J.R. Simplot:
Opening the Technology Center
WESTERN IDAHO FAIR

BLOOD, SWEAT & TEARS
Featuring David Clayton Thomas
Saturday, August 23rd

GARY MORRIS
Sunday, August 24th

NITTY GRITTY
DIRT BAND
Monday, August 25th

GARY MORRIS
Sunday, August 24th

NITTY GRITTY
DIRT BAND
Monday, August 25th

REBA McENTIRE
Tuesday, August 26th

KINGSTON TRIO
Wednesday, August 27th

CONWAY TWITTY
Thursday, August 28th

THE GOLDEN BOYS
OF BANDSTAND
Frankie Avalon, Fabian & Bobby Rydell
Friday, August 29th

AMERICA
Saturday, August 30th

HORSE RACING
AT LES BOIS PARK
Friday, August 22 – 2 PM
Saturday, August 23 – 2 PM
Saturday, August 30 – 2 PM

AUGUST 22-30 1986
BOISE, IDAHO
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BSU's newest building is an electronic nerve center that will extend the university's reach far beyond the campus.

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Behind-the-scenes teamwork made the first national teleconference ever broadcast from Idaho a success.

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Degree focuses on birds of prey

Taking advantage of its location near one of the world’s richest environments for birds of prey, Boise State University will offer a new master’s degree in raptor biology next January.

The degree is the only one in the country where students can specialize in birds of prey and their ecology.

Students will not have to go far to study their subjects. Just miles from campus, they will be able to conduct research in the Snake River Birds of Prey Natural Area, which holds one of the largest raptor populations in the world.

Students will also work with internationally known research scientists at the World Center for Birds of Prey, a non-profit organization located near Boise that conducts breeding research on endangered species.

“There probably isn’t a university in the world better situated to study birds of prey,” said BSU president John Keiser.

“We think the new degree will complement the scientific and educational efforts already undertaken by the World Center and the Bureau of Land Management.”

Praise for the degree came from BSU’s two partners in the venture.

Dr. William Burnham, director of the World Center, said the degree was an “important step in the international evolution of raptor research, and a unique opportunity for Boise and Idaho.”

“We are looking forward to the quality of the program and the students it will attract . . . we welcome the expertise and research they will offer,” added Trudy Olson, public relations director for Bureau of Land Mangement, which administers the Birds of Prey Natural Area.

The program will be located in the BSU biology department, and is offered in cooperation with Idaho State University and the University of Idaho.

Already BSU has received more than 100 inquiries about the degree, including some from the Middle East, France, and England.

Enrollment the first year is anticipated to be about 35 students. At least five of them will receive $6,000 stipends from BSU.

BSU welcomed “Wallys” in June

Boise State has always been busy in summers, but it never has quite been like 1986, when some 8,000 members of the Wally Byam Caravan Club International used campus facilities for their 29th annual rally.

The visitors and their Airstream trailers began arriving in early June to prepare for the week-long rally that began June 28. Parked at the Fairgrounds and at BSU, the visitors came from every state and several foreign countries.

Each year members of the club travel to a different site for their rally. Boise State’s facilities, such as the Student Union, Morrison Center, and Pavilion, coupled with Fairgrounds parking, were important factors in the club’s decision to select Boise for 1986.

Selland named vo-tech dean

Larry G. Selland, former state administrator for Vocational-Technical Education, became dean of the Boise State University School of Vocational Technical Education on July 1.

Selland succeeded Donald V. Healas, who retired.

“I’m pleased to be a part of the university, which I consider a forward-looking, dynamic institution with a tremendous opportunity for growth. I believe the vocational technical school at BSU has great potential to serve Treasure Valley, helping people become more skillful, more employable,” Selland said.

Selland, who was elected the 1984 president of the National Association of State Directors of Vocational Education, was selected by a 15-member committee following a four-month search for candidates.

He has been a guest speaker on educational issues for many area service clubs and professional organizations.

In 1983, while in his current position, he was appointed by Gov. John Evans to administer the Idaho Commission for the Blind when that agency’s administrator and commission were under court injunction.

