going to have to grapple with those kinds of issues. A lot depends on the services you want to provide. Again, there is no quick-fix answer. One that requires just a lot of study and conversation.

12. Idaho has four, four-year higher education institutions, each with a president who reports to the State Board of Education. Is it advantageous for a state like Idaho to implement a chancellor system?

R: I have no way of knowing from 3,000 miles away the dynamics of that issue, to be able to offer any kind of sensible answer on that issue.

13. On May 4, 1970, four students at Kent State University in Ohio were killed by National Guardsmen. The following day protests across the country resulted in students shutting down hundreds of universities. What were you doing on May 5, 1970?

R: I was at the University of Pittsburgh—but, what I was doing that day I don't remember.

14. What kind of car do you drive to work?

R: A little Buick.

15. Is the non-discrimination clause of a university's statement of purpose an appropriate place for specific language guaranteeing equal rights for alternative lifestyles?

R: Good question. Alternative lifestyles is not one of the federally protected classes. I don't know the dimensions of the Idaho laws to know how and where those kind of clauses would most appropriately fit. So, my answer is, I just don't have enough information about the governing system of Boise State University or the state of Idaho to know whether that is an appropriate place or not.

16. Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus instituted a smoking ban in all state facilities. Should the university provide separate indoor lounge space for people who smoke?

R: I don't know the answer to that...it would depend on the public sentiment and needs on the campus. I work in a state that mandates both no public smoking in public buildings but also requires that if the occupants of that building so request that we have to request a place for smoking. Virginia being a heavy tobacco state. The way we solved it on our campus is a case-by-case, building by building discussion with the occupants of that building and their putting forth proposals and being implemented.

17. What do you see as BSU's greatest priority at this point?

R: From what I know from afar, it certainly seems to me that planning for and living through the growth of the '90s with increasing pressures for opportunities for education and the stresses and strains around how you pay for it, is probably, if not the number one issue, going to be very high on the list.

18. What have you learned in your current post that makes you a better candidate for this position?

R: I don't know if it makes me a better candidate. Part of that is for others to answer. Setting that aside, my experience in a large complex university and 30 years experience with universities has taught me that they are wonderfully complex and rich institutions. They are exciting places to exercise leadership, and I guess the one thing I would have to say is nothing surprises me anymore. There is just something exciting going on all the time.

Profiles continued...

• Glennen profile continued from page 4B

Hanlon was still in high school when Glennen started at ESU, but was aware that many people think that "when Dr. Glennen took over at Emporia State University he really turned it around."

Kristy Martin is the editor of the student newspaper, *The Bulletin*, at ESU. Martin said Glennen "has been very supportive of the newspaper and so far has supported all of our publications."

Shannon Hein, a staff reporter for Emporia's community newspaper, *The Emporia Gazette*, says he is an accessible president, holding press conferences for the media on a monthly basis. Hein says she gets the feeling from her reporting duties that "in general, the people around the college respect him."

A philosophy of Glennen's

that has followed him through his career is that administrators should spend time in the classroom. Glennen continues to teach approximately one class a year and encourages his administrators to do the same.

In this respect, Farren says Glennen leads by example. Farren said he himself expects to perform at a high level because of the level of performance that Glennen achieves. "As busy as he is he still manages to publish an average of three research articles a year," Farren said.

ESU currently has an enrollment of approximately 6,100 students, while the enrollment at WNMU currently stands at approximately 2,300 students.

Glennen holds a doctorate in counseling from the University of Notre Dame. He has also served as acting vice president for academic affairs at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

• Cox profile continued from page 2B

the state who respect the work that Cox does for the college. It's no surprise, Gregory said, that Cox should be nominated for the BSU presidency.

A history professor who has insisted on staying in the classroom throughout his administrative evolution, Cox has retained the respect of his faculty.

"I think you'd have to give him an A+," said Alan Armstrong, chair of the SOSC faculty senate.

He had plans to teach a Canadian history course this semester, but legislative battles in the state capitol kept him from having the time.

"I think he's done an excellent job at working with the faculty," said Debra McFadden, president of the SOSC Alumni Association. "This year it has been particularly difficult in Oregon to do that."

McFadden was referring to the state budget crunch that has kept Cox in Salem so much of the time. Oregon passed Proposition 5 in 1990, a tax-control measure similar to Idaho's proposed one-percent law.

Ten, twenty, even thirty percent cuts in some portions of Oregon's higher education allocation meant that university presidents like Cox had to make tough and often unpopular decisions regarding academic and sports program cuts. His handling of this sensitive issue has earned him broad praise.

• Ruch profile continued from page 6B

Dr. Bill Schwartz, of the business school, said his "department was deeply affected by the gender raises—and it's a very touchy issue. But I don't feel Ruch deserves the blame for the raises. And some of them (the raises) were well-deserved."

Ruch said the results of the salary research showed a discrepancy that warranted action, but said he was unable to comment further.

According to Mike Stanley, president of the VCU student government, Ruch is also very receptive to the needs of students. Last year, when VCU had a one-time shot at excess money (approximately

"It's his behavior in that (Proposition 5) crisis that had earned him a lot of respect. No one likes to do these things," Armstrong said. And if BSU goes under the knife of a successful one-percent property tax law, Cox's trial by fire in Oregon could prove to be simply a prelude to much larger budget headaches in Idaho.

Terrence Connolly, a former BSU student who now attends SOSC, says Cox's style pulls him through tough situations. He described him as "folksy, but politically astute, up-front and heads-up." McFadden seconds the praise of his character. "He's a pretty neat guy," she said.

SOSC's size—the college has just over 4,000 students—may be a factor in Cox's reputation for individual attention to students, faculty and administrative details. There may be some questions about how well his folksy charm will translate to BSU's nearly 15,000 students.

