John Killmaster: Portrait of an artist
JOIN THE PROGRAM THAT WILL ADD AN EXTRA DIMENSION TO YOUR COLLEGE EXPERIENCE ... AND TO YOUR CAREER.

FOR INFORMATION: Phone: (208) 385-3500.
Write or Visit: Military Science Department
Boise State University
1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725
A winning team is more than just the athletes and coaches... And the WINNING TEAM of the BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY BRONCOS is comprised of a remarkable support system including FANS, BUSINESSES, ALUMNI, and FORMER ATHLETES. And WE NEED YOU! With every additional member to the Bronco Athletic Association, the BSU Broncos become STRONGER! At the same time, your TAX DEDUCTIBLE contribution includes such benefits as seat priority, social activities and sports publications. A unique benefit especially appealing for those boosters not in the Boise area is the BAA Stats and the Bronco Sports Bulletin, each published three times a year. They together provide an in-depth look at all men's and women's athletics at BSU. If you would like information about how you can become a Bronco Booster, call the BAA office at 208-385-3556, or fill our the following form and mail to: BAA, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho, 83725.

Yes, please send me information about how I can be a part of the Bronco Support Team!

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

(Street, City) (State) (Zip)

Phone Numbers ________________________________

(Home) (Business)
The first major conference of the year brought together an array of authors, scholars, critics, artists, and musicians to examine Hemingway's View of Reconciliation and War.

BSU artist John Killmaster sets high standards of excellence and nurtures the creative instinct, whether he is in the classroom or the studio.

Paul Warnke and General Niles Fulwylar are two men who have been personally involved in the disarmament issue. They were at BSU to speak at the annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs.

The relationship of higher education to the military has been a frequent topic of debate at universities across the country.
Poet, professor named new dean

Daryl Jones is a poet who spent last summer writing in the Colorado mountains. He is an administrator at a major Texas university. And he will soon become the new dean of Arts & Sciences at Boise State.

Jones comes to BSU from Texas Tech University in Lubbock, where he has been the chairman of the English Department since 1982. He replaces William Keppler, now dean of Arts & Science at the University of Alaska- Anchorage.

What attracted him to Boise State?

“My first awareness of BSU came through the Western Writers Series and Ahsahta Press. I have wanted to relocate in the Northwest, and saw this as an opportunity to move into a challenging, but potentially rewarding job... this is a vital and energetic place to be,” Jones explains.

During his academic career Jones has produced a large quantity of scholarly work, including poetry, reviews, and journal articles. Many of his poems have been published in the nation’s leading literary reviews, and last summer he was one of only 50 poets in the country to receive a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, which he used to write in Colorado.

His book The Dime Novel Western was released in 1978, and his teaching and research have focused on creative writing, American literature, popular culture, and the popular Western novel.

Can a poet find happiness as an administrator?

“The best kind of administrative work and the best poetry are going to be creative. There is a shaping influence you can have in both areas, and I enjoy the challenge of that,” he says.

The College of Arts & Sciences is BSU’s largest administrative unit, with 10 departments, 138 faculty, and more than 3,300 majors.

Jones will begin his work at BSU on July 1. Monte Wilson will remain as acting dean until then.

Performance helps endowments

There was reason to celebrate after the performance of John Brown’s Body in February. The show played to a full house in the Morrison Center, and the “Evening to Honor Frank Church and Len B. Jordan” raised $100,000 for endowments named after the two late U.S. senators. Above are Bill Campbell, Hope Benedict, Carl Burke, Bob Sims, Fred Norman, Bethine Church, and David Taylor. Campbell and Burke co-chaired the benefit.

Donors boost computer capacity

Boise State’s plan to increase its computer inventory has received a half million dollar boost from donors this year. Several major computer manufacturers and local firms have provided equipment that has improved computing capacity in several academic and vocational technical areas.

“These donations provide equipment that we simply couldn’t obtain otherwise. We value the partnerships illustrated by these gifts, and we appreciate the support we have received in our efforts to integrate computers into teaching and research,” said BSU president John Keiser.

The donations include:

- A minicomputer, 20 microcomputers, and graphics workstation from Hewlett-Packard Company. Valued at $330,000, the equipment will be used by the College of Business.
- A $117,000 Wang word processing system, with mainframe and workstations for training in the School of Vocational Technical Education. The donation came through the State Foundation for Vocational Education.
- Two microprocessors and terminals from AT&T. The equipment will be used in physics and health science to support

Takahara selected for Finland exhibit

Boise State University art professor John Takehara has been selected as one of 31 ceramists whose works will represent the United States at the International Conference of Ceramic Art, to be held in Helsinki, Finland, June 11-13.

Following the conference, the exhibition will travel to Norway and Sweden. Takehara hopes to attend the conference.

The donations are in addition to an earlier gift of personal computers.

- A $30,000 system from Arthur D. Watkins for the Department of Geology and Geophysics. That department also received $19,500 in software from Time-share Computer Systems and a $6,000 printer from Hewlett-Packard.
- Word processing systems for student use in the English Department and Honors Program that came from Boise Cascade and Computer Partners, Inc. Coordinated by Pat Ebright, the $15-20,000 systems each include 4 terminals and 2 printers.
Simplot/Micron Technology Center
Where higher ed meets the future

The sky is the limit. With its enormous potential for telecommunications, Boise State's newest building, the Simplot/Micron Technology Center, soon will give a literal meaning to that old phrase.

“This building can have an un-dreamed of impact... all that is needed is our collective imagination,” is the way center director Ben Hambleton describes its capabilities... and potential.

After 14 months under construction, the center will open May 22 with a ribbon cutting, national and state teleconferences, displays of high technology equipment, banquets, and a guided tour for the public.

The center, says Hambleton, represents a marriage of high technology and higher education that may be unique in the country. Few, if any, campuses, will be as well equipped to handle the electronic development and delivery of educational programs under one roof.

“We have a virtually unmatched opportunity to participate as a leader in applying technology to education,” he explains.

The Technology Center will be the heart of an electronic and telecommunications system that will extend Boise State's reach far beyond its campus.

Within its 35,000 square feet are video classrooms, studios, media preparation rooms, control booth computer graphics workstations, and teleconference rooms — everything needed to send and receive the very latest in education programming and to develop new applications of instructional technology.

The most publicized aspect of the Center is its capability to deliver educational programs to sites away from the BSU campus. Three classrooms designed for broadcasting will be equipped with remote control cameras, student microphones, and viewing screens.

But the Center will have other, less visible functions in addition to telecommunications. For example, BSU will work with businesses and government agencies to develop and test training programs.

“Rather than simply prepare the training packages, we will also evaluate how technology can be used and how effective it is,” explains Hambleton.

The Center will also focus attention on computer-based education. It will contain a “tool shop” where faculty can work with a variety of technologies, such as video discs, artificial intelligence, and computer-assisted instruction.

This will lead to the development of new educational products by BSU faculty, and the university could emerge as a regional leader in curriculum development and research, Hambleton predicts.

Several national computer and telecommunications firms have shown an interest in the Center, and some, such as AT&T and Control Data, have already donated equipment or services.

Hambleton says the Technology Center is an integral part of Boise State's mission to serve new learners in new ways.

“Higher education must be more productive and effective... technology can contribute toward this goal if we learn how to use it wisely. Through the Center, we hope to harness the power of technology to better serve the citizens of Idaho.”

Ribbons cutting opens Technology Center

The opening of the Simplot/Micron Technology Center on May 22 will include a variety of ceremonial and social events as well as a national teleconference.

The day will begin at 7:30 a.m. with hosted tours and vendor displays. At 9 a.m. donors to the center and invited guests will attend a breakfast, which will be followed at 9:45 a.m. with a ribbon cutting ceremony featuring speeches by Idaho’s Congressional delegation, Governor John Evans, BSU president John Keiser, J.R. Simplot, and a spokesman for Micron Technology.

The RETRAIN AMERICA teleconference will run from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

That evening a dinner hosted by AT&T will be held for conference participants, local business and government leaders, university officials, and other invited guests.

The next day the IDAHO'S ECONOMY conference will be held in the morning. A lunch for participants and other guests hosted by the Allen Corporation will conclude the opening activities for the Technology Center.
RETRAIN AMERICA
teleconference set
for national audience

I won't take long for the new Simplot/Micron Technology Center to show its stuff.

The day it opens, May 22, the Center will be the site of a national teleconference that will be broadcast over the National University Teleconference Network. BSU has received several teleconferences, but this will be the first time the university has broadcast one. The event is co-sponsored by BSU and the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The conference theme of RETRAIN AMERICA will focus on the changing needs of the country's workforce, and the role technology can play in adapting workers to a service and information based economy.

The conference will be co-produced by AT&T, which is donating a satellite uplink. Panelists include national experts from business, education, the military, and government. Speaking from Boise and Washington, D.C. they will be linked to each other and the national audience by the AT&T satellite.

Up to 100 universities could subscribe to the teleconference, which will be provided free to anyone with a satellite dish.

The national conference on May 22 will be followed the next day by a half day forum on the Idaho economy and the role of higher education in economic development. That event will be broadcast to Idaho State and the University of Idaho via the Idaho Educational/ Public Broadcasting System.

Both the national and state teleconferences will originate from the Technology Center at BSU.

Boise State now offers management certificate

The College of Business now offers a Certificate in Management program for those who complete a series of professional development short courses.

Three certificates are available, depending on the number of short courses completed. The courses are typically 1-4 days long and are taught in the evenings. Topics include marketing, accounting, management, and computer use.

For more information about the program, call the BSU College of Business, 385-1125.
Learning from our northern neighbor

Grants totalling $15,000 have been awarded to four BSU professors to compare American and Canadian approaches to specific social issues, under the Canadian government's Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Program.

Sociologist Richard P. Baker will spend seven weeks in western Canada discovering how native Canadians have dealt with their multi-ethnic populations. He is especially interested in visiting Ukrainian and Slovak centers at the University of Manitoba.

In a related study, anthropologist T. Virginia Cox will explore the Canadian approach to multi-cultural education. "There has been a tremendous immigration to Canada. Multi-cultural teachers have developed ways of teaching the curriculum. I am interested in the effect on the kids, and how well they are learning," Cox said.

Arnold Panitch, an associate professor of social work, has a continuing interest in the social welfare policies of other nations. He has already studied the policies of Israel, Greece, Egypt and the People's Republic of China and now will travel throughout Canada meeting with government officials and social agency directors to evaluate the social welfare services for immigrants settling in Canada.

Different laws and a different attitude towards punishment and rehabilitation induced criminologist Jane Foraker-Thompson to compare the correctional system of Canada to that of the United States. Foraker-Thompson said that most prisons in Canada are controlled under the federal system. She will interview those who are running institutions, and will meet with scholars who are involved with rehabilitation and alternatives.

History professor Patricia Ourada who coordinates the Canadian Studies Program at BSU, said that to conclude a year-long Canadian grant, 10 faculty members will give workshops on Teaching Canada.

During the first three weeks of April they will travel to three regions of Idaho disseminating information and materials to teachers in elementary, junior and high schools.

Through another program sponsored by the Canadian government to increase Americans' awareness of Canada, political science professor Gregory A. Raymond, has received a $3,000 research grant to analyze Canadian foreign policy.

Raymond said he will spend part of the summer in Canadian libraries and archives supplementing resource materials he has already acquired.
Tom MacGregor elected leader of Foundation

Tom L. MacGregor, director of the Ada County Highway District, has been elected president of the Boise State University Foundation, Inc.

MacGregor was chairman of the foundation's 1985 Great Scholars Campaign, which raised over $1 million for endowed scholarships and library improvements for the university. The campaign was the first in the 20-year history of the foundation.

A past president of the Bronco Athletic Association, MacGregor also served as foundation vice-president last year. He succeeds Fred P. Thompson, Jr., who has been president of the foundation for the past five years.

Several other officers and trustees were elected on March 11: Peter L. Hirschburg, president of Fletcher Oil Co., was elected vice-president; J. Charles Blanton, an attorney with Moffatt, Thomas, Barrett and Blanton, was re-elected secretary; and Asa M. Ruyle, BSU vice-president for financial affairs, was re-elected treasurer.

New trustees serving three-year terms are: James Broich, Broich Winery, president of the BSU Alumni Association; William Campbell, Marsh & McClennan of Idaho, Inc.; and George J. Harad, senior vice president and chief financial officer, Boise Cascade Corp.

Adelia Garro Simplot, community relations coordinator for J.R. Simplot Co. and a foundation trustee since 1985, has been appointed a foundation director.

Accreditation awarded
BSU nursing program

The BSU Associate Degree Nursing Program has been re-accredited for the maximum period of eight years by the National League for Nursing.

"Since this is voluntary accreditation above and beyond any state agency requirements, it indicates our striving for excellence beyond minimum requirements," BSU Department of Nursing Chairman Neila Poshek said.

The accreditation followed a comprehensive survey visit last fall by the league's Board of Review for Associate Degree programs.

KBSU
Alternative
Radio
for the
Treasure Valley
91.3
on
the
FM Dial

The Right Answers

Knowing the right answers in today's complex tax system means savings of both money and time. Continuous education is required to keep abreast of all the new rules and regulations . . . something we specialize in. When you need to know the right answers, call . . .

A.J. BALUKOFF & CO.
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
Boise area TV viewers may soon choose to by-pass Carson, Cosby or the Hill Street Blues in favor of United Cable Television channel 27.

To provide Boise cable subscribers with local news and features, United Cable has made channel 27 available to anyone who is capable of producing a program, according to Ted Eisele, United's Public Access Director.

United Cable, in a cooperative venture with Boise State University, has equipped a modern television studio in the Communication Building. Students taking communication classes have exclusive access to the studio from 4 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily. The public uses the facility during the remainder of the day for production of programs they wish to air.

Associate professor of communication Lee Scanlon teaches two TV related courses this semester. Students are learning to operate lights, sound, video and recording equipment, and how to run the camera and put a program together.

