

Buildings and Bonds

CHAPTER XXI

Boise Junior College, during all the years since it was founded in 1932, has not lived in a vacuum. It has been a very important part of the State and nation and has been greatly influenced by international affairs. Its birth occurred during the travail of the worldwide depression which affected young people in Boise, Idaho, in a comparable way to those living in London, England. No jobs were available and people had only time to spend—no money.

Then followed World War II, the Korean War, the confrontation with Russia, and finally the Viet Nam War. In an institution made up of 70 percent male students, each of these world catastrophes vitally affected the lives of the young men who wished to establish their life work and their homes, but were pulled out of their normal living by wars and rumors of wars as well as depressions. An example of this took place during the Korean War from 1950 to its close in 1953. In the former year, South Korea was invaded when America had just a handful of troops in that area. The decision early made by President Truman committed this nation to assisting the South Koreans in their attempt to maintain an independent country. Right here in Boise, Idaho as a result of that commitment, the number

of young men from the College district in the freshman class shriveled from 315 in 1950 to 210 in 1951 and to 105 in 1952. In other words, this "Korean Incident" reduced the number of men in attendance from Boise to one-third of the number who had attended just two years earlier.

The experience with the World War II G.I.'s who flooded into the College from 1946 to 1950 had provided a meter to measure what would happen in the years following. Birth rates had gone up markedly from 1941 into the 1950's indicating the great growth of student enrollment lying ahead for the colleges when these babies grew up. The post war migration of people into Idaho and particularly into the Boise Valley added another element of population growth to the increased birth rate. It took no great imagination to realize that if elementary and high school enrollments were tripling, this would follow in the colleges located in the same areas.

The College president, when he was serving in the Navy, had written to the chairman of the College Board, Mr. Haga, stating that with the world conditions as unstable as they were, Boise Junior College should stabilize its own future by having dormitories so that during international catastrophes such as a world war when young men were mustered into the service of their country, the College would have something to contribute to the national winning of the war. Dormitories would make it possible to house young men for military training during war time.

As a result of this letter, the Board had moved along to the point where they had discussed and had rough sketches made of dormitories to house men. When President Chaffee returned to the campus at the close of the war, further plans developed. For the next five years the idea persisted that construction prices might drop as they had after World War I and it was not until early 1950 that the College decided to present the need for such dormitories to the taxpayers. On April 11, a bond election for \$500,000 took place and was passed by a vote of 1619 to 235,

or some 87.3 percent favored building dormitories which would house not only young men, but also young women, most of whom would come from areas outside the city of Boise. This election proved without a doubt that the constituents of the College were thinking in broad terms which would not confine the College to the limits of Boise City proper.

The total cost of the dormitories when completed in September 1951 was \$448,495. This included construction, plumbing and heating, electrical work and furniture and furnishings. A pamphlet containing a description and fees of the dormitories was sent to each prospective student in the summer prior to their opening:

The 48 single and 15 double rooms in each dormitory are pleasantly furnished. The suite parlors contain comfortable lounging furniture for the students' periods of relaxation. Within each room an individual color scheme of floor tiling and wall decoration adds to the student's feeling of being at home. Commodious wardrobes and two large storage drawers beneath each bed provide ample space to arrange personal effects. All study tables and bookshelves are built-in. The unique arrangement by suites for each 8 students with their own common parlor and lavatory facilities adds a modern touch to group living. Living costs have been kept to a minimum.¹

The two buildings had been named by the Board of Trustees at a meeting on June 27, 1951. The women's dormitory was named for Ann Daly Morrison, "In honor of a benefactor of the college and the wife of a former member of the Board of Trustees, "; and the men's dormitory after John Lynn Driscoll, Jr., "In honor of a Boise Boy who lost his life in World War II and the son of a longtime member and former president of the Board of Trustees."³

At this same meeting, the Board decided that with the increased building on the campus, the two initial buildings—Administration and Music—should also be named; they are Oliver O. Haga Hall and Mrs. Alfred Budge Hall respectively, after two former board members.