LaVerne Walentine, editor of the SOSC student paper, *The Siskiyou*, insists that he can make the transition intact. "He has a way of adapting to his surroundings," she said. "I think his personal style will still be there that one-on-one style."

Walentine pointed out that BSU is very similar to the university where Cox got his start, Towson State in Maryland.

They seem to be reluctant to let him go, however. "We were hoping that he would stay here until retirement age," said McFadden.

\$600,000) from tuition and student fees, Ruch asked the student government where they thought the money was needed most. The students suggested the library—and that is where the money was spent.

"He consults a lot with the students about different things," said Stanley. "Dr. Ruch always stays very involved in what's going on with the students."

When asked what Ruch's biggest weakness is, Oehler responded, "Maybe that he is too humane."

Bonardi said, "He may not like it, but he does know how to be a bad guy if necessary—but, he'll do it quickly."

"If you are going to be effective administrator, you must first develop skills in human resources," said Ruch.

• Hutchinson profile continued from page 5B

and still maintaining quality education in the Montana system," said Mathers. "I think we'll lose a very capable leader in the field of higher education."

"I think he has a very strong commitment to the academic purpose of the university and is a good communicator," said Dr. Michael P. Malone, president of Montana State University. "I have found him to be direct and fair and that's important."

"The commissioners office is a different realm. It is a lateral move into a presidential position, not a step down," Malone said. "He (Hutchinson) misses the campus and has a strong feeling for the state of Idaho."

Hutchinson has held five academic leadership positions and taught for ten years. He holds Ph.D. and a masters degrees in speech pathology and speech science from Purdue University. He received his bachelors degree in speech from The University of Redlands in California and attended high school in Montana.

Jack Mudd, chairman of the Commission for the Nineties and Beyond, a group who studied higher education in Montana, said Hutchinson would make an excellent president. However, Mudd said he would hate to see Hutchinson go.

"John is clear, thoughtful, a good communicator, pleasant to work with and has a good understanding of how universities work," Mudd said. "He has done a splendid job as commissioner and I say that with regret, because Montana may lose a great commissioner."

Mudd added that this is a hard time for higher education in many states. He said Hutchinson has worked effectively in these difficult times to present the university system's situation to the public and the legislature.

"John's style works well in our state. He knows how to present the case well. His communication skills I will miss most" said Mudd. "John's style has made better communication with constituencies of the university system in the state. I think he'd be an excellent president."

• Dobney profile continued from page 3B

He was very effective at doing some difficult political maneuvering."

Meinert says Dobney knows his way around political red tape, but is not the consummate politician.

"He has politically savvy; he understands the game out there and he will try not to stick his foot on any more land mines than he has to," Meinert said.

Students, as well, seem to regard their dealings with Dobney highly.

WSU Student Body President Stuart Morgan says Dobney has always been approachable from a student's perspective.

"It seems to me that he's done an effective job in dealing with government officials," Morgan said.

Dobney began his career at St. Louis University in 1973. He took on minor administrative roles and says he found he had an aptitude for them, and searched for more. During his last of nine years at St. Louis, he served as acting associate dean for the graduate school.

Prior to his appointment at WSU Dobney served six years

as dean of both the city college and continuing education and was director of special programs at New Orleans' Loyola University.

Dobney's success at WSU has drawn little criticism; in fact, it is difficult to find any controversy during his seven years at the Washington institution.

"I regard my dealings with him very highly," Meinert said. "You know where you stand with him."

Washington State is comparable in size to Loyola, but his dealings with faculty and students have been limited due to the focus of his position. But Gilbert says he can make the transition and has a history of involving those his decisions affect.

Morgan seconded that opinion. "As far as students are concerned, I think he is willing to listen to what they have to say," Morgan said.

And while Meinert says he's sad to see him go, since Dobney is interviewing for more than one presidency, he says it's all a part of his success.

"It's a part of academic life," Meinert said. "If people do a good job you expect them to rise to bigger and better positions."

Q & A

CONTINUED

• Glennen Q & A continued from page 4B

18. What have you learned in your current post that makes you a better candidate for this position?

G: I think I have the experience of serving in two successful presidencies

that would serve me well for Boise State's presidency. I don't feel that it is a time in Boise's development when it should have someone who hasn't dealt with the problems that a president has to face.

I also feel that I would bring strength in an ability to work with other people well, and that I have a national reputation that would bring attention to Boise State in areas such as advising retention and teacher education.

• Dobney Q & A continued from page 3B

17. What do you see as BSU's greatest priority at this point?

The greatest priority for BSU is to acquire the necessary resources to allow continued access to the university for prospective students, while improving the academic quality of the institution through increased support for faculty.

18. What have you learned in your current post that makes you a better candidate for this position?

D: I've gotten a great deal of experience and knowledge in my current position. I've worked with the faculty senate and the undergraduate and graduate student organizations in developing plans for the academic organization, and governance

of three new campuses of Washington State University. I've successfully shepherded the resulting plans through the Higher Education Coordinating Board approval process. I've worked with the leading citizens of all three communities to assure the consonance of campus plans with community needs and desires. I've successfully lobbied the legislature for statutory authority and funding for the three campuses. I've had experience with academic master plans, physical master plans, capital construction requests, promotion and tenure processes, strategic planning, budget administration, program evaluation, setting academic policies and priorities and acquiring adequate resources to implement the new initiatives of the university. I've also learned that shared governance can work if you afford people the respect and consideration that you would want for yourself.

Q & A

• Hutchinson Q & A continued from page 5B

much like Idaho's to a commissioner system, the costs of central management increased 1,000 percent. It is not a step to be taken lightly.

13. On May 4, 1970, four students at Kent State University in Ohio were killed by National Guardsmen. The following day, protests across the country resulted in students shutting down hundreds of universities. What were you doing on May 5, 1970?