Looking ahead, Scanlon visualizes his students producing a weekly half-hour newscast focusing on issues of concern to the community. "My role is as an advisor," he said. "I can see all of campus being involved. If there is a question for the newscast on international relations, the political science department can give their input. From the theatre arts department, original dramas will give local playwrights the ability to write for local players. Students and faculty have vast resources at a university."

The studio will be available for the public to use under supervision of a United Cable representative. Eisele said that he will offer classes to the public on how to use the equipment. "The people utilizing the equipment will be responsible for it and they will be liable for the program too," he said. Public users will also be liable for any lawsuits resulting from programs they produce and air.

"United Cable will not censor what is aired on channel 27," according to Eisele, although video tapes must meet technical standards.

"There is no stipulation that requires us to provide a public access channel; it is purely a goodwill gesture," Eisele said. In 1972 the Federal Communications Commission did require that cable operators allocate TV air time for the public, but that stipulation was deemed illegal in 1979. Although some franchises do require a public access channel, the contract with the city of Boise does not, according to Eisele.

Scanlon has worked with similar programming at Cal State, Fullerton, and Washburn University, Topeka, Kansas and believes a public access channel is of great benefit to the community. "The purpose is to provide people who do not have ready access to TV, a vehicle to voice their own opinions and be heard," he said. "If there is someone in the community who feels that Boise is not aware enough of nuclear problems and there should be a documentary, he or she can do it. "The value is to air issues and get the public to do subjects that they feel can't be covered in a 20 minute newscast. It is viable for mediated self-expression," he said.

United Cable is also working closely with Instructional Television Fixed Service which will transmit live, from classrooms at the Simplot/Micron Technology Center at BSU. By fall, students will probably be able to take college courses by viewing on channel 27, possibly interacting with the professor on campus by phone.

Scanlon visualizes entertaining, as well as informative, programs on channel 27. "In some communities some of the most popular programs are on the public access channel. A small school in Pennsylvania does a soap opera. It's the most popular show in the community; they enjoy tuning in and seeing what the kids are doing. In three to five years we could be doing original dramas. It will be fascinating for the viewers to be able to see their friends and neighbors doing their own thing," he said.

Although public access has received little publicity to date, Eisele has received many inquiries. "Initially it will be impossible to accommodate everyone. We will have to put them on a list. Anyone who takes a communication course is heading in a good direction and will be some of the talent in the future for projects," he said.
Boise State becomes 'Partner in Education' with the help of Boise State University and local corporations, students in 12 Boise schools are getting a taste of options available to them after graduation through a three-way business education partnership program.

"Partners in Education" is a nationwide program that encourages community-conscious corporations to provide resources to public schools in the form of lecturers, advisors and materials. In Boise, program coordinator Sharon McEwan invited Boise State University to be actively involved in the schools, thus creating the only program that provides a three-way partnership.

The inclusion of BSU on the five-person teams has given a whole new perspective to the program according to Richard Hart, dean of the College of Education and BSU's coordinator of "Partners in Education." Hart's call for volunteers across the campus brought offers to discuss the importance of vocabulary development, sport for children, law for the layman, study skills, and establishing goals.

Already students are seeing benefits from the community's interest in their schools. Students at Monroe elementary are preparing a literary magazine with the help of BSU communication students. A geology trip to the Boise foothills proved an exciting learning experience for Adams elementary students, and youngsters at Highlands elementary should glean a better understanding of science when they work with the educational kits prepared by undergraduates from the College of Arts and Sciences.

Some programs benefit students indirectly. A wellness program taught at Koelsch elementary by a BSU intern at St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center helps keep teachers healthy both mentally and physically.

Hart said all partners benefit from the program. The students are exposed to new ideas and resources. Educators working alongside business representatives gain a better understanding of the skills corporations seek in their employees. Boise State interns learn how to explain their subjects to a lay audience.

The pilot program is made possible through a $30,000 grant from H.J. Heinz Company Foundation to the National Schools Volunteers.
ENVIRONMENT CONTROL
A Full Service Building Maintenance Company

We tailor our services to your cleaning needs.
Daily... Weekly... Monthly

Today's Concept
In Quality
Janitorial Service
Call 375-7470
1212 N. Cole Rd.
Boise, Idaho 83704

THE BEST THINGS
IN LIFE ARE FREE.

Like 50 free copies from kinko's. The
plain truth is that
kinko's can become
very habit forming
unlike any other
copying or
printing experience
you've had.
The key for most folks is to get them to
have that first ex-
xperience. So for a
limited time.

50 FREE COPIES

kinko's
Great copies. Great people.

Open Early • Open Late
Open Weekends
675 Capitol Blvd. — Boise
(208) 342-7995

Church/Jordan medallion minted

Boise State University has minted a special "Statesmanship Medallion" to
commemorate the lives of the late U.S. Senators Frank Church and Len B. Jordan.
The one ounce, pure silver piece was struck especially for "An evening to Honor
Frank Church and Len B. Jordan," which was held Feb. 1.

The medallions are now on sale to the public for $25 each. To order this
handsome collector's item, please forward a check for the purchase price to the
BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. For more information,
please call (208) 385-1577.

Proceeds from the sale of the medallions will benefit the Frank Church Chair of

Magazine finds fame in NY

The 1986 issue of cold-drill, Boise State University's literary magazine, has been
included in a fine book exhibit in New York City. The literary magazine in a box
was added extemporaneously to an exhibit at the Franklin Furnace, which the New
York Times calls "one of the nation's leading avant-garde institutions."

Cold-drill founder and BSU English professor Tom Trusky was in New York to
present workshops at the Annual College Press Convention and decided to visit the
exhibit, carrying with him his last copy of the 1985 cold-drill and wondering how a
homespun magazine from Idaho would compare with the finest works of the Big
Apple? Titled, "The Future of the Book/ The Book of the Future," the exhibit is in
celebration of the Franklin Furnace's 10th anniversary, and includes selections
from the institution's collection of 18,000 "artists' books."

The Franklin Furnace took one look at cold-drill and included it in the exhibit.
The magazine, which includes such novelties as Scratch 'N Sniff Poetry, Paper
People and the world's longest public novel, was added to a new case that day.

The exhibit, which was featured in the Feb. 7 issue of The New York Times, runs
through April 19. For those not planning to visit New York soon, cold-drill is
available at the BSU Bookstore. ☐
Bilingual masters now available

Certified teachers interested in bilingual education can now obtain a Master of Arts in Education degree with an emphasis in Curriculum and Instruction from Boise State.

The new program is for teachers who are willing to maintain Spanish language proficiency, and have the enthusiasm and desire to work with children who are not fluent in English, according to Margaret G. Jensen, associate director of BSU's graduate bilingual program.

Grants from the U.S. Department of Education have enabled 21 students to enroll in the program. Most of the recipients are native bilingual, with some bilingually trained.

The goal of the program is to prepare teachers to instruct in schools where many of the students have limited English proficiency, or are from a non-English language background. Graduates of the program are expected to be able to teach in both English and Spanish, Jensen said.

The graduate degree will have an emphasis on English as a second language and bilingual education. All candidates will complete basic core requirements, with over half the total credits from courses directly relating to bilingual instruction.

Grant supports Mid-East program

Grants from the National Council on U.S.-Arab relations will enable Boise State to bring a distinguished speaker to Idaho and provide workshops on the Middle East for teachers of world history.

Michael P. Zirinsky, associate professor of history at BSU said that $2,200 will be used to bring history teachers current in Middle East Affairs, and provide them with resource materials.

With a grant of $1,200, BSU's School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs, in cooperation with the Boise Committee on Foreign Relations, will invite a prominent speaker on foreign policy of the Arab world to Boise said Zirinsky, who was instrumental in applying for the grants.
FOCUS invites readers to submit letters to the editor. Letters may be edited to fit available space. Please mail correspondence to FOCUS editor, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725.

Dear Editor & Staff:

Kudos!! It is inspiring to see a “matured” Focus. The first issue in magazine format was a real credit to your efforts—interesting and informative articles and pictures. BSU will finally be taken seriously when it acts in a serious and mature manner. The Focus is a step in the right direction.

Elaine Carpenter
Caldwell

To the Staff of Focus:

I was shocked and offended by the filthy poem (?) by Dusty Rhodes.

What made you include something like that in the January Focus?

Articles appearing in Focus should be worthwhile and informative.

Agnes Smith
Emmett

I’m supposed to be an educated person. I have a M.Ed. in Education from the College of Idaho.

I believe each one of us should try to have as high moral standards as possible in our lives.

Dear Editor,

Just got my first issue of the Focus. It looks great. The new format and the articles were impressive. Thanks for including me on your mailing list.

Of course I’m still PIR Gins. In a year and a half the staff I direct has added six new colleges, including Smith College and Williams College (which will start up next fall). Maybe someday BSU??

Brad Martin
Boston, MA

Dear Glenn Oakley,

I found your feature article, “Self-Censorship,” in the new Focus, extremely informative and thoughtful. It represents the kind of comprehensive reporting which can bring university life together in an exciting fashion. The way in which you drew on various disciplines and departments gave me a stronger feeling of community and of belonging to a real university than I have previously experienced at Boise State!

And your subject matter was certainly timely and important.

Congratulations to you and to the entire new Focus staff on an excellent job. Here’s to many more!

Jeanne Belfy
Dept. of Music

Want A Good Job

Trained bank tellers are in demand. Be employable at a GOOD SALARY after only FOUR WEEKS TRAINING. You will enjoy working BANKER’S HOURS in an important job and have a SKILL you can always use.

Excellent Placement Assistance Upon Graduation

CALL TODAY 336-1333

1471 Shoreline Dr. • Boise, ID 83702 • (208) 336-1333
Curves are attractive, but not in your spine.

Calcium can help straighten you out! It's true. The proper amount of calcium in your diet can help keep your bones strong and may actually prevent a painful bone disease called osteoporosis.

What is osteoporosis?

Osteoporosis is also known as the "Brittle Bone Disease". This painful and often crippling condition affects both men and women. However, due to normal hormonal changes, it is most common in women over 40. When osteoporosis strikes, bones become so thin and brittle that they break very easily.

The key: Keep up your calcium.

Osteoporosis develops slowly. So slowly, in fact, that it may take years before you realize that you have it, and then, it's too late. There is no cure for osteoporosis. But, through proper diet, it may be prevented. So, give yourself a break, that's easy on your bones. Be sure you're getting a nutritious, balanced diet, which includes plenty of real dairy foods.

Dairy foods-The #1 source for calcium.

The recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for most people is 800 mg of calcium. But most doctors agree that women need even more calcium to avoid hormone-related calcium loss. Studies show that, between the ages of 35 and 50, women need as much as 1500 mg of calcium per day.

What are some good calcium sources? Dairy products are the most calcium-rich foods you can eat. Here's a sampling of the calcium content of some dairy foods:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FOOD</th>
<th>CALCIUM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHOLE MILK</td>
<td>291 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SKIM MILK</td>
<td>302 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAIN LOWFAT YOGURT</td>
<td>415 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEDDAR CHEESE</td>
<td>204 mg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWISS CHEESE</td>
<td>272 mg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Osteoporosis may be prevented if you know the score on calcium. So support your bones with the good nutrition of dairy foods and they'll support you.

Don't be a calcium loser.
Scholarly conferences about great literary figures can tend to be rather lifeless affairs. One can expect papers to be read, chairs of various English departments to exchange pleasantries over cocktails, lots of tributes to the long shadow of a great author.

Forget this stereotype when you think about BSU's massive two day and night Hemingway conference held in early March.

Think about the fact that the audience came not only from Idaho, but from Iowa, Michigan, Washington. Requests for conference brochures came from as far away as the University of Calcutta, India. A student from a university in Austria attended all events, a fact all the more miraculous when one considers that she heard about the conference at a local bus terminal in the middle of the night before the conference opened the next morning. Audiences represented all ages, all backgrounds on campus and in the community. And audiences were hungry for information about this writer who is undergoing a national revival in this quarter century since his death.

Two packed days and nights of talks, concerts, and film are impossible to describe in a brief article. What I can supply are glimpses, snapshots, crystalized moments.

The first image is the gigantic canvas banner decorating the Student Union Ballroom where all conference events were held. Painted on the banner was the same logo of Hemingway emblazoned on brochures related to the Hemingway Year. This larger-than-life Hemingway head seemed to cryptically smile down upon the speakers and audiences, a puzzling Buddha-head viewing the proceedings in his honor with pride? With bemusement? Who can say? And the same stylized Hemingway profile appeared on cakes as icing patterns, a treat from Vo-Tech Culinary Arts students mobilized to create dessert for the hundreds who attended in the wee hours of the morning or evening.

The Hemingway cake and banner images took on a particular resonance as the author's son, Jack Hemingway, rose to stage center to begin the conference. The generations of Hemingway were alive and well in Idaho that day.

Another image drawn from this conference involves the looks of pleasure on the faces of the various speakers as they
Celebration

fielded provocative audience questions. “Wow! I wish my students back in Pennsylvania asked questions this perceptively,” said Linda Miller from Penn State University. “These audiences seem so thirsty for every bit of knowledge I have to share with them about Hemingway,” claimed Ann Putnam from the University of Washington. Speaker after speaker noted the intensity of thoughtful listening going on throughout these two days and nights.

Hemingway Society President James Nagel was scholarly without being stuffy, brilliant in his comparison of war as portrayed by Stephen Crane and Hemingway.

Theologian Lynda Sexson saw Hemingway as a brave spiritual visionary attempting to reconcile some of the most perplexing contradictions in American life.

And as if that weren’t enough for one day, critic Leslie Fiedler brought his bountiful wit and acid charms to a dissection of the Hemingway legend.

Then composer, poet, and Spanish Civil War veteran Ed Balchowsky performed the songs of the Spanish war — a conflict in which he lost his right arm while serving as a volunteer in the Abraham Lincoln Brigade — and it sounded at times as if two men were pounding the keyboards. And finally, Balchowsky and his fellow volunteers in Spain came to life on the movie screen as the documentary about Americans fighting for the Republic in Spain, The Good Fight, was shown to an exhausted but rapt audience.