The College was extremely fortunate in having Mrs. Genevieve Turnipseed, affectionately known as Mrs. "T", as

Director of Dormitories from 1951 to 1958. She had held a like position for 20 years at the University of Oregon until forced to retire by Oregon law and was looking forward to initiating her own program in an entirely new setting at Boise Junior College. The pamphlet for prospective students also described a small part of her duties: "A director of dormitories, working with students, carries out intelligent and understanding supervision of group living, assuring parents of guidance away from home."⁴

When the complete costs of the dormitories were deducted from the \$500,000 bond fund, \$51,505 remained for other uses. Approximately \$26,500 was used for walks, heating tunnels, and miscellaneous landscaping around the dormitories.

The remaining \$25,000 was part of the money used to build an addition to the Student Union Building which would take care of the expected increase of students who would be living on campus. This addition cost \$93,605 and the finances were supplied from several sources: General Fund surplus, Campus Apartments surplus, a gift of \$1,000 from H. W. Morrison, 200 shares of Morrison-Knudsen stock (a previous gift of Mr. Morrison) and the accumulated dividends from this stock, and the \$25,000 mentioned above.

By the end of the 1952-53 year, the number of freshmen from the Boise Junior College District had risen again to the figures of two years before—just prior to the Korean War. Those from the remainder of Idaho had doubled from 92 to 181 and the out-of-state figures had risen from 30 to 74. The two new dormitories had boosted the enrollment from the rest of Idaho and out-of-state, along with the surging birth rate which had begun prior to World War II. In fact, had the dormitories not been completed by 1951, Boise Junior College would have had a serious shortage of students during the Korean Incident. With the drop in enrollment referred to above in Boise proper, the only saving grace was the doubling of the students from Idaho and out-of-state whose wants were satisfied by the new dormitories.

The men's dormitory had filled up the first year in September of 1951. The women's dormitory was only about one-fourth full, but the surplus of young men occupied enough rooms to make it more than half full that first year of operation. The next year the dormitories reached capacity and from then on, housing was never quite adequate.

One of the fine gifts of this period was Falk House. It came at a time when more housing was needed for young women and was given to the College on December 6, 1956 by Dr. and Mrs. Ralph Falk. During the years 1957 through 1961, they occupied it as a summer residence, paying all annual maintenance and service costs. A transfer of ownership to the College was consummated through four separate installments.

After Dr. Falk's passing on November 4, 1960, Mrs. Falk came to the family residence in Boise from her home in Chicago for a final summer. In the fall of that year she turned over the complete management to Boise Junior College terminating the lease agreement that had accompanied the gift deed. The following fall in 1962, the College used this beautiful home and grounds as the residence for 25 young women. This use continued for six years. With the coming of fraternities to the campus in the fall of 1968, it was rented to Tau Kappa Epsilon fraternity and is occupied by that group today on a token rental basis to the College.

The growth that came immediately after the Korean Incident caused much building in later years. In 1954, the tax payers of the Boise Junior College District approved a \$990,000 bond by a vote of 1854 to 617, or slightly over 75 percent favorable. This money was used to take care of two badly needed buildings—a science hall and a gymnasium. The prediction was made by many Boise residents that the people of this area would not build a gymnasium in a period of such uncertainty as the one that existed on May 11, 1954; as indicated above, they were totally wrong in this belief.

This broad-gauge attitude persisted in all seven elections, ranging from the one creating the District in March 1939 to the final one under the District on April 27, 1965. In all seven elections there was only one setback and that was on October 17, 1961 when an election was held to build a library and vocational-education building.