H: I was a graduate student completing the first year of my master's program at Purdue University. On May 5, there was a rally on the quadrangle near John Purdue's grave in support of the Kent State students. There were

speeches, songs, and prayers by campus clergy. The rally was more one of shared shock and grief than rage. I attended the rally. My wife was a theater student at BSU at the time.

14. What kind of car do you drive to work?

Most of the time I drive a 1990 red Toyota Corolla. Sometimes my wife lets me drive a horrible 1988 Nissan van, but since she has more transportation responsibility for all of our wild kids, she chooses to drive the van.

15. Is the non-discrimination clause of a university's statement of purpose an appropriate place for specific language guaranteeing equal rights for alternative lifestyles?

H: Yes. It is important for a president to lead the campus in all efforts to make the campus a

haven of tolerance and security where the dignity of every human being is respected. In speeches and documents, this broad principle of tolerance should be articulated. It may not be legally prudent to include those with alternate lifestyles in legally binding campus policies when these same individuals do not enjoy such protection in federal and state laws.

16. Idaho Gov. Cecil Andrus instituted a smoking ban in all state facilities. Should the university provide separate indoor lounge space for people who smoke?

H: I am not sure of the nature of Gov. Andrus' ban. If it is a proclamation with the force of law, then, as a public official, I would have to uphold it. If the ban does not have the force of law and if there is an ability to reserve some indoor space for smoking, I would have no objection. However, before designating smoking areas, I would hold campus public hearings much like neighborhood zoning changes and would consider a campus referendum on the issue.

17. What do you see as BSU's greatest priority at this point?

H: To establish and publish its academic credentials. This is a critical juncture for BSU. The campus has enjoyed rapid growth and maturation from an Episcopal girls' school to a doctoral-granting institution in just 60 years. Particularly because of its youth, BSU is not perceived as a strong academic institution. This is more of a perception than a reality. It is time to change this perception. One possible approach would be to establish a presidential commission on academic priority which would evaluate the whole of the academic environment and develop recommendations for making the institution the strongest it can be. The commission could evaluate student recruiting, academic standards, retention, faculty recruiting, faculty salaries, faculty development, and campus image. The commission could also address the process for image change. This is a natural next step in the work begun by the Boise State University Futures Committee.

18. What have you learned in your current post that makes you a better candidate for this position?

H: I have been given a view of the presidency from a wide-angle lens. I am charged with general oversight and performance review of all six presidents in the Montana University System. Consequently, I have had the chance to learn from their good practices and unfortunate mistakes. I have learned a great deal about the political process. Years ago, Chet Huntley, when he was still broadcasting, said the Montana Legislature was the toughest in the country. That may or may not be true, but I have learned the legislative process in some very tough trenches. I have learned how to work with a lay governing board. I understand how boards function and how they "think." There is a special perspective one gains when one serves as chief executive officer in a central office. I have learned how to articulate a statewide mission. In Montana, I have been instrumental in creating a coherent system of higher education and have developed a statewide understanding and acceptance of this mission. This will be valuable to me in articulating a campus mission to external publics.

Last Word

A different perspective

Normally, I ignore most gender inequality. After all, sexism assaults my senses hundreds of times each day, and if I didn't ignore most offenses then I'd walk around feeling angry and cynical all the time. No thanks.

If you doubt the huge, imbalanced majority (sic) of white males in positions of power (or, at least, portrayed that way), simply watch TV for five minutes, read a newspaper, or attend a college class—in the philosophy department, for example.

Yet, lately, I cannot seem to ignore the five, white, male faces that keep lining up across the image-maker

when I read that only two women applied for the job, compared to 150 men, I feel both startled and reassured

of my mind. This strange, internalized oppression begins one summer day when I see the news article that announces the five finalists for BSU president.

Not one female face appears in the line-up of presidential hopefuls. Ugh! (Maybe I am recalling the line-up of senators who grilled Professor Hill last year.)

I tell myself that I should be used to such common displays of inequality, but this all-male row of characters keeps bugging me. In fact, I experience dis/gust. The wind in my sails dies. (And I begin to wonder if other women at BSU feel dis/gusted, too.)

At first, I play a little game to humor myself.

What if the five finalists had been women. Hmm. I imagine the protests, the editorials, the outrage, and the possible violence that might result from such sexism. Both women and men would voice resentment over the obvious bias of the selection committee and over the blatant gender imbalance in the final line-up. Campus security would increase to cope with vandalism. Wow.

Somehow, my private game of make-believe isn't helping: I still feel oppressed, dis/gusted.

I try another approach. I wonder what gender inequality does to men? Hmm. Do men often experience the opposite of dis/gust? (Are their sails filled with hurricane-level

winds that crack and sometimes break their masts?)

In patriarchy, are men's Selves over-filled with illusions of power? In the tense, heated atmosphere of male dominance, do men feel a constant, subtle pressure to compete, but then deny it, sensing only a curious anxiety? Do men secretly, silently feel needy for a different kind of power than that which is socially granted to them, as males, to wield over others?

Although the men's movement is in its infancy (the faction, at least, that rejects patriarchy), perhaps it is beginning to address these questions and to conceptualize other, non-dominant forms of power. Some of my male friends, I remind myself, understand that feminism does not advo-

cate the replacement of patriarchy with matriarchy. Actually, many of them understand that an appropriate alternative to domination can be found in cooperation, partnership—shared power.

I begin to feel a bit more hopeful after these musings with myself, but those five, white, male faces just keep smiling rudely in my brain.

Finally, I do what I do when I can't let go of an ugly experience. I write it out, and talk it out, and walk it out. (Writing-for-learning, or for transformation, and then reading what I've written, out loud to a trusted friend, usually restores my serenity.) But those five, white, male faces still haunt me.