Critic Linda Miller was warmly personal while being intellectually biting in critiquing narrow feminist interpretations of Hemingway — all the while presenting a foundation for a fresh feminist reading of Papa.

Idaho poet and editor Richard Ardinger illuminated the sometimes tense and often supportive relationship between Ezra Pound and Hemingway.

Do you have the image in your imagination of a lot of Hemingway fanatics pretty tucker ed out?

But the next day proved just as packed with wonders. Critic Ann Putnam talked about Hemingway’s problematic relation to place and how he tended to be nostalgic about where he wasn’t on earth at a particular moment.

The Spanish born artist Francesc Torres showed numerous slides of his anti-war works and talked about how the Spanish Civil War shaped his political and artistic consciousness.

“I’m not looking at Hemingway’s art and pointing a finger and saying: ‘Aha, sexism!’ Actually, I’d like to challenge this too narrow view and replace it with a more encompassing one. We must resist the stereotyped view of Hemingway’s world as one of machismo. We must acknowledge the cultural context of the time when Hemingway was writing.”

Critic Linda Miller

“I had the very disturbing experience of visiting Hemingway in Ketchum shortly before his death. That experience left me so shattered that I went home and lined up my then six children and told them: ‘Please promise me that none of you will ever become a writer.’ There is a price to be paid for living so long with the savor of death on one’s own tongue.”

Critic Leslie Fiedler
Cuban born poet Ricardo Pau-Llosa, also armed with carousels of slides of art works not normally seen in Idaho, painted a richly complex portrait of the cultural atmosphere in Cuba during the two decades that Hemingway resided there.

And last and I hope not least, I presented a talk on Hemingway's relationship to classic Russian literature, a talk prepared hurriedly the night before since the two scheduled speakers from the U.S.S.R. Embassy in Washington had to cancel the night before the conference.

The final image I carry of the two day event? I think of folksingers Nanci Griffith and Rosalie Sorrels singing songs of courage and conscience to the crowd of nearly 600 in the Ballroom.

This was the icing on the cake — all of which had disappeared into 600 bellies by this time.

What BSU gave the community through this two day tour de force was a sense of the multiple dimensions of Hemingway, man and artist. The cake might have only lasted two days — but the thinking provoked by this event will hopefully linger in years ahead.

"Hemingway lived in the outskirts of Havana between 1940 and 1960. There are all sorts of speculations about why Hemingway lived so long in Cuba. We know he was not in Cuba with the purpose of contacting Cuban writers and painters. During those years in Cuba Hemingway turned inward toward the cultivation of memory."

Poet-Art Critic Richard Pau-Llosa

"I have a lot to say about Hemingway now. All these years I haven't given too much thought to him. I have four wives, three kids and three grandkids, and I was on the street for thirty years. I tell people who criticize Hemingway's lifestyle: 'Tell me about your lifestyle. Now tell me about what Hemingway produced and left behind. Now what are YOU leaving behind?' I balance a man's lifestyle against what he does."
Composer, Poet, Spanish Civil War Veteran Ed Balchowsky

"I'm glad I was asked to talk about the relationship between Ezra Pound and Ernest Hemingway because Idaho likes to claim them as our writers. We feel that because one was born here and the other died here that they somehow have roots here, that their art springs from this country."
Poet-Editor Richard Ardinger

"The Center Of It All"
Over 40 Businesses
To Serve You

FAIRVIEW & COLE
Learning to lobby

by John Groesbeck

The word lobbyist brings to mind a lot of images. For some, lobbyists are a valid part of the legislative process. For others, lobbyists rank with crooked used car dealers. My personal bias leaned toward the latter before I became a lobbyist for the BSU students. I was certain that the offices for elected officials in the Statehouse were only part of a Hollywood movie lot, and that the real government was in the lobbyist lounge—a den of thieves planning all manner of skull-duggery.

By extension then, most of the problems in the state are caused by lobbyists as well—so I thought. But after my experience as a lobbyist, I believe that our legislators are quite capable of creating and solving problems on their own.

When the legislative session began, it was like a slow leak rather than an eruption. I guess the Legislature is a giant machine that takes a while to get going. But the “getting going” is not the exciting part to the veteran lobbyists and political types. No, it is guessing the ending date that is important. For the first couple of weeks, the length of the session was the standard fare of discussion at the Statehouse. A bookie could make a fortune taking bets on session length.

“How long do you think the session will last?” one lobbyist asked.

“There are a lot of budget problems this year, so I say March 30,” said another.

“March 30? Are you crazy? This is an election year. I say March 15,” the first responded.

“You’re both wrong,” a third person said. “This will be an early spring. The fields will need to be plowed. I say March 3.”

Farming still gets the last word in Idaho.

The greatest problem I faced was finding out how lobbying is done in the first place. Sometimes it is hard enough just to see a legislator, let alone talk to one. I eventually figured out how to do it by watching the veterans. In the lobby of both the House and the Senate there are a number of couches. Right before the session is to adjourn, the lobbyists line up like vultures, along with the media, to grab the senator or representative they want to talk to. Ergo, the word “lobbying.” But if the media, especially with television cameras, get to your mark first, forget it. They keep talking until the film runs out. Politics and Hollywood do have something in common after all.

Being a student lobbyist at the legislature is a tricky role to play. On the one hand, you can’t come across as being too assertive, or you run the risk of being labeled as a radical college student. On the other hand, students need to have strong representation. Being honest, I probably have a tendency to be too assertive. Maybe that accounts for the time I was yelled at by a department head outside a House Education Committee meeting, after I said a few things in my testimony to the committee he didn’t agree with. Lobbying is not for the weak-hearted.

Finally, to address the question that is in the minds of many of the public: Who really runs the government anyway—lobbyists, elected officials, or bureaucrats? That depends on where you are and to whom you are talking. If you are in a department head’s office, you would do well not to praise the legislature too much. If you talk to the legislators, it’s always good policy to take a few whacks at big government and bureaucracy. But in the lobbyists’ room in the Statehouse, everyone is fair game.

In answer to the question then, I have no idea who is really controlling the government, since the battle is still being fought. I think that is the way it is supposed to be.
Two centers on the campus of Boise State University, established with the help of federal funds, and kept afloat with private contributions, provide economic information to businesses and schools throughout the state.

Providing assistance to business owners is the Idaho Business Development Center established with a $35,000 grant from the U.S. Economic Development Agency. Since 1984 it has helped over 175 clients, and is partly responsible for 800 new or stabilized jobs if the clients’ goals are realized. “In calendar year 1986 we expect to double these figures,” Director Ron Hall said.

“The center provides services to businesspeople considering new enterprises, those trying to expand, and to business owners threatened with closure. Eight out of 10 new jobs are created by small businesses, but the failure rate of these ventures is so large that our strategy is to assist them to be successful. They are putting investment into the state which will improve the economy,” Hall said.

In January the Small Business Administration awarded a $200,000 grant to the IBDC, which will be matched by BSU and other non-profit and private groups. “This is another way of investing in our economy instead of with loans. We are assisting the business owners by providing them with the tools to be successful,” Hall said.

Hall’s toolbox contains skill training seminars, technical research assistance for feasibility studies and market research, and counseling sessions for clients to assess the potential of their success and to select strategy to achieve goals. A pool of resources from the private sector, as well as BSU faculty and students helps provide these services. “We have the ability to contract with faculty and professionals in the community. We do not want to compete with the private sector; we try to complement it and often give and receive referrals,” Hall said.

For graduate students, IBDC provides an opportunity to work with clients in research and feasibility studies. The only problem is, our clients keep hiring them away, Hall said, noting that “students have a living laboratory in the business community.”

The SBA grant will allow IBDC to open offices in northern and eastern Idaho. In February, Dick Miller, a 1976 graduate of BSU’s Master of Business Administration program, opened an off-campus office at 7270 Potomac in Boise.

Because most business failures are caused by poor planning, Miller said he will spend 90 percent of his time developing business plans for his clients. “I will boil down analytical tools used by large business for use by small businesses,” he said.

Additionally, IBDC is working with the University of Southern California in establishing a computer search system. Business information will be available around the clock from 600 national and international electronic data bases, Hall said.

**Economic Education**

At another center concerned with the economy of Idaho, Gerald F. Draayer executive director of the Idaho Council on Economic Education, administers a statewide program to increase the quantity and improve the quality of economic education in Idaho schools.

By 1987 a state mandate will require that all high school graduates complete a course in economics. In order to equip teachers to effectively teach economics, ICEE provides both instruction and supporting materials such as films, teachers’ guides and audio-visual programs.

By investing in the economic education of teachers, many thousands of students across the nation can be reached. In Idaho, for example, one secondary teacher with five classes per day and 30 students per class has 750 student contact hours a week. “He or she must have good economic understanding to present adequately the complex issues facing Idaho students,” Draayer explained.

Schools are encouraged to improve economic education by committing to a Developmental Economic Education Program that supplies school districts with teacher training programs and requires the use of specific materials at strategic points in the curriculum.

Four Idaho schools are enrolled, Draayer said. Nationwide, 12 million students — 20 percent of the student population — are in schools participating in DEEP and Draayer is working to increase participation of Idaho schools in this program.

ICEE is affiliated with the Joint Council on Economic Education represented in 50 states. Funding is provided by private businesses, institutions for higher education, and national foundations.

**Restaurant**

Wayne and Malee Sharp believed in their venture to open a restaurant and lounge on a highway heavily used by tourists, but they knew it was essential to convey their confidence to banking officials.

They contacted Treasure Valley Certified Development for advice on how to obtain a loan and were referred to IBDC director Ron Hall.

“Things went from there,” said Wayne Sharp. “Ron came in on a weekend to help us put the package together as we were working on a deadline. He did an outstanding job. I went to three banks and they said it was the best package they had ever seen.”

The Sharps received their loan and will open the Gold Rush Inn at the intersection of 1-84 and the Fairfield highway near Mountain Home this month.

Wayne and Malee Sharp, owners, Gold Rush Inn, Mountain Home.
Ed Jenkins said when he needed help in devising a marketing study, IBDC stepped in.

The Center, with graduate student Lisa Appleton, wrote and distributed a marketing survey to Chicago Connection’s customers. After analyzing the returns, they were able to supply the company with a profile of its average customers.

Jenkins said that thanks to the IBDC he now knows to whom to target his ads. "Small businesses don’t have the money or resources to get this information, or have the knowledge. I think this is a very important item for the State of Idaho. The state needs drastically to improve its economic base; the end result is that we all benefit," he said.

Graduate student Cathy Bourner, with ISOC, is now exploring the international market for Aqua Control. "There is no possible way that I could just send out pamphlets," said Meuleman whose video mailing list includes potential clients in Canada, Jamaica and Saudi Arabia.
John Killmaster had developed a national reputation and an increasingly profitable business in the creation of enamel-fired murals when he quit that art form to return to the canvas. "I could repeat myself and spread my product around," he explains, "but I'm really painting for myself. And when I begin to get tired of it I'll quit doing it. And it doesn't matter whether it sells." That freedom to follow wherever his impulses lead him is the crux of Killmaster's life and art.

Like many an artist, Killmaster is hesitant to describe or define his own work. "I don't know how to define it," he responds. "Especially if you're trying to do something you've never done before— and hope no one else has done before." But art books are far less hesitant to define an artist's work,

and this is what the recent book Contemporary American Artists says about Killmaster:

"His earlier works in acrylic oil and gouache dealt with realistic, expressive and abstract concepts usually derived from the surrounding land forms. Central to these works was an exploration of color. During the past decade, much of his work has been an ongoing exploration of porcelain, enamel-fired on large steel panels. The permanence of color and the free-form possibilities of porcelain enamel has resulted in large-scale mural and wall-relief applications. His current work consists of several free-standing public art sculptures and modular relief wall pieces. He also continues to
The freedom to create

work in gouache and acrylic, exploring the imagery of the Northwest.

Killmaster recognizes different facets and purposes of his art. He produces realistic landscapes and portraits, and he has created large enamel on steel murals on commission for organizations ranging from Morrison-Knudsen to the Washington State Arts Commission. And then he does other, more personal, more abstract work. "I reserve the right to do things for myself that may not be fully understood at this time," he says, adding, "But that may ultimately be my best work . . . I equate the highest form of art to a scientist's research — with no particular, practical application."

Killmaster considers his teaching on par with his art. "I do put a lot of energy into teaching," he says. "That's as important to me as doing art."

And, he adds, "In terms of payoff I think that teaching is a better area (than producing art). The art world," he explains, "is very capricious and not very fair."

Teaching art can also be as difficult as producing art, he believes. "What I'm trying to do with the students is bring out their own vision — not impose my own," he says.

But teaching also helps free the artist "to explore and play," he says. The necessity of selling art in order to pay the bills is removed. He is free to evolve and change.

"It used to be that I spent a lot of time doing. Now I spend a lot of time thinking, reading, absorbing, reacting. I spend a lot of time thinking about what not to do. So when I do do something it has some meaning and significance for me. That's the point I've gotten to now."
Bronco Imprints Available Are
#1 Boise State
#2 BSU
Boise State University
#3 State of Idaho with Bronco & BSU

Order by # on order form

Bronco Jogging Suit
Order #122 Navy Hooded Sweat Shirt
Order #422 Navy Sweat Pants
Order #132 White Hooded Sweat Shirt

Imprint #2 available only on all above items

Little Bronco T-Shirt
Order # 712 Gray T-Shirt imprint
#2 available only
Clothing Sale Spectacular

Bronco Sports Wear

Order #9 Bronco Cap
Order #632 Bronco Golf Shirt imprint #2 available only

History of BOISE STATE UNIVERSITY

Order #10 Paperbound
Order #11 Hardbound

USE OUR ON-LINE COMPUTER ORDERING SYSTEM.
ORDER 24 HOURS A DAY, 7 DAYS A WEEK.