The October 17, 1961 bond election was preceded by a five-month newspaper battle in the "Letters to the Editor" column of the *Idaho Daily Statesman*. It began with a letter to the editor from Mr. Arthur K. Tetrick dated May 25, 1961:

Very matter-of-factly and with apology toward none, the Boise Junior College trustees calmly announced approval of a \$988,811 operating budget for the 1961-62 fiscal year, an increase of \$109,211 over the current fiscal year, according to the Statesman of Wednesday, May 24

I found that approximately 350 students of the some 1350 regular students attending the Junior College, do not live in the district which is about 25 percent of the student enrollment. Further inquiry resulted in the discovery that these out-of-district students only pay about \$100 * a year extra tuition, while the cost of operation, debt reduction, teaching, etc., amounts to over \$800 ** per year per student.

Make no mistake about it, I am all for Boise Junior College and when, as, and if the need arises for a four-year school; but as long as it is to be district supported, enrollment should be restricted to district students or the full cost for out-of-district students should be paid by the out-of-district tax payers or students benefiting therefrom. This would leave the way clear for other communities or areas to contract with BJC to provide education to students from their area should that be their desire

It is both possible and conceivable that there are good and valid reasons for the BJC district taxpayers to subsidize the education of out-of-district students. If so, I am most happy to do my part, but like the Missourian—I want to be shown.

Some ten days later, Mr. Dwane R. Kern, Secretary-Treasurer of Boise Junior College wrote a letter, which had been well reviewed by President Chaffee, to the *Idaho Daily Statesman*:

. . . Boise Junior College has been averaging an increase of more than 10 percent in student enrollment per year during the past eight years. The increase, percentage-wise, has been the greatest of any Idaho institution of higher education which is natural when it is considered that BJC is the only public college in the area where the greater number of high school graduates reside.

In Boise high schools alone, 50 percent of their graduates attend BJC and 16 percent go to other colleges and universities in the nation; the remaining 34 percent do not attend any college. Graphs presented to the board of trustees by the secretary-treasurer show that the increase in revenue and expense is less than the rapidly rising enrollment trend. When one sees the big rise of enrollments in our junior and senior high schools each year, it is obvious why there is such an increase at the junior college level.

There will be over 1600 day students attending Boise Junior College in 1961-62 and 2400 adult students. The adults, if equated at one-fifth the day students, would be 480, bringing the total enrollment to 2080. If this be divided into next year's budget of \$988,811, the average cost per student for operations is \$475.39 and if the cost be included for buildings, \$48.32 is added. The cost then is \$523.71; not "over \$800 per year per student." The non-resident student pays \$225 in tuition for 1961-62 plus \$60 for regular fees and \$168 per year for room, a total of \$453, which are included costs in the budget cited above. One can see that the taxpayer's assistance to the outside student instead of being \$700 per student is \$523.71 minus \$453 or \$70.71. Last week's letter showed an estimate that was \$629.29 too high.

In a study made six years ago, it was found that the average student, including resident and non-resident, spends \$1,400 per year in Boise. When one considers clothes, recreation, car expense (gasoline, oil, repair and the like for 600 cars) to name a few items, the figure is sizeable.

There are some additional 250 students renting rooms and apartments in Boise in addition to those residing in dormitories. If we use the number of non-resident students suggested in last week's letter, namely 350, and the low figure of \$1,400 per student, we find that they contribute directly \$490,000. Any objective study will show that the Boise community profits from these non-residents.

The budget for the College Courts, which is housing for married students enrolled at Boise Junior College, is not a part of the junior college budget. It is administered by a separate body, the Boise Junior College Dormitory Housing Commission. It is a distinct legal entity as indicated on the face of the revenue bond in the following statement: "The bond is not and shall not be a debt or liability, direct or indirect, of the Boise Junior College district, the State of Idaho, or any political subdivision thereof and neither said district, the state, nor any political subdivision thereof shall be liable on this bond nor in any event shall this bond be payable out of any funds other than those of the Boise Junior College Dormitory Housing Commission or funds due said commission."

This clarifies the fact that the taxpayer of our district has absolutely no financial responsibility, as this debt is paid solely by rental income.