Stronger measures are called for: On a long walk with myself, I offer my problem, my dis/gust, to the Goddess—I "turn it over," as my friends in A.A. say. I attend to the tasks before me. I wait.

At first, the five, white, male faces don't go away, although, after awhile, they all begin to look alike! A touch of amusement returns to me.

Surprisingly, my serenity is restored by an *Arbiter* article. No, the controversy over which white male will win does not provoke me. But when I read that only two women applied for the job, compared to 150 men, I feel both startled and reassured.

The qualified women who refused to apply know something. I trust the collective



Robin Miller

decision, and the collective wisdom, of the women who chose not to pursue the position. These women know about power. They know about power—with others to transform lives, that

men of high status seldom seem to understand, and that I (in my state of internalized oppression) had temporarily forgotten.

Teachers on this campus who have the vision and the courage to offer non-patriarchal perspectives, such as partnership perspectives, know about that power, too.

After reading that so many women refused to apply for the job, and after discussing this unusual refusal with others, both women and men, I begin to understand that the position of BSU president is perceived by those wise women as undesirable—perhaps repressive, oppressive, depressing, or even dis/gusting. (Hmm. Goddess help the white male who finally gets the job. He'll need it.)

As for me, when the five, white, male faces now appear in my mind's line-up, they aren't smiling. Instead, their lips form grimaces, their eyes are rounded, eyebrows raised, and little, tiny droplets of sweat appear on their furrowed brows. My dis/gust leaves me. I feel empathy.

A gentle wind fills my sails once more.

Endnote

The library has files available at the reserve desk containing the resumes and cover letters of the five finalists. The files are only available for a two hour check-out.

They cannot leave the library, but can be copied.

Students may check the material out with their photo ID card. The files contain much of the information the search committee used to narrow the field of over a hundred candidates down to 11.

Look in the next issue of *The Arbiter* for updates on the search process. We will publish the detailed schedule of the two and a half days that the candidates will be here. Yes, right down to the staged media circus events.

We can only strongly encourage students to pay attention and take notice of the confusing array of events that will be going on around you. Especially first-year students, these people will do more to determine your future education than any trouble you might be having now with parking, class availability, or outfit coordination.

Ironically, those who care enough to read the details of this issue, such as the piece you are now looking at, don't need to be told how very much is at stake.

Show up at the forums which are being held so the finalists can display their wares. Ask stupid questions. Make them and the State Board of Education aware that the selection of BSU's president for the next 20 years isn't happening in a vacuum.

Please don't hesitate to give this paper feedback on how our coverage of the search is going. You don't need to be reminded that this is a student paper. Feedback—everything from purple praise to rancid condemnation—couldn't hurt.

Wyoming artists collect talent in show

This is the first of two articles dealing with the exhibit "Dialogue and Expression: Eight from Wyoming." Part two appears next week.

Phil Johnson
Culture Writer

"Charles," said Cordelia, "Modern Art is all bosh, isn't it?" "Great bosh."
"Oh, I'm so glad. I had an argument with one of our nuns and she said we shouldn't try and criticize what we didn't understand. Now I shall tell her I have it straight from a real artist, and snubs to her."

— Evelyn Waugh,
Brideshead Revisited

Evelyn Waugh hated modernism. He saw it as an insidious pathology on the traditions and manners of Augustan England; and to this end, its art was so much gonorrheal discharge.

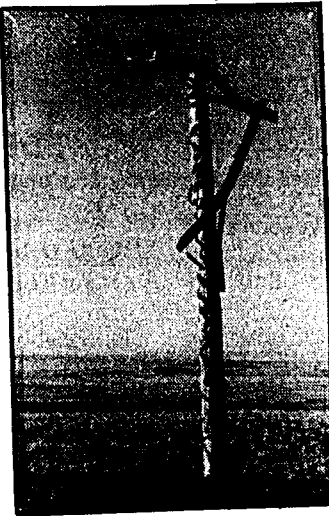
I do not share this senti-

ment. I view modernism as the high-watermark of a culture where the individual was king. A cultural Serengeti where proud lions and lionesses like Picasso, Pollock and O'Keeffe, each carved out a chunk of territory according to Darwinian jungle-law and made it theirs.

It is postmodernism which I loathe.

Postmodernists are hyenas, who taunt and molest the old lions of modernism for the bloody carcass of art history. They are scavengers like Jeff Koons, and Sherrie Levine, who ravage art history for techniques and images not their own. One thing I do share with them, however, is a disdain for the postmodern condition.

Call it the information age, late consumer capitalism, monetarism without a cause, what have you; any situation in which mass carnage and sex



Lynne Hull's "Raptor Roost L-2."

are stripped of meaning and delivered as entertainment and marketing stratagems is not a pretty one. It is the postmodernists' methods, not their gripes, with which I disagree.

The artists in this exhibition

have two things in common. First, they are all from Wyoming; the birthplace of Jackson Pollock, that hard-drinkin', fist-fightin', bigger than life, existentialist cowboy, who who died behind the wheel of a green Oldsmobile.

Secondly, they are all postmodernists by birthright. Not all are postmodern in their aims and methods, however. As a group, they enjoy the compromising position of having one foot on the platform and the other foot on the train.

Among those feigning modernism is Deborah Throop Wilson. Wilson's canvasses and works on paper are large planes of angularly overlapping color, similar to the Ocean Park paintings of Richard Diebenkorn, but lacking their scale.

Like the work of Diebenkorn, these paintings are the manifestations of an authentic self. That is, their subject matter is the artist in

his or her struggle to create art. These paintings can be seen as plays in which the dialogue occurs solely between artist and artwork.