WE SHIP ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD

Boise State University Pennant
Order #8

Bronco Sports Wear

Order #31 Gray T-Shirt
Order #542 Lt. Blue Shorts imprint #2 available only
Order #23 White Crew-neck Sweat Shirt
Order #522 Navy Shorts imprint #2 available only
This February the fourth annual Frank Church Conference on Public Affairs included Mr. Paul Warnke and General Niles Fulwyler, two men who have played key roles in the issue of nuclear arms, but approach the topic from different perspectives.

Gregory Raymond, whose questions are in bold type, drew upon their extensive experience in this special Focus interview.

Historically, in international relations, there has been a saying that if you want peace, prepare for war. Many people have come to question that, because they believe that preparing for war leads ultimately to arms races, and arms races have been found to be correlated with the onset of war. The question that I think is on the minds of many is to what extent does the November summit between President Reagan and Premier Gorbachev represent a fresh start toward arms control?

Warnke: Well, it's a fresh start because you've got a fresh face. Gorbachev is quite different in style from the Russian leader that we've been used to. He's obviously quite good at public relations. I think another difference is that 20 years from now, he is very apt to be still the leader of the Soviet Union. He has to consider what kind of a world he's going to be living in. And he will be one of the major architects. I think also that the experience President Reagan had in Geneva . . . this is probably the first live Russian that he's ever spent five minutes with. And he spent five hours with him. Now, that's bound to make some sort of impact.

Fulwyler: I think Mr. Gorbachev brings to the Soviet Union the same fresh outlook that John Kennedy brought to our country when he was elected. He's a much younger man; he's going to be around longer. I think one of the best things for President Reagan was to have been exposed face to face with a Russian, and also one with the obvious talent of
Paul Warnke has negotiated directly with the Soviet Union on numerous occasions. He was the chief negotiator for the U.S. team at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in 1977-78, and has also served as an assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs.

Mr. Gorbachev.

As to the arms race or arms reduction, I think it's far too early to make any predictions. But I think that the climate has to be good for that, and we've already seen some fairly fresh approaches that perhaps in time will bear fruit.

Obviously one of the crucial issues in the summit pertained to the Strategic Defense Initiative, SDI. What are your reactions to this system? Do you see it as a system that, as the President suggests, can help control the threat of nuclear war by turning our attention away from offensive weapons, or will it simply escalate the arms race further and enmesh us more deeply into the very problem we're trying to escape from?

Warnke: It's awfully difficult to analyze the attributes and the consequences of a nonexistent system. Now, the President started off with a magnificent dream when he talked about a system that would render nuclear missiles impotent. Obviously, if you had the capability of developing that sort of a system, you'd want to do it. The problem as I see it is that there is no existing technology that will come anywhere near doing the job. And so I have much the same feeling that I had back in the late 1960s when we were trying to talk to the Russians about going ahead with a strategic defense. Beginning at Glasborough in 1967, we tried to dissuade the Soviet leaders that their plans for a territorial interballistic missile defense would only lead to an accelerated offensive arms race. Now, as I see it, any technology we could presently deploy (Continued on page 34)
The role of the military on campus sparks debate nationwide . . . and at BSU.

by Glenn Oakley
BSU News Services

If you want to get into a really good argument at a university don't discuss politics or religion — talk about the military.

The relationship between the military and universities has become the subject of increasing debate on campuses across the nation. Much of the controversy is owed to President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, popularly — or unpopularly — known as Star Wars.

With literally billions of dollars slated to be spent on the space shield concept, SDI is proving to be the single-most significant source of research money to American universities.

Nationally this has precipitated petitions and pledges opposed to SDI research as well as a scramble among some university researchers to get in on the Star Wars grant money.

The military and the universities become involved in three major ways: by the military conducting ROTC courses on campuses; by the university conducting educational courses on military bases; and by the university or its faculty working on research projects funded by the military. BSU is involved all three ways, although its association with the military is small in comparison with some of the nation's larger universities.

Opponents of the military on campus — both at BSU and universities nationwide — apparently lack a majority required to change current policies. But some faculty opponents at BSU liken their fight against the military on campus to the fight for civil rights in the 1960s. They see themselves standing up for what is right and hope that those who disagree or remain neutral will eventually see the light and join them.

But unlike the civil rights fight where a large segment of the population openly supported segregation, few, if any, people come out in favor of war. And it is the issue of war to which the debate over the military on campus ultimately leads.

Do the universities, by cooperating with the military through ROTC and research, increase the likelihood of war? ("You get what you prepare for," comments BSU criminal justice professor Jane Foraker-Thompson.) Or does university-military cooperation deter the likelihood of war by creating a strong, professional, well-equipped military that is too powerful for the Soviets or other
enemies of the United States to challenge?

National defense is one of the most difficult and contentious issues in modern American politics. Little surprise then, that it should spill over into the arena of higher education.

*U.S. News and World Report* quoted Robert Park, the executive director of the American Physical Society, as saying the antagonism over whether to accept or reject Star Wars funds soon may become "one of the most divisive issues for university researchers."

In that article, which discussed the question of "putting the most brilliant scientific minds to work on grandiose military problems," *U.S. News* noted that Pentagon funding on campuses had grown from $495 million in 1980 to $930 million in 1985, an increase of nearly 90 percent.

The scientific journal *Physics Today* similarly noted, "Since 1980 there has been a dramatic shift of federal funds into defense-based research."

James Duderstadt, dean of the University of Michigan College of Engineering, predicted "SDI will be the only big source of new money for basic research in the physical sciences in coming years." In 1985, for example, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, including its off-campus Lincoln Labs facility, received $59.7 million from the Pentagon for SDI Research.

**The debate at BSU**

But not all the controversy focuses on SDI. At Boise State University some faculty members have initiated debate over the university's recent cooperative arrangements with the Army Research Institute, the extension program for the National Guard at Gowen Field; and an issue that was frequently discussed with rocks, rhetoric and rifles in the more volatile Vietnam War era — the propriety of ROTC on campus. Today the debate is limited to Faculty Senate meetings, memos and conversations.

**The ROTC issue**

One of the oldest ties between American colleges and the military is the Reserve Officers Training Corps, begun in 1862 at Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont. The Land Grant Act of 1862, which gave public land for colleges, included a provision requiring ROTC training for all able bodied men for at least two years. The University of Idaho at Moscow is such a school. The military training requirement there remained in effect until 1964 when it was made optional.

Designed to train young college students to become military officers, ROTC was a focus of anti-war protests in the 1960s and early 1970s when it was seen as a tool of the war machine grinding away in Vietnam.

But in the 1980s, with renewed patriotism and popular support for such American military actions as the U.S. invasion of Grenada — and fewer financial grants available to college students — ROTC has had a renewed popularity at many American universities, especially in Idaho. It has returned to many universities from which it was removed during the Vietnam era. Advertising promotions, placed in college catalogs, student unions and similar locations, promote ROTC as a source of fun, adventure and financial aid, a training ground for leaders.

BSU ROTC cadet John Vogel, an accounting major, says, "I want to fly helicopters. To me that was exciting... The thought of business-type things really didn't appeal... I never would have guessed by the time I was 22 I would have been parachuting and rappelling and been to Hawaii... To me that's the thrill of the program... the adventure and the excitement of being able to go a little different path than the average student going to school."

The non-combat training of ROTC is particularly attractive to students aiming at management careers. Teresa Getter, a junior in marketing at BSU who plans a military career, says "It's a nice place to learn how to be a leader, be a manager of people."

**Faculty Senate debate**

The issue of ROTC at BSU might have never come up had not questions arisen as to whether the military science courses were ever approved by the Faculty Senate members when the ROTC program came to BSU in 1977.

Faculty Senate members Peter Lichtenstein, an economics professor and Dick Baker, chairman of the sociology department, have led the battle to disapprove the ROTC courses, and thus remove the Department of Military Science from the BSU curriculum. In making motions to that effect at a Faculty Senate meeting, in February, they argued that ROTC should be removed from the BSU curriculum because it "serves as an integral part of a strategy of aggression that is immoral and... because military training places its primary emphasis upon indoctrination, discipline, and unquestioning obedience, and because this emphasis is antithetical to the nature and purposes of university education..."

The arguments they make against ROTC on campus are based on beliefs that ROTC indoctrinates rather than teaches and is therefore incompatible with the goals of a university; that it "implicitly teaches students to kill;" and that it is part of the militarization of society which should not be encouraged by universities.

Baker says his opposition to military on campus derives from "What my view of the role of the university is all about. We should be the leaders in dealing with ideas, defining realities." Baker says he
would like the universities to define a reality where national defense is not equated with military might.

His opposition to military on campuses quickly takes on global proportions because he views it as part of the militarization of American society. “We're trying to solve the world’s problems” at universities, he says, “not sustain the problems.”

Similarly, Lichtenstein says, “My opposition to the military on campus is part of my opposition to the military presence globally.” But, he adds, “I do have those issues separate in my mind... I have no opposition to ROTC being on campus. What I do object to is having them a part of the academic environment.” Lichtenstein believes “Military training is more like obedience training. Military training is based upon indoctrination. There is a standard regimented system of thought.”

“Who is the military?”

Proponents of ROTC counter with arguments that by being on university campuses, ROTC assures a military that is drawn from a cross-section of America, a military whose officers are educated in the liberal arts as well as the military sciences. ROTC training, they add, teaches leadership, not indoctrination, and they dispute the assertion that students are taught to kill.

Like their opponents, supporters of ROTC generally have as an underpinning for their arguments a basic philosophy and perception of the world and the military’s role in it.

They consider a powerful military necessary for national security and they see the military as a neutral tool of the American government.

“Who is the military?” asks Lt. Col. Earl Steck, chairman of the military science department at BSU. “The civilian is the military. It’s Americans across the land who join the military.” In that vein, Steck says, “I look at it as the campus in the military.”

ROTC student Nick Powers believes “It's really tragic that people are criticizing the ROTC because I think ROTC is the best shot at the population to integrate the greatest cross-section of people into the military. If you didn’t have ROTC you probably would have three or four military academies across the country that would have the potential of producing the elite, aggressive monsters that these people fear the most.”

Steck objects to those who say ROTC does not teach critical thinking. “Our most severe critics have not been over here to view our classes, to see what we do,” he says. “We don’t teach following orders only; we teach leadership, we teach ethics for an army officer... In terms of indoctrination, let’s be realistic. We can’t indoctrinate somebody in a two hour class a week.”

Says ROTC student Powers, “We are not indoctrinated politically... We are basically given an education in how to deal with life. We are not taught how to vote, not how to think. I think on the contrary we are taught how to think independently, to think objectively.”

Adds Vogel, “We’re not taught to kill, and we’re not taught that force is the answer. That’s a big illusion that people have.”

Steck further terms the debate as a matter of freedom of choice. “I think that’s unfair to a university that’s concerned with liberal education to do away with something they don’t agree with,” he said.

The Faculty-Senate agreed with that reasoning and voted down attempts to remove ROTC.

Gowen Field program

The training at Gowen Field has a different twist. Here it is the university educating the military. What BSU has done at the base just south of town is simply set up a program — an annex campus — for the servicemen. The program was established in August 1985 under the auspices of the Office of Continuing Education. The university has a similar program at the Mountain Home Air Force Base. The main difference at Gowen Field is its proximity to the university.

Why can’t they just come to the main campus in town?

Responds BSU President John Keiser, “It’s a matter of convenience for a large number of students focused in one place.”

That market of students, Keiser notes, “is fueled by the G.I. Bill.” In addition, the National Guard requires its officers to hold a degree, and promotions are tied to continuing education.

BSU currently offers 18 courses at Gowen Field with 139 enrolled. Course offerings include Aviation Mechanics, Word Processing, Information Science, English Composition, Management/Supervision, History and Psychology.

Army Research Institute

BSU is the first university in the country at which the Army Research Institute has established on-campus offices. Located
next to the Military Science Department in the Pavilion, ARI consists of a team of learning psychologists who analyze and test training programs in the Idaho National Guard.

They are joined in their current research by BSU assistant professor of physics Dewey Dykstra. He is on loan from the university — his salary is paid by an army subcontractor — to help analyze computer training programs. ARI would like additional faculty members to join in the research in coming years.

But there remains some question among many faculty as to just what ARI is all about and why it is at BSU. Among some there is a distinct distrust of military research.

According to ARI director, Dr. Ruth Phelps, the institute’s work at BSU is designed to help solve a problem faced by National Guard units across the country — how to effectively train men and women in complicated skills when they only participate in those activities on occasional weekend excursions.

Phelps says, “The first thing we’re doing is conducting an analysis of what the training problems are.”

The training programs targeted for intensive research have yet to be studied, according to Phelps, but she said the type of training programs could include a wide range of skills. “It could be bookkeeping, it could be leadership,” she said. It could also be how to shoot rocket launchers. “Ultimately,” says Phelps, “people go in (to the National Guard) and train for that eventuality — going to war.”

The questionnaire used to survey Guard members reflects that, with such questions as “If you had to go to war today, how confident are you in your ability to perform your assigned job?”

Phelps and Dykstra think of their work abstractly — as simply studying ways to, “Teach people to do it better, learn it longer,” as Phelps puts it. “It doesn’t really matter what the skills are,” she says. “It’s how the knowledge is retained.”

That abstract approach to the research is part of the attraction the ARI holds to BSU and researchers like Dykstra.

BSU President Keiser sees a mutual interest and common need between the military and the university. The U.S. Army, he says, “is the largest educational unit in the world. They’re interested in doing a lot of the same things we are, particularly the electronic delivery of information.” Keiser looks forward to continued projects with the Army using the new Simplot/Micron Technology Center to beam training programs to military stations virtually anywhere in the world.

Keiser believes such cooperation will give the faculty an opportunity to engage in state-of-the-art research in the field of electronic information delivery. Noting that “research is going to be critical to the addition of master’s programs” at BSU, Keiser said the military connection is “a source of sponsored research projects that provide our faculty with the opportunity to stay up with the most recent technology.”

Dykstra is the only BSU faculty member thus far to participate in the ARI research. “I’m not interested in doing this unless I can get something I can carry back . . . some positive spinoffs for the campus,” says Dykstra.