A question has arisen as to the need for dormitories. This need was well established in 1950 when the resident taxpayers by a vote

of 1619 to 235, an affirmative vote of 87.3 percent, authorized the building of these dormitories⁵

In this same issue of the *Statesman*, Mr. Tetrick had another letter which stated:

. . . The law further provides that the tuition for students who do not reside either in the district or county in which the junior college is located shall be fixed annually by the board of trustees, not later than the first day of August each year, and shall be as near as practicable, the annual cost to the Junior College District of the courses taken but not less than \$100 per annum.

Of course, I realize that the true annual cost of courses is subject to some interpretation on the part of the board of trustees. There is, however, no doubt in my mind but what all costs pertaining to the provision of the junior college, including both bond interest and depreciation, as well as operating, instruction and overhead costs, should all be included in determining costs to these students, if the best interests of the district taxpayers are to be served⁶

For the greater parts of the months of June, July, and August, there were no further letters to the editor. On October 1, 1961, the letters from Mr. Tetrick began again.

. . . Why then do we have the dormitories and College Court apartments? The only obvious answer is to take care of students who come here from out-of-district. The next question we must ask ourselves, is; Can we the taxpayers in the District, provide and pay for buildings and education for an unlimited number of students who do not live in the district? The answer to that question is an emphatic NO! I firmly believe as taxpayers, we have our job cut out for us to take care of the education of our own students and that we cannot afford more

I know the claim will be made that these out-of-district students help the economy of Boise and this I dispute. My own daughter is attending an out-of-town college and I can assure everyone that the community will have little to gain economically from her presence there. College students are not the big spenders they are reported to be, at least those I know are not. Certainly their token contribution cannot justify the expense to the taxpayers of a new library plus the attendant maintenance costs for the new building.

When BJC can officially state that the tuition for students whose parents or legal guardians do not reside in the District is, as near as practicable, the actual cost to the District of the courses taken, including a fair allocation of administrative and bond interest and amortization costs which is the spirit and intent of the law creating BJC, I shall be happy to endorse any bond issue for expansion

An article in the *Idaho Daily Statesman* on October 5 continued Mr. Tetrick's assault on Boise Junior College. It began:

Plans for organization of a citizens' committee to inform Boise area residents of reasons why a proposed \$800,000 bond issue for library and vocational buildings at Boise Junior College should be defeated were announced Wednesday by Boise Businessman Arthur K. Tetrick.

"All of us are proud of our junior college, its quality of instruction and the educational opportunities it offers to young people of the Boise Junior College district," said Tetrick. "But a sober analysis of the facts of operation of BJC indicates that a bond issue for further expansion of the college is neither sensible nor necessary"

"The tuition rate of \$225 a year for an out-of-district student does not begin to cover his cost of instruction or his share of the cost of operating the junior college plant," Tetrick said. "The taxpayer of the Boise Junior College district are subsidizing the education of such out-of-district students at a rate of probably \$500 per student each year. And for dormitory students the taxpayers are paying part of their living costs in addition to paying for their education"

"At BJC the out-of-district students who are now in the majority at the college, are each contributing only \$225 in tuition and \$60 in additional fees toward the cost of their education. The taxpayers of the small Boise Junior College district apparently are paying nearly two-thirds of the cost of attendance by such nonresidents. . . ."

On October 8, an article appeared in the *Statesman* quoting Robert S. Overstreet, President of the Board of Trustees of Boise Junior College. In this article he stated:

. . . Boise Junior College is an education institution which affects and has affected the lives of many thousands of Boiseans and their Boise Valley neighbors.

In the 1960-61 school year, BJC was attended by 4,368 students—day, night and summer school—and of this number only 451 were from outside the district. In the school year now in progress we expect a total attendance of more than 5,000 persons. In addition, during the past year, 63 off-campus community groups used the facilities of the college one or more times. The expanding use of these facilities for the education of both our young people and adults makes it necessary for the college to keep pace with such expansion.