The sculptural works of Lynne Hull and Linda L. Ryan seem to share a quality of post-minimalism. Postminimalism was the antithetical extension of minimalist sculpture and its 'less is more' attitude. One of the nice qualities of postminimalism was its emphasis on humanity via craft; the organic manipulation of materials by a human being as a rejection of the cool impersonal look of minimalism.

This exhibition, *Dialogue and Expression: Eight from Wyoming*, at the Boise State University Gallery of Art in the Liberal Arts Building, is an extremely exciting show. It is energetic, eclectic, and the gallery staff did a first-rate job presenting it.

I highly recommend this show.

Liner notes

- Lock, Stock & Barrel
(4705 Emerald, open 8 p.m. - midnight, ages 21 and over.)
Tuesday-Saturday: Tauge & Falkner
Koffee Klatsch
(409 S. 8th. 18 and over after 7 p.m.)
Thurs. Sept. 17: Rebecca Scott at 8 p.m.
Fri. Sept. 18: Peggy Jordan at 9 p.m.
Sat. Sept. 19: David Santistevan at noon, and Ned Evett at 9 p.m.
Sun. Sept. 20: Bill Coffey at noon
- Tom Grainey's
109 S 6th, open 8 p.m. - 2 a.m., ages 21 and over.)
Sept. 16-19: Kathy Miller Band
- Grainey's Basement
(107 S. 6th, open 8:30 p.m. to 2 a.m., ages 21 and over.)
Sept. 16-19: Kathy Miller Band
- Hannah's
(621 W. Main, doors open at 3 p.m. on weekdays, 5 p.m. weekends, ages 21 and over. Wed. is ladies nights.)
Sept. 16 - 19: Secret Agents.
- Dino's
(4802 W. Emerald, doors open at 9 p.m., ages 21 and over.)
Sept. 7 - 19: Passion.
- The Cactus Bar
(517 W. Main, doors open at 9 p.m., ages 21 and over.)
Mon. and Thurs. are open mic. nights.
- Crazy Horse
(16th & Main Sts., doors open at 9 p.m., all ages)
Fri. Sept. 18: Black Happy and El Dopamine.
Sat. Sept. 19: Dirt Clod Fight, 7 League Boots, and Graveltruck.
Sun. Sept. 20: Rave Party with D.J. Tide.
- All shows \$5 at the door.
- Bogle's
Tuesday Sept. 15: Nuclear Assault and Deliberate Accident.
Wednesday Sept. 23: Live Reggae hour with Human Rights, doors open at 8 p.m., \$8 in advance, \$10 at the door.
Tickets on sale at Retrospect and the Record Exchange.

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Teen beat

Bad 4 Good
Refugee

Chereen Myers
Culture Editor

Ah, kids these days. If you think kids turn their stereos up too loud, wait 'till you arm them with guitars, drums and enough electricity to light up all of Boise.

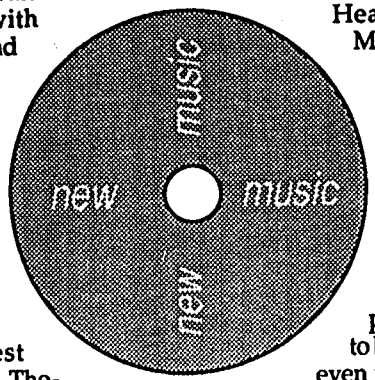
Bad 4 Good is a teenage metal band from hell. Their debut album, *Refugee*, was released this month.

The youngest member, guitarist Thomas McRocklin, was 11 years old when *Refugee* was recorded. The oldest member, frontman Danny Cooksey, is 16. Drummer Brooks Wackerman is 15, and bassist Zack Young is 14 (and the youngest ever to graduate from the Bass Institute of Technology).

Rock legend Steve Vai was impressed enough to produce their album, and the result is a heavy dose

of metal mixed with plenty of testosterone. The lyrics are filled with teenage fantasy ("There's a devil in the angel, and I'm in need of a friend."), but musically these guys are all grown up. In fact, they're considered child prodigies.

Power chords and high-volume guitar solos are standard practice in many of the tracks, and their style may remind you of Damn Yankees, or early Motley Crue. You may have seen their first video, "Nineteen," on *Headbangers' Ball* on MTV.



The most amazing feature on this album is the Eddie Van Halen-style guitar solo on "Tyre Kickin'." These guys are fast, raw and loud. Their musical advancement is so impressive that it's hard to believe McRocklin isn't even in high school yet.

In fact, Bad 4 Good received no additional help on their debut. So even though some of the guitar licks sound like trademark Vai, it's only his inspiration you hear, not him.

Don't let the song titles fool you. You'll see titles like "Bangin' Time Again," "Rockin My Body" and "Mother of Love" and want to pass them off as girl-crazy kids, but don't judge them too quickly. After you lis-

ten to *Refugee*, you may change your mind about today's youth.

Aged metal

Black Sabbath
Dehumanizer

Melanie Delon
Assistant Culture Editor

Black Sabbath turned an entire generation on to a new music form known as heavy metal, and now they're making a bid to entice a new generation with *Dehumanizer*.

After listening to *Dehumanizer* for the first time, you become immediately aware that even though metal has become a bit more polished, Black Sabbath has not sold out to today's corporate market. The lethargic music contained in *Dehumanizer* gets back to some heavy-metal basics that seem to have been forgotten.

Sabbath's heavy, skull-crushing guitars combined with an "in-your-face" rhythm section set the pace for one hard album. The topping on the cake is the growling lyrics of Ronnie James Dio.

"Holy Father Holy Ghost/Who's the one who hurt you most/ Rock the cradle when you cry/Scream another

lullaby/Jack be nimble Jack be slick/Take the money get out quick/ Slow and steady so much time/ To commit another TV crime/."