Dykstra is a physicist who prefers to call himself an educational technologist. His primary interest is in “how people learn science,” he says. “I think I’ll end up with experience I couldn’t have gotten in such a short time without ARI.”

The distrust of ARI among some faculty members is admittedly vague. They say that vagueness is due to the lack of information on just how the ARI research will be used. Says Lichtenstein, “I can see them training Contras in Nicaragua through their capabilities.”

Foraker-Thompson noted that memos were distributed among the faculty soliciting interested professors in working with ARI. “I didn’t apply because I don’t want to be involved with the military,” she said. Her views of the military are

**ROTC enrollment increasing**

Across campus a tight knit group of young men and women are indistinguishable from other students creating pastoral scenes with smudged pastels, or toying with computer analyses. But these students are willing to put the extra hours to earn an army commission along with their degrees. They are members of the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

ROTC came to Boise State University in 1977 as an extension of a program at Idaho State University, Pocatello. By 1983 enrollment in the corps had surpassed that at both ISU and the University of Idaho, where programs had been established for years. Consequently, BSU was granted host status and gained complete control of its ROTC program. Today, a staff of 12 administers a four-year program attended by 105 cadets.

Captain Roger H. Munns, assistant professor of military science, attributes the continual increase in enrollment to several factors.

- Growing feeling of patriotism, which is especially prevalent in the Treasure Valley.
- Quality of the program.
- Tremendous support from Idaho National Guard at Gowen Field.
- Community support.
- Location at the industry and business hub of our state.

Scholarships of up to four years motivate students to join ROTC, but Munns believes this is not the only reason. “Many recruits are drawn to the adventure training. We can offer what is not in the normal classroom,” he said, listing ski trips, white water rafting, airborne school, as incentives. Additionally, many take a two-credit lab, where they learn how to disassemble rifles, set compasses, and survive in cold water and adverse weather conditions.

ROTC cadets often participate in community events. “We are looking for those that show motivation and involvement in extra-curricular activities. We look at a total person, and his or her concept as future leaders,” said Munns. ROTC has provided the color guard for various civic events, given rappelling clinics for Boy Scouts and supported the Red Cross blood drive.

The need for junior officers continues to grow according to Munns. Upon commissioning, a second lieutenant undertakes an eight-year military obligation which can be fulfilled either in the active army, or in the reserves. Officers from the corps at BSU are currently serving in Europe, Korea, Panama and throughout the United States, including Gowen Field.

Munn estimates two to five students are ousted from the program each year because of medical reasons, or their inability to maintain a grade point average of 2.5. “We are here to select, motivate and train future leaders of the U.S. Army,” he said.
stained with memories of Vietnam. During that recent war, she said, the military trained its soldiers to think of the Vietnamese people as "grunts," something less than human beings. "That's why I worry about training. Because no training is without bias, even if it's technical."

**Question of research**

Separating military training research from non-military training or research may be harder than it seems. Cornell University, for example does not consider its Mathematical Research Institute to be military research — even though the center is funded by a $12.5 million grant from the Army Research Office.

The reason? Cornell University Relations Director Dave Stewart says, "It's basic research in the mathematical sciences," with all findings openly published. A press release distributed by Cornell stated that "mission-specific research — work related to any specific problem or application — will not be performed. All of the work will be basic research in mathematical methods and principles, and all results will be published in the open literature."

Cornell's published guidelines on "sensitive and proprietary research" state, "In particular, research which is confidential to the sponsor or which is classified for security purposes is not permitted at Cornell University."

Presumably the Army believes it can eventually use knowledge gained in such research. But military applications to nominally civilian technology is as common as computers.

When Vice President George Bush visited Boise's Hewlett-Packard computer plant on Feb. 21, he was shown the latest in technology at the plant by Rick Belluzzo. Belluzzo pointed out the military applications of the new computer system and how the Navy in particular is quite interested in the new system.

Are the engineers who designed the system working on military projects then?

Such a situation points out the complex and widespread interaction between the military and society in general. And once again, this interaction is likely to alarm or assure, depending on one's particular point of view.

How we define the military and the role it plays in society are ultimately questions both personal and global in nature. These questions may ebb and flow in interest and intensity on university campuses, but they are not likely to disappear.

---

**Teaching the Guard**

The university has joined the National Guard this year — academically, that is.

A program of university classes opened last fall at Gowen Field, headquarters for the Idaho Air and Army National Guard.

About 110 persons are enrolled there this spring in a range of classes including English composition, general business, word processing, introductions to information science, electronic office, spreadsheets and financial accounting. University telecourses *The Planet Earth and Focus on Society* are also on the schedule.

Most Gowen Field students receive from 75-90 percent of their fees through military tuition assistance and the GI Bill.

Gowen Field employees, as well as National Guard and other military personnel may enroll in the courses, and some commute from the Nampa-Caldwell area and from Emmett. Spouses may also enroll.

Associate Executive Vice President Ken Hollenbaugh noted a rapidly growing military interest in degree programs and increased educational requirements and financial benefits as being responsible for the BSU program's early success.

Military leaders are enthusiastic about the BSU Bachelor of Applied Science Program, available to students who have received a two-year vocational technical degree. Many in the service and reserves have the equivalent of that two-year degree, and could then move on to a four-year degree. Hollenbaugh said.

---

**Army Research Institute studies training**

If you had to go to war today, how confident are you in your ability to perform your assigned job?

Analyzing the answers to this and other questions about military training will lead to some important new educational projects, according to Ruth Phelps, the director of the Army Research Institute at Boise State.

The institute (ARI) has joined with BSU and the Idaho National Guard in a $7.8 million project to improve training in U.S. National Guard, Army and Air Force Reserve units.

The long-run strategy, Phelps said, is for the army to develop a training program for reserves, and for the general principles used in that program to be transferable to educational institutions, business and industry.

"That could be any kind of training — clerical, bookkeeping, property management," Phelps said, noting that leadership training might be very important.

To accomplish this goal of improved training and retention methods, ARI psychologists, advisors and clerical staff on campus are beginning their task by compiling a survey to find out what training personnel in the reserves need, what they are already receiving and, most important, how best to deliver that training and keep it updated.

Phelps will direct her ARI staff in analyzing survey results to develop pilot programs to reach those reservists with improved training, targeting those who have the most critical needs.

The major issues to be explored while developing programs are: how people retain what they learn; what is needed to maintain those skills, and how much refresher training is needed.

One project priority is to find help for National Guard and Reserve units located in areas far from central training sites like Gowen Field, who spend only about 39 days each year in training, but are expected to reach the same levels of proficiency as full-time military personnel.

BSU physics professor Dewey Dykstra has contracted with ARI this year to survey technology already in use to train reservists in the U.S.

"There's a lot of hardware and software around now that hasn't been cataloged, and I'm looking for any of that we might use," he said.

Dykstra will report on his search by late summer, analyzing the effectiveness of technologies already available such as telecourses, classroom teleconferencing, satellite and interactive video course methods.

He, like Phelps, assumes that the study will also benefit education, business and industry as top training programs and teaching methods are improved, and the best learning technology is brought to the attention of leaders in those fields.
It takes heart to be the best

Heart. Years of work.
A little daring. And the contributions of many minds and hands.

We’re VHA: Voluntary Hospitals of America, a national network of about 500 of America’s finest hospitals and one-fourth of all U.S. physicians, representing excellence in every medical specialty.

We joined willing hearts, hands, and minds in common vision: to provide the best health care across the country.

From Baylor Health Care System of Dallas to Cedars-Sinai Hospital in Los Angeles. From Baltimore’s Johns Hopkins Hospital to St. Luke’s Regional Medical Center in Boise.

Together we have the resources, talent, and technology to carry forward that vision.

VHA is the heart of America’s health.

VHA: The Heart of America’s Health
You raised the question of capacity. I wonder whether this is an example of technological momentum. Here is an idea that is technologically attractive to some people; momentum may lead us to pursue it whether or not in the long run it is feasible.

Warnke: Well, as I said, I don't think any of the existing technologies have any promise of doing anything for us. And I believe that the support for SDI derives from a whole variety of sources. There are those who feel that there ought to be an alternative to massive assured destruction. They want to get away from that kind of a genocidal concept; therefore the idea of some sort of a magic astrodome has got a lot of appeal. There are others that have always been against the ABM treaty and this is a way to scuttle the ABM treaty.

And there are those that have got no confidence at all in negotiated arms control. And if you don't, then you don't worry about the impact of strategic defense on the nuclear arms race. So it's a whole variety of stimuliants. Now, to me, what it comes down to is that you should have a very, very adequate, very, very rugged research program, because you can't afford to let the Russians make a breakthrough that you didn't think was possible. If they had some sort of a technology that we didn't even know existed, I don't think that I have enough confidence in their goodwill.

Fulwyler: People say that both the United States and Russia have enough nuclear weapons to destroy the world. But as Mr. Warnke says, the reason we have to continue research is to prevent some type of a technological breakthrough which suddenly presents us with the alternative of either surrendering or being obliterated.

One thing that makes me lean in favor of the SDI work is that I see this as a means to at least if not stop, then slow down an arms race. We can make offensive weapons more risky if we can change the focus more from offensive to defensive.

I don't know how long the Soviets and our country can continue with an ever-greater arms race. We all know that it is becoming very, very costly. But I'm one who believes that the country should proceed to develop some type of research in this area to find out whether it is viable.

Warnke: I think one of the things that fuels the arms race is that it's a very different sort of an intellectual exercise than any you've had to go through before when it comes to military weapons. At a point when the battleship was king, if you had 15 and the other guy had five, you clearly had battleship supremacy. Nuclear weapons don't work that way. Nobody's quite sure what it takes to deter, because nobody can get inside the other guy's mind. Deterrence depends upon what you think that he thinks. And therefore you're in a very, very speculative area.

And I think also you ought to take into account the fact that not all arms developments in the strategic field are bad. I think that the problem with strategic defense is that you have to find some way first of all to agree on offensive curbs. If you could get hold of the offensive side of the equation, you might then find that you could phase in even some of the presently available technologies, and increase the survivability of the retaliatory forces. But if you quit in strategic defense before you've gotten hold of the offensive, then I think our inevitable reaction and their reaction would be to continue to build up, to make sure that you had the ability to penetrate or overwhelm any defense that the other guy could put in the field.

Fulwyler: Again, though, that's kind of like which came first, the chicken or the egg? I think what is important is to shift the focus from offensive towards defensive. We're dealing with power that we have never had. What causes the arms
race, in my mind, is the uncertainty on both sides just how much it takes to deter. One of my favorite definitions of deterrence is that the other side must be certain that you will respond, but uncertain as to what that response will be. But I wonder how we can get a handle on the offensive side without trying something of the SDI type.

Now I'll come back to the equation that you raised: we need to get some control on the offensive side. What suggestions would you offer?

Warnke: First, it seems to me you've got to try and decide just what your strategic policy is. If you believe you can fight and win a nuclear war, then obviously you're going to end up with very different kinds of proposals. I happen to agree with a number of the military men with whom I've worked that the idea of fighting some sort of a limited protracted nuclear war is an illusion. The only purpose of nuclear weapons is to see to it that they are never used. What that means is you want to be sure you have an absolutely guaranteed survivable retaliatory force. And you have to think that the other side should have one too, because otherwise the other side is going to start a nuclear war because of panic.

That means you have to decide what are the forces that you need for that assured retaliatory deterrent. And the risk of continuing an uncontrolled, unrestricted arms race is that you can end up at some point with so many very accurate weapons on both sides, with so many so sophisticated weapons on both sides, that inescapably you'll feel that he who strikes first has the best chance of surviving. And as I've said, that's the way a nuclear war would start.

Fulwyler: I certainly agree. I do not believe that anyone will be successful in a nuclear war. There will be no winner. I think that the only way that we would get involved in a nuclear war today would be if something happens on either side which creates a great instability, which causes the other side to say, 'Well, if I'm going to do it, have any chance at all, I have to do it now.'

One of our problems all along with the Russian proposals in the past has been that they are not the sensitive systems which create concern to us and the rest of the world. I think that maybe something will come out of the Gorbachev proposal that will start with very small but meaningful contributions in some of the sensitive systems, and then indeed that may be the catalyst that we need.

Let's look at the sensitive systems. I'll just raise a few for consideration. What are the possibilities in the area of cruise missiles, in particular sea-launched cruise missiles?

Fulwyler: The Soviets are certainly very concerned about our cruise missiles. It's the number which concerns them and their method of delivery by saturation, and they feel that they don't have the capability to deal with the numbers that we are talking about. Still, I feel the most sensitive systems are those long-range systems which the Soviets have improved tremendously upon.

Warnke: I think certainly up to this point the weapons of most concern to us are the land-based ICBMs. As far as cruise missiles are concerned, I've always thought that the more dangerous from our standpoint are the sea-launched cruise missiles. Cruise missiles, quite frankly, are more of a concern to the Soviet Union and our European allies than they are to us. What troubles me about sea-launched cruise missiles is that I've always thought we had a strategic advantage because of our two very lengthy coasts. With sea-launched cruise missiles, though, those coasts become double-edged. It means that the...
A nother potential sensitive technology is in anti-satellite weapons. How important would it be for us to negotiate an agreement to control them?

Fulwyler: I believe the Soviets have been working on this area for some time. It's only prudent that we look into those areas and do research. Indeed, that's a part of the SDI effort.

Warnke: Well, I feel very strongly that an anti-satellite ban would be in our security interests. That's why we started the anti-satellite talks back in June of 1978, and I recall I led the U.S. delegation at that first set of talks. And we had difficulty getting the Soviets interested in it at that point. They're very interested in it now. One of the things that troubles me about the present SDI program is that I can see it having a very, very potent anti-satellite capability. It's a hell of a lot easier to hit satellites than it is to hit ballistic warheads. I can't think that both we and the Soviet Union have got a genuinely effective anti-satellite capability that's going to make for a safer world. I see it instead as being a source of greater instability. At a time of crisis, for example, if you find that your reconnaissance satellites are disappearing, you'd have to figure something very bad is about to happen, and that would put both forces on hair triggers.