In the same article, Ray Strawn, chairman of the citizens' group supporting the bond issue stated that ". . . fundamentally, the issues in the election are whether we are willing to approve a

tax levy which will cost the owner of a residence valued at \$10,000 approximately \$1 a year, or whether the businesses paying a larger tax and drawing their support from the community are willing to accept their share of this cost."

Also in this October 8 issue, Mr. Arthur R. Dodson of Nampa, Idaho, stated:

I would like to know if he (Mr. Tetrick) has ever been in the BJC Library during the break or during the noon hour. If he had visited it, he would know that it is overcrowded—sometimes with only standing room left.

Mr. Tetrick also says, "At California junior colleges, the school charges \$750 per year in tuition and use fees, for an out-of-district student." It may surprise Mr. Tetrick to know that many California junior colleges do not charge out-of-district students tuition except when they live in another junior college district. For example, no tuition is charged at Oakland Junior College, Oakland, California, for Idaho students or those students from other states provided that the student does not live in a junior college district. Let's keep the facts straight

Still another article appeared in this same issue by a local Boise businessman, C. Leo Holt. He said:

As a taxpayer and a businessman I must take exception to a recent statement by Arthur K. Tetrick, whose vicious attack on the proposed \$800,000 bond issue to provide two desperately needed buildings at Boise Junior College is totally without merit. His statement is misleading and has no basis in fact.

I have discussed the matter of the bond issue with a number of citizens and have learned they all agree that the trustees and officers of the board as well as the administrative officers, are dedicated people who fulfill their duties with the highest degree of intelligence. If these people say they must have additional space, then this conclusion has been reached only after calm analysis of the facts. It is extremely regrettable that one of our citizens would publicly raise the issue and announce his intentions to organize against the bond issue when his information on the matter is so grossly inaccurate

I am sure the taxpayers of this community will never place the same dollar and cents value on the education of our future citizens and leaders as does Mr. Tetrick and his yet unnamed organization for no progress at BJC. The Boise area is growing and if predicted future population growth figures are correct we haven't seen anything yet. Certainly it is obvious that our education facilities must grow in direct proportion to our economic and civic growth

The fact is that since the last bond issue in 1954, the daytime enrollment has increased 84 percent and the night school 167 per-

cent. This contradicts Mr. Tetrick's statement as to expansion need. Mr. Tetrick states that BJC has become an institution for out-of-district students. This is incorrect as the amount is exactly 10.3 percent of the total enrollment and furthermore, we should remember that these out-of-district students are largely from 21 nearby communities whose purchasing power has a tremendous effect on our local economy. Mr. Tetrick further incorrectly states that we are subsidizing out-of-district students at a rate of \$500 per year

For the next few days numerous articles, pro and con, were published. Most of them were a re-hash of already included statements. Former board members Harry W. Morrison, J. Lynn Driscoll, Don Daly, Ed D. Baird, and Mrs. Alfred Budge Sr., issued statements in defense of the institution in the \$800,000 bond issue. Mr. Daly, in his portion of this statement, said:

. . . Growth for Boise Junior College, as in the past, means increased taxes, which of course out-of-state property owners have an allergy to. The citizens of this area should, right or wrong, make their own decisions without the advice of out-of-state rent benefactors who probably don't know whether Boise is located in Idaho or in Siberia.⁷

In the same article Mr. Harry W. Morrison said:

. . . After ten years of functioning as a trustee of the college, I can attest that the property has been well and wisely managed. The trustees and the management of the college are to be congratulated on the exceptional job which has been done year after year and particularly for the frugal manner in which the college has been operated.⁸

Mr. Ed Baird stated:

. . . The pressing need for a new library building and a better vocational building has been apparent for the past few years. I remember when Mr. Worthwine was alive and on the board, he several times mentioned the need of better library facilities and the need for a new building. A good library and plenty of study facilities are a must in any good institution⁹

Mr. J. Lynn Driscoll, the fourth member to react, stated:

. . . I personally have every confidence in their (the Board of Trustees and the administrative officers of BJC) ability and integrity as evidenced by the fact that I have already cast an absentee ballot in favor of the bond issue to be voted on on Tuesday next.