Prior to coming to Idaho in 1977 to take the state position, Selland was the assistant state director of vocational education for the North Dakota State Board for Vocational Education.

After graduating in 1960 from North Dakota State University, Fargo, with a bachelor of science degree, Selland received his master’s degree in vocational education and public school administration from the University of Maryland, College Park in 1968, and his Ph.D. emphasizing community college and vocational-technical education from Colorado State University, Fort Collins in 1977.
An Idaho Anthology

By Judy McConnell Steele

“Have you ever traveled two miles by inches? And with a passenger bound for the hospital and to whom your speed means life or death?

“No Dore-like dream will ever equal, in my mind, the inferno of that ice — the swift sinking through, the deadly grip on foot and ankle, the slush and suck of the water, the slow pull out only to sink again.”

With these gripping words, actress Nell Shipman described her walk across Priest Lake, in the dead of winter, to get help for her ill director. Her story, at least as dramatic as the Idaho outdoor adventure film she was making at the time, took place in 1921 and was published in Atlantic Monthly in 1925.

Now it’s part of The Literature of Idaho: An Anthology.

The book, recently published by Hemingway Western Studies at Boise State University includes everything from Indian stories passed down through the centuries to recent songs by Rosalie Sorrels.

The Literature of Idaho is the work of James Maguire, BSU English professor. In a twist on the old mountain climber’s story, Maguire compiled the book because it wasn’t there.

Maguire first discovered how hard it was to get information about Idaho authors when he was working on a piece about Mary Hallock Foote, a writer and illustrator who lived in Idaho from 1884 to 1893.

After finishing the piece, he tried to interest his BSU colleagues in putting together an anthology, then suggested the idea to a graduate student. Everyone was enthusiastic; no one had the time.

Several years later, Maguire was asked to write a piece on Talbot Jennings, an Idaho native who wrote the screenplays for Mutiny on the Bounty, Northwest Passage, and Across the Wide Missouri, among other films.

Maguire wanted to use Jennings’ play No More Frontier in the chapter. BSU library didn’t have a copy, and the inter-library loan office was unable to track down the play in any Idaho library.

So Maguire, like a character out of one of Jennings’ dramatic Western scenes, decided it was time to bite the bullet. He would put the Idaho anthology together himself.

That was six years ago. The book was worth the wait.

Maguire has divided The Literature of Idaho into six sections. Each section focuses on one era in Idaho’s history. The book begins with “Visioning: Oral Literature of Idaho’s Indian Peoples” and ends with “Reflecting: The Literature of Our Times — 1960-1985.”

In between, Maguire has packed narratives of mountain men and missionaries in the state, an excerpt from a utopian novel set in Idaho, one act of Jennings’ play, a fascinating and horrifying first-hand description from one survivor of a 1910 forest fire, an account of passion and the lives it burned.

The editor begins each chapter with a brief but clear historical introduction that sets the scene for the literary selections that follow. But the heart of the book is the voices of the writers themselves, telling true or imagined stories in and about Idaho.

As Maguire notes in his chapter called “Discovering: Narratives of Explorers, Mountain Men, Missionaries, and Prospectors: 1805-1862,” the original words are better than any film or television script based on them.

“...to read these accounts is to travel imaginatively back to the time when W.A. Ferris could write of his fellow mountain men: ‘A strange, wild, terrible, romantic, hard and exciting life they lead...’”

The voices Maguire chose include everyone from Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, Chief Joseph and Narcissa Whitman, to Theodore Roosevelt, Clarence Darrow, Wallace Stegner and Ted Trueblood.

Old friends like Vardis Fisher and Ernest Hemingway are there, with pieces that talk about Idaho.

So are newer names on the Idaho literary scene — Marilyne Robinson, Judith Rascoe, Charles David Wright, Bonnie Cochrane Hirsch, Tom Trusky, William Studebaker and Ron McFarland, among others.

Maguire made his selections for the book based on several criteria. The piece had to be written in Idaho and representative of work written about the state. It had to reflect Maguire’s idea of an anthology as a starting point and guide to other literature, a concept he aids with “Further Reading” lists at the end of each chapter.

Above all, each piece had to be interesting.