Fulwyler: But we must continue on our side, because there's just no question in my mind at least that the Soviets are developing that capability. We must not be placed in a position of not having some capability in that area. The battlefield tomorrow is going to be governed a great deal by all kinds of sophisticated satellites which are providing all kinds of information. We have to make a conscious decision and certainly I hope that would not be precipitous, because it could be a disaster.

Warnke: Anytime you try to come up with blanket solutions, you're not going to make any progress at all. You can't demilitarize space, for example. Both sides use it extensively for military purposes. There's a difference, however, between using it for military purposes and using it, for example, for weapons of mass destruction, or using it for the actual deployment of anti-satellite systems. Similarly, the idea of a nuclear weapons free world. Frankly, I begin to yawn as soon as anybody says that that's the objective. Mr. Gorbachev talks about ridding the world of all nuclear weapons by the year 2100. It just sort of casts doubt on the legitimacy of the entire proposal. And similarly, when we talk about our new strategic concept as being ten years of reductions, phase-in of defense, looking toward the total elimination of all nuclear weapons, I just plain don't believe it. When people say we ought to have real arms control, get rid of all nuclear weapons, I reach for my wallet, because I figure I'm among thieves.

What you've got to do instead is recognize that well into the 21st Century, deterrence is with us. Even if we could trust the Russians totally, and if they trusted us totally, would you trust any of the other countries that might have nuclear weapons? So that you can't really talk about denuclearizing the world. You'd have to have some kind of a world order, some kind of a world government, which is politically inconceivable at the present point. We're condemned to live with a degree of balance of terror. The question is, can you make that balance a little more stable? And that, as I said, doesn't depend upon stopping all developments, because some developments are healthy.

Fulwyler: Regardless of whether we like it or not, the nuclear era is with us and will remain with us. It always makes my blood pressure rise when I hear the various anti-nuclear people talking about ridding the world of all nuclear weapons. I think they're in a dream world. There is just no way, certainly as far as I can see in the future, that the world will be devoid of nuclear weapons. I agree 100 percent with Mr. Warnke that what we have to do is learn how to add greater stability to both sides and then hope and pray that all those who have nuclear weapons have rational people at the head of their governments. It's not Mr. Gorbachev... it's not the leaders of Red China who worry me. It's the leaders of the small, third-world countries who have a historic conflict with a neighbor and when backed in the corner that probably would have no qualms about using that weapon.

You both raised the question of horizontal proliferation, more fingers on nuclear triggers. We've had efforts for a number of years to control proliferation. Are there more things we can do?

Fulwyler: The technology has been around now for some 40 years. It's not all that difficult to build a nuclear weapon today. And it's not all that difficult to get the materials to do that. So I don't know how you prevent that. But that's always something of great concern to me, and I think of great concern to this country.

Warnke: In actually becoming a nuclear weapons state, you not only would have a nuclear explosive device, but some sort of a delivery system. I think there are ways in which that can be at least limited.

As far as the suitcase bomb is concerned, I agree entirely with the general. There is no way of preventing that from being a risk for as long as we live. Hell, we can't keep marijuana out of the country. All they'd have to do is put a nuclear bomb in a bale of marijuana, and I can almost guarantee it would get through. There always is that risk. It's not the same species of risk. It would mean incalculable tragedy. But it wouldn't mean the end of the country. And it wouldn't mean the end of civilization.

How do you control it? My own view,
alluded to earlier, he's the one that's interested in public image. He's a young man, he's got family. I think he truly can comprehend some of the things that we're talking about as far as the security of his children. That all has to be good.

Certainly Gorbachev knows that the President seems to be adamant that we're not going to negotiate SDI away. But yet we see tremendous rhetorical flourishes about stopping SDI. Is Gorbachev really serious in thinking that the rhetoric and the social pressures that come from it can stop SDI research or deployment if the research ever gets anywhere? Or is he really using this more for internal consumption in the Soviet Union to stimulate development of their technology?

Fulwyler: I think he feels reasonably sure that he will not be able to stop the SDI effort. I think that he would like to continue to raise certain doubts in the minds of our allies. And then the rest of it is for internal consumption.

Warnke: I have a somewhat different view. I think he feels that he might be able to prevent the actual operational testing and development of SDI. I don't think he feels he's got any chance of stopping research. My own view is that there will not be the actual testing, development, and deployment of any existing SDI technology. I think that all of the plans have got a sufficiently high level of ludicrousness so that the common sense of the American public is eventually going to shoot it down. I think also that the expense is going to be so massive that you'll find that you're not going to be able to do the things that you should do in order to maintain and improve your conventional war fighting capabilities. So that I think the economic pressure is going to prevent us from doing anything absolutely stupid. We probably will continue with a research program that may go beyond what I think would be the prudent thing at the present point. But I think you could get them to make sense as far as research is concerned.

They're going ahead with research on various attributes of systems that could have a strategic defense potential, and that can't be stopped. I had an interesting conversation with an old negotiator of the Soviet Union who dealt with me in the Indian Ocean naval limitation talks. I asked him 'What's this nonsense about a ban on research?' He said that which cannot be observed does not exist for purposes of arms control, and could not be the subject of an arms control treaty. And I think that's a pretty good test.

Fulwyler: I certainly don't see any way we're going to stop the research. Whether we would deploy such a system depends on the success of the research and the expense. This is coming at a time of Gramm-Rudman. I think probably the greatest limitation we'll face will be the ultimate cost and the questions of is it really worth it, and do we need it?

Is there a summary that either one of you would like to make?

Fulwyler: I think one of the greatest revolutions that has occurred is what happened in 1945 at the White Sands missile range, when the world unleashed nuclear technology. It's here whether we like it or not. The nuclear genie is out of the bottle and we can never ever put him back in again. We must learn to live with that, and we must learn to do everything we can to manage and handle that balance of terror in a responsible way.

Warnke: And the curious thing is that if you do it right, you'll have a safer world than you had prior to 1945. In a very real sense, the nuclear weapon has made major war undesirable.

I'm interested in your use of the words "made major war undesirable," and I wondered whether you would say "obsolete," but you didn't.

Warnke: No, No, you can't say that it's obsolete, because that would say that there is no risk, and I think there is in fact a very grave risk. But prior to this time, obviously, there have been things that have induced nations to go to war, because they figured that the things they might get from war were so desirable that they were willing to break the peace. Now, I think that the revolution to which the general refers has changed that. There is nothing we could gain from a war with the Soviet Union. That would be worth not even a fraction of what it would cost us. And the same has to be true for them if they're thinking rationally. So I use the word undesirable calculatedly.
In science, BSU is . . .

Teacher’s Helper

by Jill Cooper
BSU News Service

Intergalactic exploration, genetic research, breakthroughs in early cancer detection — the list of recent discoveries is astounding.

For several years, the majority of students graduating with science and mathematics degrees have chosen careers in research and industry, rather than in teaching. Consequently, there is a shortage of trained teachers for these subjects.

School districts, desperate to provide education in biology, mathematics, physics, and chemistry, have sought emergency approval to hire teachers trained in other disciplines to teach the sciences.

The result, said Monte D. Wilson, acting dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Boise State University, is that some schools have teachers unprepared to instruct the future generation in science and mathematics.

The federal government has responded to the problem through the 1984 Education for Economic Security Act, which provides funds to states for improvement of mathematics and science teaching.

BSU was a recent recipient this winter when the State Department of Education made $127,000 available to improve the quality of mathematics and science teaching in Idaho public schools.

The grant will enable non-endorsed teachers of mathematics and science to work towards endorsement, and those that are endorsed to improve their teaching skills. According to Wilson, there has been no financial support in the past for teachers of mathematics and science to update their teaching skills and learn new scientific theories and concepts.

“These grants won’t solve the situation; it takes a long-term commitment of adequate funding. We should have the situation where our best science majors want to teach. There hasn’t been any incentive for people to go into science and mathematics teaching. If one is oriented to science and mathematics, there are many careers more rewarding, financially or otherwise,” he said, citing high salaries, approval of peers, and travel opportunities as a few of the incentives that lure talented scientists to industry and research.

Wilson believes the negative attitude of the public to teachers also must change before education as a career is a serious consideration for science and mathematics graduates. Currently those interested in science seek jobs more “palatable to the ego,” he said.

Biologist professor Herbert Papenfuss agrees that low salaries deter students with scientific leanings from entering the teaching field.

“They can get higher paid positions in industry. Those that stay in teaching are those that love it and are willing to put up with low salaries,” he said.

Papenfuss believes students interested in teaching science and mathematics often receive inadequate training in college. He would like to see these students complete four years of science training, then return for a fifth year to get a teaching credential.

Yet some educators complain that professors are not stimulating their students with their knowledge, but instead rely on graduate assistants to teach, while they pursue research.

Biologist professor Russell Centanni readily acknowledges the importance of research and says that what is available to him as an educator is because someone did the research.

“But some of us are not devoted to research and see ourselves as teachers. I can be a first rate instructor instead of a second rate researcher,” he said.

Not all science and mathematics teachers impart the enthusiasm of Centanni. Richard Kay, a science consultant for the Idaho Department of Education, acknowledged that in some areas of Idaho students get dull, uninteresting lectures that can turn them off to science.

Centanni believes a child’s dislike for science can begin in elementary school.

“Many teachers in elementary education are afraid of science themselves, and if administrators did not require science classes, many educators simply would not teach it. We get kids in junior high that are afraid of science because their elementary teacher said science is hard. Science is just asking questions,” he said.

---

Boise and Treasure Valley

Just For You . . .

Bring the season by season excitement of Boise and the Treasure Valley to your door with a subscription to Boise Magazine. Entertainment, Food & Drink, The Arts, History, Sports, Travel . . .

all of Boise can be yours for only $10.40 (yr.), $19.76 (2 yr.), $29.12 (3 yr.).

Mail subscription order to: Boise Magazine, 411 S. 5th, Boise, Idaho 83702

Name ____________________________
Address ____________________________
City __________________ State _______ Zip _______
$10.40 (yr.) $19.76 (2 yr.) $29.12 (3 yr.)
Enclosed is ______ My check ______ Money order

These rates include 4% Idaho Sales Tax. Non-Idaho subscribers please submit $10, $19, and $28, respectively.

GATEWAY TO IDAHO
ENGLISH

James Hadden gave a talk on David Ogilvy’s Confessions of an Advertising Man at the recent Boise Public Library series “Let’s Talk About It.”

MUSIC

Pianist Madeleine Hsu will perform as soloist with the Boise Philharmonic in April, 1987, playing Symphonic Variations by Cesar Franck. Hsu will also perform in November with the Magic Valley Symphony in Twin Falls.

Colist Ned Johnson and Hsu have joined to present programs of sonatas to audiences outside of Boise. First in the series was a performance in February at the Renaissance Academy in Twin Falls, where they played works by Sammartini, Beethoven and Franck.

Professor emeritus Carroll Meyer performed a piano concert at Ricks College in January.

COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

Brian McGrath, Edward Gill and John Seydel recently completed a study undertaken by Idaho Power Co. on “Economic Effects and Public Policy Implications of Cogeneration and Small Power Production in Idaho.”

ECONOMICS

Larry Reynolds discussed Stud Terkel’s well known book Working at the Boise Public Library recent series, “Let’s Talk About It.”

ATHLETICS

Ed Jacoby has been appointed head coach of the West team for the 1986 U.S. Olympic Festival in Houston, Texas.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Gregory A. Raymond will present his research paper “International Peacekeeping: Propositions on Third Party Mediation” to an international conference in Amsterdam, The Netherlands in July. Raymond has also received a research grant from the Canadian government to conduct a study of that country’s foreign policy.

In January, he lectured at the College of Idaho on “The Dynamics of Arms Races.”

STUDIES ABROAD

Jayne Widmeyer conducted an orientation in Portland for all faculty teaching in Europe in 1986 under the studies abroad program. Ellie McKinnon presented her one-woman historical play Elizabeth at East Junior High School.

EDUCATION

Richard Hart has been elected to the executive board of the Teacher Education Council of State Colleges and Universities representing Zone VI, comprised of 17 western states and Guam.

Lamont Lyons participated at the annual Ricks College Education Transfer Fair in Ricksburg.


Coston Frederick will present a workshop on etymology at the annual convention of the International Reading Association in Philadelphia. He will speak at the Northwest Regional National Council of Teachers of English Conference in Portland and has been asked to be a session chairperson at the World Congress of Reading in London.

William Kirtland spoke at the Magic Valley Reading Association in Twin Falls and was appointed student membership advisor for the State of Idaho chapter of the International Reading Association.

Maudie Garretson was elected Field Service Chair of the Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel.

HISTORY

Patricia Ourada has been invited to the American Assembly at Western Washington University to consider issues facing Canada and U.S. relations.

COUNSELING AND TESTING CENTER


PHILOSOPHY

Alan Brinton will present a paper on Cicero’s use of historical examples at the meetings of the Canadian Society for History of Rhetoric in Winnipeg in May, and a paper on the role of ethos in argument at the 1986 International Conference on Argumentation in Amsterdam in June.

VOCATIONAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL

A 40-passenger Crown bus has been repainted and rebuilt by Chuck Tillman and other volunteers, and is now being put to use by Professional Truck Driving Program students. The bus, worth about $1,600 when obtained is now worth about $7,000. Located usually at the diesel shop, it is also available to transport students on area industry tours and other field trips.

MORRISON CENTER

Fred Norman recently was awarded a silver medallion for Excellence in the Arts by Gov. John Evans at the 8th Biennial Governor’s Awards for the Arts presentation. Norman received the award for his continuing support of the arts.

SOCIAL WORK

Mamie Oliver was selected for a three-member panel to conduct an independent investigation of the Boise City-Ada County Housing Authority.