In my opinion the Boise Junior College is one of the finest assets we have in this community, attracting prospective residents and business to it day in and day out¹⁰

The College had received exceptional support during its bond election; support from prominent people of the city and from the average citizen. The brunt of the attack against the College was carried almost single-handedly by Arthur K. Tetrick. The greatest visible support came on Sunday October 15, just two days prior to the election, when the *Idaho Daily Statesman* came out strongly for the College in an editorial of that date in which it stated:

... The Statesman feels that the real issue next Tuesday when the bonds are voted is not so much the \$800,000 expenditure as the challenge to Boise Junior College's future. And we believe that the supporter of the college, who either has benefited from it through the education of members of the family, or those other supporters of the college who depend on it to provide higher institutional educational facilities for the younger generation now working up through the Boise school system, should speak firmly and in substantial proportions.

The Statesman doesn't think Boise Junior College lacks support, or that the bond issue Tuesday will be defeated. We know there are some residents of the community who have voiced such an opinion but we are depending on the great mass of district voters who, regardless of controversy over the bond issue, have always known what they wanted at BJC. Their answer, we are sure, will be "yes."

The above editorial of the *Statesman* was both right and wrong. The College lacked 182 votes or 3.38 percent of having the two-thirds favorable vote to issue bonds for the library and the technical-education building. On the other hand, its 63.28 percent was in reality a vote of confidence, but was disappointing to supporters of Boise Junior College because it was not the two-thirds necessary for constructing the buildings.

The Board of Trustees decided that in order to answer Mr. Tetrick's figures regarding the cost per student and his further contention that the students from the outside were being subsidized by the tax payer within the district, an objective study must be made by a certified public accountant finding out just what that cost might be. The study made by the accounting firm of Low, Viehweg, Hill and Grow in the summer of 1962, showed the annual cost per student to be \$386.81.

The College had indicated through Mr. Kern and Dr. Chaffee's study of June 4, 1961, that the cost per student was \$523.71. This included tuition, special fees, and room. When the latter figure of \$168.00 is removed, the resulting \$355.71 is the cost for tuition and special fees. Comparing this figure of \$355.71 with the one returned by the certified public accountants of \$386.81, it clearly indicates that there was actually a difference of only \$31.10 per student between the two reports. This substantially confirms the report of June 1961 by the College's chief officers, Chaffee and Kern.

As a result of this study, the College repeated its election of the previous year with little opposition; the vote at this time was 4928 yes and 1112 no, or an 81.6 percent majority.

Enrollment continued to soar and two years later the president proposed a building program of \$3,500,000 to the College board, with \$1,000,000 of this to be raised by a bond election and the other \$2,500,000 to come from a combination of matching Federal funds and self liquidating bonds.

Funds for a liberal arts building and an addition to the Science Building came from grants from the Federal Housing Administration and from the College's bond election (which passed by 5858 votes to 1193 votes on April 27, 1965); the former contributing 40 percent and the latter 60 percent. The addition to the Technical-Education Building was to be financed by a matching of funds by the College (also from its bond election) and the Federal Government. The cost of a student union and a 300-man dormitory was to come entirely from Federal sources to be financed through self-liquidating bonds.

The Federal Government approved this arrangement on the student union building and the 300-man dormitory, but by early March 1965 indicated that the money was no longer available and that the College would have to receive it elsewhere. Three hundred thousand dollars of this money was ultimately borrowed from the First National Bank of Idaho; the Federal Government, after an intercession by Eugene B.

Chaffee before the F.H.A. in Washington D.C., supplied the remainder.

The dormitory was opened in August of 1967 and in ceremonies held on October 5, 1967, was dedicated as Chaffee Hall in honor of President Eugene B. Chaffee. Dr. Donald Obee gave the dedicatory address and at this same time, an oil painting of Dr. Chaffee was unveiled. It had been commissioned by and presented to the dormitory by the student body.