One of the most attractive features to *Dehumanizer* is Sabbath's high-quality, thought-provoking lyrics. Lyrical content is one of the arts that Black Sabbath has perfected. *Dehumanizer* contains a properly equalized mix of all the instruments, including the vocals—not to mention some pretty mean guitar solos by one of the godfathers of metal guitar, Tony Iommi.

"TV Crimes," the first single off *Dehumanizer*, is a fast-paced stab at enterprising televangelists. Songs such as "Computer God," "Master of Insanity" and "Time Machine" take you on a trip of futuristic fantasy and modern-day corruption.

Although some of the younger generation might be skeptical, age has not slowed these guys down. Nor has it impaired the greatness of the Black Sabbath music legacy.

Sabbath's departure from the rough-edge distortion of days of old has only served to make them one of the most respected bands in the world of metal. *Dehumanizer* is Black Sabbath's living proof that metal, at any age, can still be an ass-kicking experience that goes straight to the bone.

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Sports

Bengals stun Broncos in final seconds

Scott Samples
Sports Editor

Although 22 seconds doesn't seem like a long time, it was too long for the Boise State football team.

The Broncos, after scrapping back to score a touchdown to take the lead over Idaho State for the first time in last Saturday's game, needed their defense to hold off the Bengals for just 22 seconds more.

But the Bengals refused to lie down and die, and with just nine seconds left, ISU quarterback Paul Putnam laid a perfect pass into the hands of receiver Rommie Wheeler for the game-winning touchdown, handing the Broncos a 24-20 loss.

Although the game was decided in the final half-minute of the contest, Boise State head coach Skip Hall said it shouldn't have gone down to the wire.

"The last 20 seconds were a frantic deal, and we had some unfortunate incidents go against us. The problem is those 20 seconds shouldn't have mattered," he said.

The Broncos had several chances at scoring opportunities, but couldn't cash in on them. So instead of leading the Bengals, they trailed almost the whole game.

With the defeat, BSU dropped to 0-2 for the season, 0-1 in the Big Sky Conference.

BSU quarterback Travis Stuart, who had replaced ineffective starter Jeff Mladenich, appeared to have sealed the game for the Broncos when he lunged into the end zone with about 25 seconds to go in the game, and kicker Mike Dodd tacked on the extra point.

But on the kickoff the Bengals replied with a funky looking play called the "Globe of Death" and ran the ball

back to the Broncos' 42-yard line. The Globe, a trick formation where six Bengals joined in a circle and hand the ball to one or the other players and then taking off in separate directions, in an attempt to confuse the defense.

The defense looked confused, but Hall said it shouldn't have been a problem.

"We practice against all kinds of stuff like that," he said. "Unfortunately, a player will make a mistake and get out of position. Those things happen."

Because the Broncos have a young and relatively inexperienced team, those things have been happening a lot to the Broncos lately.

Boise State's defense, which was run over in the season opener, again gave up several big plays that hurt big. But the defense, especially the secondary, is very young, where the Broncos started three freshmen.

"We've got a lot of inexperienced players, and they're taking turns making their mistakes," Hall said. "We're trying to get players more experience, so we have more guys who can play."

The Broncos now have the task of trying to regroup after a pair of tough losses, and getting ready for a strong University of Pacific team this week. And with a young squad, Hall isn't really sure how his team will face the challenge.

"We're going to find out. Sometimes there's no way you can tell how a young team is going to respond," he said.

However, after talking with his players in the locker room after the game, Hall said he is optimistic.

"I really sense the guys want to do it (win) in the worst way," he said. "Now we have to go out and get the guys ready to play."

Idaho athletes fill spots

Editor's note: This is the second part of a two-part feature on Idaho athletes playing for Boise State.

Corky Hansen
Sports Writer

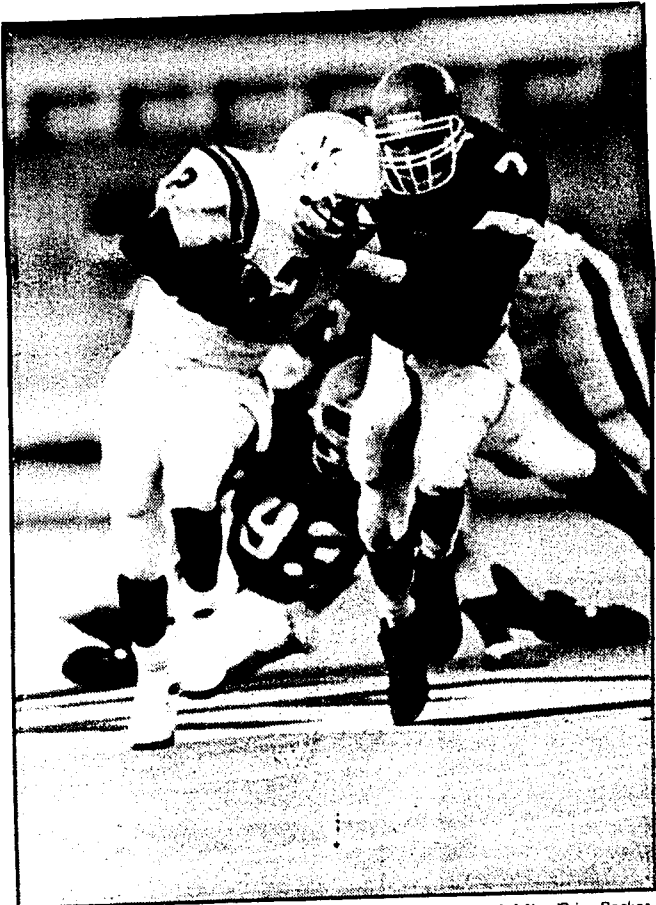
When Skip Hall began his tenure as the head-man of Bronco football, he immediately planned to build a quality football team whose nucleus was a core of good Idaho players.