PSYCHOLOGY

Garvin Chastain has been selected to participate in a 10-week summer faculty research program at Williams Air Force Base in Phoenix, Ariz., where he will assist aircrew members in developing visual, motor, and cognitive strategies to facilitate task performance. He also has recently served as special reviewer of a manuscript submitted for publication to Memory & Cognition, and will deliver an oral presentation entitled “Shape Identity with a Foveal Nontarget and Parafoveal Target” at the annual meeting of the Western Psychological Association in Seattle on May 1.

Manuel Leon has had his research paper, “A Linear Rule for Moral Judgments and Attribution of Responsibility” accepted for publication in Developmental Psychology.

Garvin Chastain has been elected as an associate of The Behavioral and Brain Sciences.

Wylla Barnsens spoke on “Anxiety Associated with Loss” at a recent St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center “Living Again” program for widows and widowers.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Jane Foraker-Thompson was elected president of the Western Association of Sociology and Anthropology when she was in Ontario, Canada to present her paper, “Severity and Restitution in Sentencing: Decision Making in the Second Judicial Court of New Mexico,” to the Association.

GEOLGY

Craig White addressed the 14th Annual Science Symposium sponsored by Amalgamated Sugar and the Nyssa and Vale Union sciences clubs in January. His topic was Pacific Ring of Fire.

NURSING

Jackie Fuller has been elected to the executive board of the National Association of Educational Office Personnel, the only professional association for office personnel in educational offices in the nation. Fuller will be Northwest director and will also chair one national committee. She will assume the post at the 52nd Annual NAEOP conference and institute in July in Lexington, Ky.

She will also be installed as president of the Idaho Association of Educational Office Personnel at its annual spring conference in April.

MISCELLANEOUS

BSU employees who will participate in sessions of the annual spring conference of the Idaho Association of Education Office Personnel are: Julie Levitt, Barbara Egland, Linda Herrig, James Nicholson, Darwin Manship, Hilary Straub, Maudie Garretson, Donna Sistrunk and Jackie Fuller.
The ten most scholarly BSU students were honored for their academic achievements at the annual Alumni Association Top Ten Scholars banquet March 14.

Ten faculty members whom the students had named as being most effective in helping them to achieve their academic success were also feted at the event in the Crystal Ballroom of the Idaho Bank & Trust Center.

Those receiving the prestigious honors were:

Susan I. Lewis, Boise, is a senior elementary education major. A member of Phi Kappa Phi national honor society, she is currently student teaching in Meridian's Frontier School in the kindergarten classroom. She has received highest honors on the Dean's List. Honored faculty member: Dr. Marcia Wicklow-Howard, professor of education.

Daniel T. Smilhey, Bellingham, Wash., is a senior physics major. While at BSU, he has been awarded highest honors on the Dean's List and has received Warren and Mabel Swendsen and physics and engineering scholarships. He recently completed a mathematics department internship with the Idaho Transportation Department.

Honored faculty member: Dr. Gary Newby, professor of physics.

Lowell C. Goemaat, Boise, a senior computer information systems major, is currently employed as a computer operator for Albertson's Employees Federal Credit Union. He has received Boise Cascade Safety Achievement and data processing management scholarships. A member of Phi Kappa Phi honorary society, he has been named to the BSU Dean's List with highest honors during his semesters here.

Honored faculty member: Harvey J. Capell, assistant professor of decision sciences, computer information systems.

Estefania Yanci, Elko, Nevada, a senior finance major, is enrolled in the BSU Honors Program. President of the BSU Studies Club, she has received highest honors on the Dean's List.

Honored faculty member: Dr. Patrick Bieter, professor of teacher education.

Angela Marie Dennis, Boise, is a senior elementary education major who has been awarded highest honors on the BSU Dean's list for all of her semesters here. She has received Alumni Club, preprofessional studies, teacher education and Faculty Wives and Women scholarships.

Honored faculty member: Dr. Phyllis Edmundson, professor of teacher education.

Keith Lynn Hayes, Nampa, a senior English major, is the current vice president of Phi Kappa Phi honor society and is enrolled in the Honors Program. He has received Langroise, Chaffee and English department scholarships, and has been named each semester to the BSU Dean's List with highest honors. He is listed in the 1985-86 edition of Who's Who Among American College and University Students, and last summer was awarded an undergraduate fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities. He is currently employed at Sears Credit Central.

Honored faculty member: Dr. Carol A. Martin, professor of English.

Donna J. Peterson, Meridian, a senior accounting major, is the vice president of Beta Alpha Psi accounting society. She has received Langroise and BAP Distinguished Chapter scholarships. She was named to the President's List during her three semesters at the College of Southern Idaho, and has been awarded highest honors on the Dean's List during her semesters here. She will be employed at Coopers & Lybrand, Boise, July 1.

Honored faculty member: Ken Ruby, formerly special lecturer in accounting.

Colleen R. Schmit, Troy, a senior elementary education major, has received teacher education and BSU Booster scholarships and has been named to the Dean's list during all of her semesters here. She is currently student teaching at Koelsch Elementary School, Boise, in the first grade.

Honored faculty member: Dr. Yozo Takeda, professor of mathematics.

Kimberly A. Wageman, Boise, a senior art education/English major, is enrolled in the BSU Honors Program. A member of Phi Kappa Phi honor society, she has been awarded highest honors on the Dean's List during her semesters at BSU and is the recipient of an Ada Hatch scholarship. She is employed at Interiors Etc.

Honored faculty member: James K. Russell, professor of art.

Maggie Owens, Boise, a senior accounting major, has been awarded highest honors on the Dean's List for six semesters. This spring she was named one of five students on the BSU team in International Collegiate Business Policy Games. She is enrolled in the BSU Honors Program. A member of Beta Alpha Psi accounting fraternity, she has received a Langroise scholarship. She has worked as a tutor at the university, and was previously a legal secretary for the Boise Cascade legal department.

Honored faculty member: Dr. Gordon Pirrong, associate professor of accounting.
Alumni honor friend Jackie

Jackie Cassell, administrative assistant to BSU president John H. Keiser and volunteer at many BSU Alumni Association events, has received the Distinguished Friend of Boise State University for 1986 award.

In presenting a plaque to Cassell during the BSU/University of Idaho basketball game Feb. 15, Dyke Nally, director of the Alumni Association, said that her career spans the years of four BSU presidents and that she works behind the scenes on nearly all of BSU's activities.

Annual meeting set for May

The annual membership meeting and installation of new officers of the BSU Alumni Association will be held on Friday, May 9. The luncheon meeting is scheduled for noon in the Lookout Room of the Student Union Building.

Reservations may be made by contacting the Alumni Office, 385-1959.

Orient trip leaves June 20

The Boise State University Alumni Association has planned a trip to the Orient June 20, 1986. The 16-day escorted trip will take travelers to China for 11 days to experience the excitement and color of Shanghai, Xi'an, Beijing, Guilin, and Guangzhou.

The leisurely schedule will allow ample sightseeing in each city and fully escorted tours with guides and interpreters.

The attractions include the Great Wall, Temple of Heaven, Palace Museum, the terra cotta army, and cruising the Li River. Then it's on to Hong Kong for four days of sightseeing and shopping before heading home.

The China package includes round trip air fare from Boise to Shanghai and Hong Kong to Boise, escorted from the West Coast, all transportation, meals and sightseeing excursions in China, 14 nights with superior accommodations, and breakfast in Hong Kong each day.

The best news is that the price for all this is $2634 per person.

For more information about this trip or to sign up, please contact Global Travel at 338-6001.

Jobs & Promotions

Carol Price has accepted a position as a staff accountant with Hecker & Schumacher in Boise.

Will Bennett (BA, '79) is employed with First Interstate Bank of Idaho as a commercial banking officer in Idaho Falls.

Patrice Meza (MA, Public Administration) is a counselor working with teenage girls at the McAuley home in Buhl.

C. David Rolfe (MBA) has been appointed director of computers and information systems at Central New England College in Maryland.

Patrick Vaughn (BA) has joined United First Federal Savings as assistant vice president and manager of the Caldwell office.

Tim Ridinger (Business) has been elected as mayor of Shoshone.

Rick Mattoon (Communications) has been promoted to news editor for the Valley News in Meridian.

Alma Mills (BBA, Behavioral Management, '81) has been promoted to manager of the Haysley branch of First Interstate Bank of Idaho.

William Darichuk (AS, Horticulture, '84) is working in Yuma, Ariz. for the U.S. Army.

Beverly Tucker (BA, Social Science, '85) is employed with the Idaho Department of Corrections as a social worker.

Julie N. Smith ('74) has been named managing director of Idaho Theater for Youth.

Nick Andrelewicz ('80) is an independent insurance agent and broker in Meridian.

Anne Little ('83) is employed by the Hotel San Diego as the catering manager.

Jerry Cranney (BBA, Marketing) has been promoted to vice president and manager of Idaho Bank & Trust's state side operations in Chubbuck.

Steve Dobbs (Accounting, '78) is the new co-owner and general manager of Gorsema Motors in Boise.

Gonzalo Estrada (Welding, '85) is presently working at Denny Aero Craft Company in Boise.

Jeffrey N. Hoedt (MPA, Public Admin. '85) is currently a boating safety coordinator for the Dept. of Parks & Recreation of Idaho.

Kelly Anderson ('83) works for Bogus Basin Ski Resort as an accountant.

Nicolee Westermeyer (Management, '83) is employed with King Broadcasting in their accounting department in Seattle.

Sheri Stevenson (Comm. '81) is currently working as an assistant professor speech communication at Mankato State University in Minnesota.
Bahens on national council

Jane Ahrens, chairman of the Association for the Humanities in Idaho, has been elected to the board of the National Federation of State Humanities Councils.

Ahrens, a 1976 graduate of Boise State in political science and of the University of Idaho College of Law, is counsel for Moore Financial Group Inc.

AHF is Idaho's affiliate of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and the federation is an organization of all state and territorial humanities councils.

"My election to the federation board will give Idaho a stronger voice in national policy making matters as they pertain to the humanities," Ahrens said.

According to Ahrens, the greatest challenge of AHF in coming years will be to increase visibility as federal funds are reduced, and greater involvement from private citizens and corporations in supporting activities and projects is needed.

Student creation wins $10,000

BSU’s Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity, assisted by two alumni, has won national recognition and a prize of $10,000 for its construction of a facsimile of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower.

The copy was fashioned from more than 1,400 Nestle Quik chocolate milk cartons provided by the company for its nationwide collegiate contest.

Alumni Holly Reese and Randy Brush helped with the project, joining team members Scott Compton, Mary Kay Compton, Doreen Heimrich, Tony Fitzpatrick, Doug LaMott, Steve Sprague, Brett Whitesides, Jay Nyborg, John Brush, Norm Dowd, Chad Compton and Shawn Compton.

College Marketing Research organized the contest, which allowed any structure as long as the company's name was on the carton and not covered.

BSU’s radiologic technology students also entered the contest by building a skull.

The judges based their decision on originality and excellence of execution. The award was announced in early March, and offered a choice between a trip to Fort Lauderdale, Fla. or $10,000. The fraternity chose the monetary award to pay fraternity bills and to establish a trust fund for the organization.

Crawford appointed treasurer

James D. Crawford has been appointed corporate treasurer of the J.R. Simplot Company. He was previously director of Financial Services.

Crawford joined Simplot in 1972 as an accountant and was named corporate accounting manager the following year. He has also held management positions in accounting in the Food and Minerals and Chemical divisions.

A Boise native, Crawford graduated with a bachelor's degree in accounting in 1972 from BSU. He is a certified Public Accountant and a member of the Idaho Society of CPAs and American Institute of CPAs.

Fenton Fund established

A memorial student loan fund has been established in the name of Martha G. Fenton, a former BJC/Boise State employee who died earlier this year.

The former secretary to BJC President Eugene Chaffee began working at the college in 1955. She retired in September, 1961, and returned in 1966 as a language laboratory assistant.

Persons wishing to contribute to the fund should contact the BSU Foundation Office, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, telephone 385-3277.

Rod Walston - Often in court

by Jocelyn Fannin

One former BJC student body president spends a great deal of time in court, sometimes in full view of the national news media.

Roderick Walston, a 1956 BJC graduate already known then for his debating ability, is the Senior Deputy Attorney for the State of California in charge of the Natural Resources Section. Because the section handles litigation for 10 different huge California agencies, many of its cases have come to the attention of the national news media.

More than once he has appeared before the U.S. Supreme Court, but his most exciting series of cases began in January, 1981, the year of the infamous Medfly.

"No one in the country had ever heard of the Medfly (Mediterranean Fruit Fly, feared for its ability to damage fruit crops). Suddenly it was spreading throughout California. A number of states, led by Texas, slapped embargoes on California produce, fearing infestation of their crops, and we had to go to the Supreme Court almost overnight," Walston recalled.

He assembled an eight-person task force, and in a five-day period obtained and sorted briefs, exhibits, appendices, and other documents into two big boxes, which he took with him on the overnight flight to Washington, D.C.

There he carted his materials through a host of reporters waiting for him, filed them with the court, held a press conference on California's case, and won a temporary restraining order.

The whole issue then mushroomed into "a three-ring circus," as California communities, alarmed at the prospects of the state's spraying eradication plan, brought legal action to stop it.

Walston, pleading the state's case in a federal courtroom filled with reporters, was stopped by word that Gov. Jerry Brown had yielded to pressure to end spraying plans.

After a great deal of concentrated pressure over a short period of time and much coverage from the national news, Walston's case research paid off. California returned to court, where it was decided that the reaction against spraying was primarily a result of hysteria. It was that decision, Walston said, that enabled California to successfully eradicate the Medfly.

In an earlier case regarding California's water rights to the

Allen Boland ('84) is employed by Security Pacific Bank in West Hollywood, Calif.

Stuart Summers ('83) is employed with Johnson Wax in Aurora, Colo.

Carolyn Morrison (education, '85) is a counselor for the State of Idaho in vocational rehabilitation.

Tracie Summer (Finance, '84) is a territory manager with the dermatology division of Allergan Pharmaceuticals in Aurora, Colo.