On that point alone, The Literature of Idaho is an excellent anthology. Some of the pieces are not only interesting, they are unforgettable.

Like little Nell Shipman and her trek across the frozen Idaho ice.
Coors establishes veterans scholarship

Coors Distributing Co. in Boise has established a matching scholarship fund at BSU to benefit veterans or their children, and that fund now amounts to over $2,000.

During May, canisters were placed in locations where Coors products are sold, and over $1,000 contributed at the displays was matched by the company.

The local scholarship is part of a national promotion sponsored by Coors, which in its second year has garnered $500,000 in funds pledged for veterans’ scholarships throughout the U.S.

Persons interested in contributing may send BSU/Coors Veterans’ Scholarship donations to the BSU Foundation, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725.

Fees increased

Fees are up, and athletics will benefit this fall at BSU, as increases were announced by President John Keiser earlier this summer.

Total semester fees for full-time undergraduate students will amount to $537, up from $529 last semester.

Athletic fees have been raised by $14, from $34 to $48; a general recreation fee for intramural programs increased from $1.50 to $2.50, and student health insurance charges are down by $7 from $49.50 to $42.50.

The fee increase came following a board suspension of a proposed 10 percent annual cut in intercollegiate athletic funding. That action, the university presidents told the board, might jeopardize their schools’ membership in the Big Sky Conference.

There are those that say Mass transit is as alien to the west as alligators!

Few people know that before the turn of the century Boise was blessed with a perfectly equipped electric street car system! Boise was a trendsetter in 1891 for such a small remote western city, especially considering the first electric street car system in the nation had been built just three years earlier.

As our city has grown, our transit system has grown with it. Today, Boise Urban Stages operates 26 buses providing service twelve hours daily, Monday thru Friday with special weekend service on Saturday.

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Hemingway Year activities this summer moved from the BSU campus to the Ketchum/Sun Valley area, where the famous author's eldest son, Jack led a tour of local Hemingway haunts. About 30 people, including several who traveled from other states, toured the Hemingway house and memorial and visited the Purdy Ranch where the author used to hunt and fish.

Hemingway Year continues

The Hemingway Year at Boise State University continues through summer and fall with a number of special events honoring the internationally famous author.

Among the programs planned are:

- The President's Photography Contest conducted by the BSU Art Department Sept. 15;
- Poet Ed Sanders reading poems reflecting themes of courage and conscience Sept. 18 in the Lookout Room of the BSU Student Union at 7:30 p.m.;
- A Sept. 22 talk on the fate of the Basque children exiled from Guernica during the Spanish Civil War by Basque scholar and author Dorothy Legarretta beginning at 7 p.m. in the Student Union Ada Lounge;
- A performance of Spanish music in honor of Hemingway by Madeleine Hsu Sept. 26 at 8 p.m. in the Morrison Center Recital Hall.
- A five-week Western American film festival including such classics as Hud, The Ballad of Cable Hogue, and The Magnificent Seven. The film will be screened Oct. 1, 18, 15, 22, and 29 in the Student Union Ada Lounge at 7 p.m.;
- Dealing with Economic Realities and Art in the Same Breath, a Sept. 24 workshop for artists, art lovers and business people, at 7 p.m. in the BSU Student Union Ballroom;
- The Maria Benitez Dance Company of Sante Fe presenting dance concerts and workshops Sept. 28-29 in the Special Events Center in both traditional and modern Spanish dance;
- A talk on Hemingway's attitude toward aging in his later fiction from psychologist and author James Hillman Oct. 21 at 7 p.m. in the Big Four Room of the Student Union;
- The opening of the Hemingway Western Studies Center Oct. 24-25. Ceremonies Oct. 24 will bring Hemingway's Idaho friends to the center to talk about their favorite times with him. Oct. 25, visitors will tour the renovated building, formerly the music auditorium, and attend workshops and performances.

For information about these free Hemingway Year events, contact coordinator Norm Weinstein at 385-1575 or the BSU Office of University Relations, 385-1577.
A number of Boise State University vocational technical courses will be available this fall at a new university facility in Canyon County.