Upon completion of Chaffee Hall, Driscoll Hall which had been occupied by men prior to 1967, became a women's residence hall.

These elections of the 1960's, along with the earlier ones of 1939, 1950, and 1954, show what outstanding support the College received from its constituents. When one considers that these elections took place during the uncertain days stretching from a few months before World War II, through the Russian threat in Europe, particularly Berlin, the Korean War, and the Viet Nam War, one can only be grateful for the support that the taxpayers gave every effort that required additional taxes. There were five elections altogether and the only one that failed was far more than a majority—a favorable 63.3 percent.

During the elections that took place in the 1950's and 1960's, the policy of the College was to build only those buildings that were absolutely necessary for the future. The philosophy behind this policy was that the townspeople of the Boise area would support any election where the need was obvious at that time. Certain ultimate goals might best be reached if the buildings to be constructed accommodated more than one purpose. For example, when the Library was built in 1963 the whole second story, with the exception of the materials center, was occupied by classrooms whose partitions could easily be removed or changed. The purpose was to take care of the immediate need for classrooms for the English and Education Departments. This left room in the Administration Building for further administrative needs and for growth in the Social Science and

Business Division. The fall of 1967 saw classrooms and offices in the new Library gradually being removed from the second floor and the library expanding into the entire area.

This latter of course was made possible by the construction of the new Liberal Arts Building and by wings added respectively to the Science and Technical-Education Buildings. The growth of the College from 1963 to the present required many new buildings and additions to earlier ones. After the construction of the new Student Union Building in 1967, the old Student Union was remodeled to furnish additional classrooms for the Music and Speech Departments and faculty offices.

It is anticipated that the Student Union, the Library, and the Physical Education plant, are merely the first of additions to come. When the Library was built it was anticipated that by the early 1970's, at least one addition as large as the present library would have to be made and another addition would ultimately complete a building some 500 feet in length with additional stories other than the present two. If this plan is followed, it will stretch the Library over to Campus Road and will ultimately face Driscoll Hall on the east and the Music Hall on the south.

Likewise, two additional units making up the Student Union Building will be added within the next few years. The building will then extend to the half circle drive that leads to the Gymnasium from Bellevue. The new additions will be multiple story, possibly three or more.

From the time the original Administration Building was constructed in 1940, all of the College buildings have been planned to allow for variations that are bound to come with growth. This kind of planning, based on a careful shepherding of the community's financial limitations, is responsible for the fine response noted above in every one of the bond elections.

In the 28 years since the College has moved to its new campus, the Board has stayed with one architectural firm so that there would be unity in the architectural design of the

entire campus and so that it could feel free to plan new buildings at any time without thinking of the cost involved in changing architectural design.

The planning of every building has included consideration of the needs of a given department or division. This has been true ever since the Administration Building was constructed. The Board of Trustees and the president of the College have outlined the needs to be satisfied in each building and the general arrangement to be considered from the academic point of view. The outward design has been left largely to Hummel, Hummel and Jones.

Over the last few years, Mr. Chester L. Shawver has become a member of the firm. The only original member left is Mr. Frederick Hummel. He and his brother Frank were dominant figures in the organization until recent years and have taken the same personal interest in the development of the College buildings that the president and the Board of Trustees have taken. Frank Hummel, until his death in 1961, was the member of Hummel, Hummel and Jones with whom the College did its planning. He dominated such planning and in a sense, was *the* architect for all of the College buildings. No two men could have been more dedicated to a job than the Hummel brothers have been. Each had ideals that represented their professional interest, but at the same time, each one wanted the building to represent a fulfillment of the needs of this higher educational institution. The new members of the firm, Jedd Jones, Charles Hummel, and Chester Shawver, have shown the same desire to design a building of utility as well as beauty.

When one scans the results of the seven elections from March 1939 to April 1965, he notes that even including the October 1961 election when the College lost its bond election, *eighty one and two-tenths percent* of the people who voted in all these elections *favored* the building programs which were made necessary by the growths of Boise Junior College.