Rod E. Jensen (Economics, '84) is a graduate teaching assistant in the Department of Economics at Colorado State University in Fort Collins.

Richard Thompson ('81) has graduated from the U.S. Army engineer officer advanced course at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Daniel Stephens (BS, '81) has been awarded a master of science degree from Central Washington University.

Tracy L. Talley ('84) has arrived for duty with the 143rd Single Battalion, West Germany.

Michelle Jewell ('84) has completed the U.S. Air Force military indoctrination for medical service officers at Sheppard Air Force Base, Texas.

Marilyn Shuler (MPA) has been named "Professional of the Year" by the Human Resources Association of Treasure Valley.

Richard Lane ('84) has graduated from a Minuteman missile crew officer course at Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif.

MISCELLANEOUS

Stephen Booher ('83) has arrived for duty with the 71st Student Squadron at Vance Air Force Base, Okla.
tributaries of Mono Lake, Walston was faced with a National Audubon Society suit, which also eventually went all the way to the Supreme Court.

There, justices ruled that the state does have the right to re-examine water rights to determine whether they are consistent with the public interest.

“I always felt that was a good decision, balancing federal and state interests,” Walston said, noting that the court has continued that balance in other cases since.

“It is the state’s function so often to try to represent all interests of the public and the environment, to examine everyone’s needs and the relationship of those needs to environmental concerns,” Walston said.

“That’s relatively important. We find ourselves so often in litigation against groups with specific interests — purely environmental or purely economic.

“It’s our job to try to oversee which aspect is more important in a given situation.

“The public interest is best served by protecting as many needs as possible. That philosophy was engrained in me while I still lived in Idaho,” he said.

In another case of national interest, the discharge last year of raw industrial sewage into San Francisco Bay from the U.S. Naval Base on Treasure Island brought Walston into litigation that he is optimistic about winning.

If so, he said it would be the first time a state has obtained civil penalties from a federal agency on a water pollution issue.

Born and raised in the Gooding-Shoshone area, Walston began using his natural talent as a debater in high school. At Boise Junior College under debate coach Harold Wennstrom, his team won a number of contests, including the Idaho State debate championships two years in a row.

Walston, who was both student body president and president of the International Relations Club, graduated from BJC in 1956. He went on to graduate cum laude from Columbia College, New York City, with an American history major and speech and debate awards.

Then, he said, “I thought I should study law as it was logical with the speech and debate training I had. But I’ve found that the law takes so much more than forensic and oratorical skills. Analytical skills are much needed, as it is so important that reasoned decisions establish the tone in court cases.”

He considered teaching speech and debate classes here after his graduation from Stanford Law School in 1961, where he was on the Board of Editors of the Stanford Law Review. Instead he remained in California as law clerk to Judge M. Oliver Koelsch of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco.

Because of his expertise in water resources issues, Walston was recently appointed by California Gov. George Deukmejian to represent the state on the Western States Water Council.

An avid skier for the past 20 years, Walston recalls meeting his wife Margaret “on the slopes” the first day of the ‘70s decade, Jan. 1, 1970. The couple has two children, Gregory, 13, and Valerie, 9. His parents, Loren and Iva Walston, live only a few blocks away from Boise State.
Some physicists claim that each atom in a molecule of air has its own history and that each breath we take contains atoms that were once breathed by such world famous people as Albert Einstein.

Indoor tracks have their own history too. And the one just acquired by Boise State University is the same track that took the beating required for breathless runner Jim Beattie to run the first American indoor mile in under four minutes, according to BSU track coach Ed Jacoby.

"I remember running on it when I had a junior college team in California; it was in the sports arena in Los Angeles then," Jacoby said. The track made a number of migrations before reaching the Cow Palace in San Francisco, and ultimately the Pavilion at BSU. And the indoor mile record was not the only one set on this historic track that has found its home in Boise.

"We have a man here in town now, an executive out at IBM by the name of Larry Questad. He was a sprinter at Stanford, and he ran a one lap race on it that was a world record."

Jacoby and BSU athletic director Gene Bleymaier had set a long range goal of obtaining an indoor track, and according to Bleymaier, Jacoby's connections with other track coaches and clubs brought about the opportunity to buy the track, which was funded by a $5,000 contribution from Dr. George Wade of the Idaho Sports Medicine Institute.

The track is made of tongue and groove fir with tartan (a rubber-like material). It was made in Finland and shipped to the U.S. in the 50's. "The indoor tracks in the U.S. today are basically plywood. This track will probably last forever," Jacoby said.

The track had to be modified to fit into the Pavilion, which wasn't designed to house an indoor track. "We had to modify it, but our cost was considerably less than what we'd projected."

The track has made Boise indoor meets possible for the first time. The Idaho Statesman Indoor Classic in February, according to Jacoby, was a big success.

"This is, without question, the best thing that's happened to track and field since I've been here, and I say that more because of spectator interest than anything else. We had a great turnout, and really good response from the community." He plans to make it an annual event.

"It's like a big seven ring circus, it doesn't have the dead spots that an outdoor meet has, and you're so close you can see everything."

To Jacoby this event ended a series of hurdles that had been cleared in order to get indoor track started in Boise. He had begun to wonder if this dream would ever materialize.

"The funny thing about it is, everything that came up on this thing, I kept saying to myself, 'this isn't going to work,' and it worked.

"I got a call from San Francisco that they wanted to sell the track and I figured they wanted something like $20,000. They asked for $7,000 and I offered $5,000, and they went for it."

"Then I said to myself, 'What have I done; how are we going to get it here?' Then I got a call from a guy driving a hay truck who said he'd haul it up for $400.

"It was just like it was meant to be. I couldn't be happier about the way this has turned out," Jacoby laughs.
Last summer, while his friends were searching Idaho’s streams for that elusive 10 pound cutthroat trout, Ed Jacoby was busy in Turkey. But Jacoby, BSU’s head track coach, wasn’t vacationing there; he went to Turkey to train, not athletes, but coaches.

Jacoby was chosen by the USOC and the State Department to “coach” coaches overseas, a mission that lead him to Mexico this spring. Besides these latest undertakings, he has chalked up a list of achievements that includes being honored as Coach of the Year four times by the Big Sky Conference, authorship of three books on track and field, and selection as a lead instructor by The Athletics Congress.

But this Idaho native/international traveler doesn’t seem near as concerned about these things as he is about his athletes.

“I really do enjoy the daily improvement that I see in my athletes, I really love to work on techniques with kids. I’m probably stronger there than any other aspect, I don’t particularly enjoy what I would call the non-essential things, the paper work and this type of thing; I could go out and work with athletes all day long.”

No doubt Jacoby’s success as a coach is best evidenced by the line of record breaking athletes he keeps producing. Since he came to BSU in 1973, Jacoby’s athletes have broken all existing track and field records here and 20 of them have qualified for NCAA competition. The success of his athletes is directly related to his own coaching preferences.

“If we’re stronger in events that I like to coach the most, he grinned. Our field events this year are very-very good. We’re winning in the long jump, shot put, discus, high jump, triple jump, and pole vault. We had a very good long distance season; our weakest event right now is probably the quarter mile, but we’re balanced. We’re probably the most balanced team in the conference.”

In the past, Jacoby has stressed recruiting from within the United States, but this philosophy has begun to change.

“Right now we’ve got three Bahamians on our team. I was set on the idea that we would always try to develop our programs around U.S. kids, until I got involved in the difficulties of recruiting. The type of athletes that we need to be competitive in the conference are the same kids that are going to go to the larger schools unless we give them a better financial package.”

Ironically, the highlight of Jacoby’s coaching career came with the success of a high jumper who not only came from his home country and home state, but his own house.

“The one thing that will always stand out in my mind was when my son Jake won the NCAA championship . . . that would have to be the happiest and most rewarding situation that I think I’ve had. “The relationship that I’ve had with him is somewhat unique in that from the time he could walk, he was out on the track with me. It was never forced on him . . . it’s always been a great love of his.”

Besides coaching Jake, Jacoby has also coached his daughter Carla, who has been a three time conference champion in the hurdles.

“Our whole family has basically been centered around athletics and it hasn’t pulled us apart — it’s really pulled us together, which is different from a lot of families.”

Jacoby sees track as differing from other sports in that it is more essential. “I think that track and field is fundamental to all sports. If you teach people how to do it at a young age they will always be better athletes. Track is competitive, but it also has its place in education; running, jumping and throwing are fundamental to everyone’s activities, even if they’re not involved in competitive athletics.”

Funding and facilities are two aspects of track that Jacoby sees as vital to the future. It is these two aspects that he uses to summarize the positive and negative sides of the present track program.

“The future here, I feel, is totally dependent on funding, and that’s a terrible thing to have to say. If we don’t get the funding, our program is probably not going to be adequate. I see track and field as very important to education, but other people don’t look at it that way. That’s my only concern . . . I see a tremendous improvement in facilities . . . I think with the addition of the indoor track, and the football practice field this fall that without a doubt there’s no school in the U.S. that has better facilities than we do.”
If the first four months are any indication, 1986 will not be without its lively moments. The long legislative session created its own share of controversy, including one representative referring to two others as "queer lovers." On campus, debate focused on the role of the military at BSU, while the funding problems remained as serious as ever.

In this column, BSU president John Keiser gives Focus readers some insights on these and other issues that make life for a university president so interesting.

Ich Bin Eine 'Queer Lover'

By Dr. John H. Keiser
President, Boise State University

My wife, the most honest and direct person I know, classifies me as a conservative, macho, egotistical, Catholic. She's almost always right. So why should I be coming out of the closet as a "queer lover?"

The reason is the recent public use of that term has nothing to do with homosexuality, just as "communist" was not an accurate or even intended classification when it was used by Joe McCarthy. Instead, it represents an anti-intellectual label used by those who find education a threat instead of an opportunity. I must reaffirm my belief that it is the greatest opportunity a democratic society has to offer.

My only question is why those who use that term or other similar, threatening labels in the Legislature get away with it?

To be consistent, I must also classify myself as a "militarist" for the edification of those few who think the armed forces are "immoral." It is a rather oversimplistic label applied by those who fail to realize that in America those who declare war are civilians just as the Commander-in-Chief is a civilian. Should we eliminate discussion of them from the curriculum? ROTC and the ARI and anything else we might do with the military on this campus represent education, research, and developmental opportunities for students and faculty. So the title of this article could be "Ich Bin Eine Militarist . . . ."

This campus, BSU, is eminently governable, terribly responsible, and proud. Thus, I have received criticism for an occasional four-letter word in a student poem, an open discussion of creationism vs. evolutionism, or a student painting of a nude. The criticism, at best, is based on lack of understanding of what this University is, or, at worst an intolerable commitment to narrow, focused, censorship.

We cannot allow extremely complex institutions to be oversimplified, and rejected, by those incapable or unwilling to understand them. Bad ideas, in a free atmosphere, have always stood as monuments to their own inadequacy and collapse of their own weight. They must not be censored. In that context, I am willing to change the title of this article to "Ich Bin Eine Amoral Evolutionist . . . ."

Perhaps the persons whom historians will list as "most destructive" when they write the history of Idaho, next to the unconscionable users of "queer lover" labels, will be those constipated public financiers responsible for the 1% Initiative. That one act, never responsibly analyzed before it was done, has critically wounded higher education - on purpose, I think. Local option and removal of the 5 percent cap on property tax are simple necessities for future development in this state.

Likewise, those who sanction betting on horses but refuse to even allow citizens to vote on a lottery are as patronizing and trying to freedom and democracy as the anti-"queer lover" warriors. My view of public spending as it affects higher education, therefore, should classify me, as "public enemy No. 1."

I could even support a chancellorship or a one-university system if those who advocate it come up with an agreed plan to go with it. In my view, that plan should include a $1 million budget addition, at the minimum, location of the chancellorship office on the seventh floor of the BSU Education Building to help correct the mistake of location made in 1890, which thousands have commented on, and the moving of the Law School and the Engineering School to Boise - closing any other professional schools which aren't fiscally and qualitatively accountable statewide. Anything less is worse than nothing.

As it is, the present system, the product of historical development, clearly meets major needs, and if properly funded can be excellent. Most important, without a stated, agreed, statewide plan for education adopted by the Legislature there does not seem to be any guarantee that the chancellorship or the one-university proposals are not simply red herrings, ways to distract the public from the real issue of underfunding.

If Nancy, whom I've always referred to as "Our Lady of Perpetual Responsibility," understands my willingness to say "enough is enough," maybe others will too. After all, all my other advisors said don't speak at the IEA rally on the Capitol steps when I was asked to do so. "It'll hurt BSU and higher education," they said. I didn't speak. I should have. She was right again, and I'm getting old, I guess.

When John Kennedy identified with the Berliners during his visit, he was reaffirming his American citizenship, not denying it. He was not becoming a Berliner. It is gratifying to see increasing numbers of Idahoans deciding that the university is an objective forum for discussion, and that education is the single real opportunity for the future of Idaho. They must have deeper understanding and greater support.
MVP Most Valuable Planes.

It takes a winning team and great aircraft to handle 80,000 passengers per month. But Horizon Air has the team and the MVP’s to do it—the luxurious 65-passenger F-28 Jet, the quick and quiet F-27 Prop Jets, and the sleek new 18-passenger Metro III Prop Jets.

No other airline offers nearly as much service between the great cities of the Northwest and Intermountain states. Which makes our team and our aircraft most valuable in the travel game.

See your Travel Agent or call Horizon toll-free (800) 547-9308. You’ll be one of our MVP’s.

Most Valuable Passengers.
Lauri Peters took the money and ran.

The run was in Singapore. The problem was getting there to compete in an International Meet involving ten countries. It was a dream that takes a lot of money.

So the parents of our Idaho A-1 High School Mile Champion came to Idaho First. And we helped set up a fund-raising account for her.

Little by little, people sent in contributions to the “Lauri to Singapore” account. And pretty soon, she traveled half way around the world from Meridian, Idaho, to represent the United States.

Which just goes to show your savings can go a long way at Idaho First.