But there were skeptics.

Hall seems to be on his way to silencing the skeptics—at least as far as recruiting local talent is concerned—by having put together a solid football program spear-headed by many Gem State athletes.

"I think that being able to build our program with home-grown talent is important," says Hall, who's varsity team consists of over 30 Idahoans. "I'm really thrilled that the program turned out that way."

The Bronco defense, which in recent years has become a measuring tape for other Big Sky Conference schools, is led in 1992 by various local players, including two of the premier lineback-



Arbiter/Brian Becker

BSU free safety Lonnie Dorn, right, is one of several Idaho athletes on the Broncos' squad.

Senior Matt McLaughlin, from Caldwell, has developed into a defensive force, leading the Broncos last season with 122 tackles as a unanimous all-conference player.

McLaughlin, recruited in 1988, has flourished under the hand of the Bronco coaching staff.

"I knew I could play here

quicker and sooner than at (a bigger) school," said McLaughlin, who considered flying west to Eugene, Ore. and the Oregon University Ducks before signing with BSU.

Playing alongside McLaughlin is fellow Treasure Valley stand-out Scott

• Athletes continued on page 10

BSU hopes hard schedule will help team build

Scott Samples
Sports Editor

When Boise State volleyball coach Darlene Pharmer created her team's schedule this year, she knew it wasn't going to be an easy season.

"It's a tough schedule, so I had to fire myself up for the fact that we might not have a winning record," she said. But there is a purpose behind the grueling schedule, which features strong teams like Washington State and Oregon.

Pharmer, in her 14th year as the Broncos' head coach, is laying a foundation for a team that could be a national threat. And you don't do that by playing cream puff opponents.

"I could have scheduled to get a winning record, or I could have scheduled to build up a program," Pharmer said. "We want to build up a program."

So BSU has started its season with three consecutive tournaments with teams that will challenge the Broncos. And so far things aren't going bad at all.

The Broncos returned from the two-day Gonzaga Invitational with a second place finish under their belt, going 1-2 in the tournament. Boise State won the its first game of the Invite on Friday, knocking off the host team in three sets.

"We were at one of our all-time bests against Gonzaga," Pharmer said. "That was a great win in front of about 800 pretty loyal Gonzaga fans."

The win was an emotional high for the team, and looked like the team Pharmer would like to have all the time.

"It's what you hope to see every match. It was exciting to

watch this group of women just risk it all and play so uninhibited," she said.

Things didn't go as well for Boise State on Saturday, as they dropped a pair of matches. The Broncos lost to Wyoming in four, and then fell to Oregon, who also need four games to beat them.

"On Saturday we went down to what you'd call a normal fervor," Pharmer said. "We worked hard and competed hard, but we weren't at that same emotional level."

Part of the problem was because of an injury to starting outside hitter Yvette Ybarra, who was hobbled with a foot problem.

Pharmer said she wasn't sure how bad the injury was yet, but the team missed Ybarra's defensive expertise.

Outside hitter Tina Harris continued to play well for the Broncos, as she was named to the all-tournament team for the second time in a row.

The 6 foot senior was also picked for the Washington State Classic all-tournament team the week before.

While the Broncos' record has dipped below .500 at 3-4, Pharmer said she's not all that concerned about it. She has a bigger picture in mind.

"I look at it even more in long term—not just what happens this year, but next year and the next few years," she said. "We're looking to enhance our program by playing against better teams."

And it seems to be working. "I saw how much closer we'd been against these teams than in the past, and how much more confidence they've had than in the past," Pharmer said.

Cross country teams start seasons

Scott Samples
Sports Editor

The Boise State cross country team started off its running season by participating in the Montana State Invitational in Bozeman, Mont.

The men's squad placed

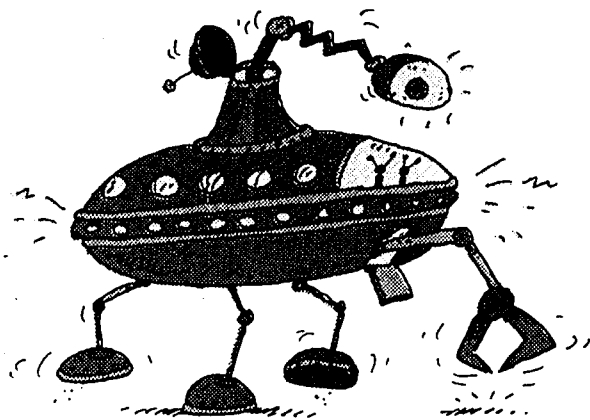
sixth in the eight-team Invitational, with a total of 175 points. Host Montana State took top honors, scoring a low of 35. Tom Roorda was the top BSU finisher, placing 18th with a time of 27 minutes 01 seconds.

Teammate Richard Lee was

close behind, coming in 21st at 27:08.

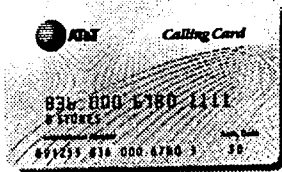
The women's team ended up fifth out of seven teams, scoring 119 points.

Joy Sprague was the top BSU runner, placing fifth with a time of 18:36, and Cori Knoeller came in 15th at 18:54.



"You know, it's so ridiculous. If I don't call my parents every Sunday at exactly 5 o'clock, they think I was kidnapped by aliens, or something. Anyway, one Sunday me and Mark, we decide to take-off and check out the city. So we're hanging out and I look at my watch. 5 o'clock. Alright, so my Calling card and I head down to the local pool hall. (Which I happen to know has a payphone) And I tell the folks the Martians send their best."