During five of these elections, Mr. W. L. Gottenberg, teacher and vice-president, headed the College campaigns to

build the necessary buildings. He worked as the right-hand member with President Chaffee and the College Board of Trustees and while he did not appear in the forefront, he assisted the citizen chairmen in the five elections from 1950 to 1965. Walter R. York, Ray Strawn, and Mrs. C. J. Schooler, all very strong in their support of the College, were the citizen chairmen, with Mr. Gottenberg providing the ammunition to lay the background of the College's needs before the voters of the District.

A recapitulation of the other elections show the splendid support given the College in all of its requests for buildings. The total vote in March of 1939 was 2248. That had swelled to a total of 7051 in the 1965 election when the College was furnished one million dollars to build separate additions to both the Science Building and the Technical-Education Building and for three new buildings—a liberal arts, a student union, and a 300-man dormitory.

The continued support of Boise Junior College and Boise College by the people of this area cannot be overstated. With not only Federal taxes, but State taxes mounting yearly, the repeated successful elections cited above were nothing short of phenomenal. The people of this area wanted a top collegiate institution and were willing to pay for it until such time as the State as a whole could recognize that this particular section, where the greatest population existed, had been badly neglected as far as higher education was concerned. This area, however, proved that its young people were not to be passed over in the need for a public supported institution and as a result, Boise State College has come to fruition.

In the battle covering some 37 years, the State of Idaho and particularly the Boise section are to be congratulated for their persistence in demanding that the young people of one section not be neglected in an equal opportunity for higher education.

¹Blurb of Residence Hall Application. School year 1951-52.

²Board of Trustees Meeting, Boise Junior College District. Minutes, June 27, 1951.

³Ibid.

⁴Blurb of Residence Hall Application. School year 1951-52.

*Actual: Tuition - \$225 per year, Special Fees - \$81 per year, as stated by the 1961-62 Boise Junior College Catalog.

**Actual: \$386.81 per year as stated by Low, Viehwig, Hill and Grow, Public Accountants.

⁶"Letters to the Editor," *Idaho Daily Statesman*, June 4, 1961.

⁶Ibid.

⁷*Idaho Daily Statesman*, October 13, 1961.

⁸Ibid.

⁹Ibid.

¹⁰Ibid.



Board member Don Day; Walter York, Civic Chairman for creation of District and bond elections; and President Chaffee.



Vice President W. L. Gottenberg directed campus activities for bond elections after 1947.



Top row:
Liberal Arts, 1967; Science, 1955, 1966

Center row:
Technical Education, 1962, 1966; Student Union, 1967

Bottom row:
Chaffee Hall, 1967; Gymnasium, 1956



Library facilities in St. Margaret's Hall, 1935-36.



Library built in 1962



Mrs. Mary Bedford (right), Head Librarian 1937-1953.



Miss Ruth McBirney, Head Librarian 1953 to the present



Campus School



Loren Hicks, first principal of Campus School



Dr. A. H. Chatburn, Head of Education Department and Dean of Faculty for many years.



Student teachers



CHRIST CHAPEL



District board members at 1965 bid opening: (clockwise from left) Trustees John P. Tate 1957-, Robert S. Overstreet 1950-, Marcel Learned 1960-1965, Donald Day 1965-. Architects Jedd Jones and F. C. Hummel. President Eugene B. Chaffee. (right rear) Trustee Arthur Caine 1950-1965.

Secretary-Treasurer Dwane R. Kern 1960-



Trustee Ralph Comstock, Jr., 1965-



Trustee James McClary 1960-



Governor Smylie signs four-year bill



(Above) The Chaffees and Gottenbergs with Charles Brown at Dr. Chaffee's retirement party from the position of president.



(Left) The old guard—(from left) Mrs. Camille B. Power, Mrs. Ada Hatch, Dr. Elsie Buck.



Inauguration of Dr. John B. Barnes, third president 1967-