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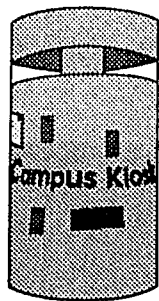


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deeply spiritual and sensitive. Knowledge in the craft, herbalism, crystals and spirituality preferred. I am tired of superficial relationships and need someone who truly shares my interests. **Box #20.**

GM student, attractive, seeks a comfortable, self-secure, intelligent and romantic man with high values. I like poetry, mountain biking, and long walks in the park. Spontaneity a must! **Box #22.**

SWM mid 20s, shy, 5 foot 9, fit, good sense of humor, enjoy bicycling, dancing, films, running, shopping, travel, fast cars. Learning how to Rollerblade. Seeking nice young female with similar interests. **Box #21.**

SWM recovering theater junkie, 25, enjoys whimsical music, long walks to nowhere in particular, chess and spontaneous fits of outdoor wrestling, seeks woman with an adjustable sense of humor, willingness to sing and dance in public places, and a high tolerance for grass stains. Act now, leaving soon. **Box #18.**

SWM Financially Struggling, would like to share good times with financially secure female 25-35 for a couple of mos. Send photo and financial statement to **Box #15.** Dear "ATTN: Jim" How are we to forward the deluge of responses if you give us no forwarding address? -Ed

SWF Attractive, 21, seeks ideal male. Must be: incredibly intelligent, outrageously funny, creative, kind caring, spontaneous, adventurous, outgoing, a strong leader, good-looking in a boy-next-door kind of way (race is irrelevant), in good shape, non-smoking, seldom-drinking, politically interested,

patient, honest, open to new ideas, self-aware, deeply spiritual, romantic, goal-oriented, masculine, outdoorsy, appreciative of the arts, and easy going. Please, no money-mongering. **Donald Trump wannabe, me-Tarzan-you-Jane, hey babe, slicked back, blow dried, think-they're-God's-gift kind of guys.** Send response to **Box #13.**

SWM 24, self-aware perennial student, cynical, likes films, hates movies, misses his friends before they are even gone, seeks time alone to regroup in the healing wash of solitude; would the perfect woman (Glorious fiction, o vain desires, thy wrath will smite me again) please be very, very patient. Don't write to **box #17.**

WM 33, 170 lbs., 5'-8", hazel eyes, long black hair, on Death Row under the felony murder theory (liable for other actions). Seeking correspondence from anyone who could spare a few hours a month and would like to receive letters from me in return. Please feel free to ask anything you are curious about. I will answer all letters written to me. Postage stamps enclosed would be a BIG help as I am indigent with no family or outside support. **Box #14.**

swf seeking my dream guy. all i want is a long-haired punk rocker with a vasectomy (wigs OK.) **box #10.**

W Single woman seeks friendship with a man who is country at heart. I'll be waiting to hear from you. Please respond to **Box #16.**

message

There are no messages in this space. Do you feel like you should write one? Trust your guilt. Stress is the Nirvana of a concentrated mind. Bliss will get you nowhere. If it feels good, get the copyrights. Non-sense is wisdom.

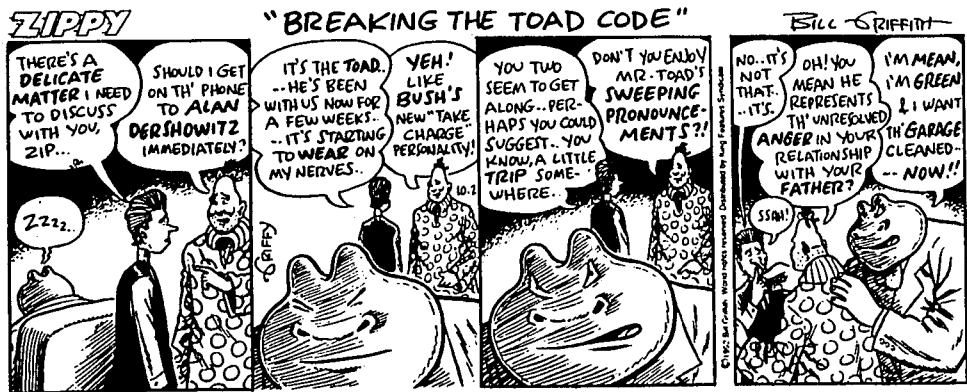
personals

2 SMs two really, really attractive, thirty-something, post-feminist, wild males. Into moonlight swamp walks, gathering medicinal herbs for our shaman bags and our inner child into healing wholeness. Looking for two normal women. **Box #19.**

SWF Wiccan female, 19, attractive, seeks Wiccan male. Must be earth conscious, beautiful inside and out, compassionate,

How to use the personals.

Here are the codes: S means straight, G gay, W white, H Hispanic, B Black, F female, M male. To respond to a personal, or submit one yourself, write to: **The Arbiter Personals, 1910 University Dr., Boise, ID 83725.** They're free.



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next meeting **Friday Oct 9**
2:45 pm
Chief Joseph Room, SUB

Amnesty International meeting
Video presentation and discussion
Wed, Sept 16, Ah Fong Room, Sub, 6:30 pm
Call Jeanne 344-6152 or Greg 345-8014

AMAS

The Alternative Mobility Adventure Seekers provide recreation and adventure programs to people with disabilities
Meets the first Wed of every month at 7 pm, BSU Human Performance Center
Call Dave Lindsay 385-3030

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Wed, Sept 30, 7 pm, Barnwell Room, SUB
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10 am - 2 pm
Sept 15 and 16, LA Bldg second floor
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Or, bring donations to LA 228

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Beginning Thurs, Sept 17, 2 pm, the YWCA/BSU Women's Center will be offering a weekly therapy group for survivors of sexual assault
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