Although official opening ceremonies for the satellite programs will be conducted Sept. 26, according to BSU's Canyon County Division Manager Charles "Chuck" Tillman, fall semester classes will open Sept. 2.

A branch of the BSU Adult Learning Center bringing together Nampa and Caldwell programs will also be housed at the satellite, located on Nampa-Caldwell Boulevard in what was formerly the Boise Cascade Building Supply Center.

Courses that will be conducted there include agricultural equipment technology; heating, air conditioning and refrigeration; electrical lineman; a section of the university office occupations program; and a professional truck-driving course.

A firefighter training center operated by the State Division of Vocational Education will also be located there.

Adult Basic Education available at the satellite will include preparation for the GED and tutoring in skills such as mathematics needed to enter the university's vocational programs.

According to Tom Denison, assistant dean of the School of Vocational Technical Education, about 80 regular program students are expected to enroll at classes in the 6,000 sq. ft. facility.

The project was funded by a federal grant from the Economic Development Administration for $500,000; $300,000 from the Foundation for Vocational Education; $150,000 from Nampa, $75,000 from Canyon County and $200,000 from BSU.

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Back to Work

By Jocelyn Fannin

Headlines read “Farmers forced out,” “Forest industries continue decline,” “Divorce changes lifestyle.”

Out of work and out of financial time, many area citizens are finding themselves in a new occupation category . . . that of “dislocated worker.”

Looking for work in a market that says they don’t have the right skills for employment, they all have two things in common. They need good jobs, and to get those jobs, they need to be retrained.

The School of Vocational Technical Education at BSU is working with area employers and employment councils to build programs for that retraining so essential to the area economy and individual pocketbooks.

“The dislocated worker problem is not a flash-in-the-pan thing. It will continue, and it may grow. This presents major implications for vocational technical education,” Tom Denison, assistant dean of the school said.

“We need to put into place short-term training programs for the public whenever possible. These people don’t have resources to pursue two to four-year career preparations during these emergencies in their lives,” Denison said.

Last year he took a straw poll that indicated that at least 10 percent of students enrolled in the school’s programs were displaced workers, and 50 percent of those came from agriculturally related occupations — farmers, mechanics, fertilizer plant workers.

He has been working with the Southwest Idaho Task Force on Dislocated Workers and the Southwest Idaho Private Industry Council looking for ways to help solve unemployment and job training problems.

He also participates with the Department of Employment, Idaho Office on Aging and the AFL-CIO-sponsored Idaho Workers Opportunity Network (IWON) to try to identify needed programs and workers who are likely candidates for retraining.

“We're facing a problem that has significantly increased due to advances in technology and decline in economy,” he said.

With dislocated workers there are three primary populations we're trying to address: the dislocated farmer, the dislocated homemaker who through situations such as death or divorce suddenly finds a need for job skills, and those facing one-time unemployment, those disrupted by technology — the economy.

“For instance, the popular electronics industry is hot for employment, then cold. Many workers, thinking they have found permanent employment one month, find that their jobs have been eliminated by the next.

“We can help make these people aware of alternate

“The dislocated worker problem is not a flash-in-the-pan thing. It will continue and it may grow.”
occupations. They need to think along other angles, to learn about state programs, to develop undiscovered skills.

"Regardless of who has been laid off, who is out of work, there is the difficulty of facing reality — of contemplating, then accepting the options.

"Anyone out of work needs to lay out a plan, to find out how to get financial aid, to realize, 'This is happening to me.'

"They are going to have to look at some form of retraining, and we can help make them aware of alternate occupations."

To stimulate that awareness, Boise State is opening programs that will retrain workers for occupations that will improve skills and earning power. That effort includes adding additional sessions to regular programs and offering more adult evening programs.

"We've also identified the need to bring access to vocational technical programs into rural areas, and with that there is a need for entrance testing — for upgrading mathematics skills, for example, and bringing help for that upgrading to the local communities.

Currently being readied is The Opportunity Express, a mobile unit that will bring information about programs and admission assistance to area rural communities. That project is a cooperative effort of the school and the Southwest Idaho Private Industry Council.

Of the center's 33 staff members, 13 are paid full-time employees and many of the others are VISTA volunteers, coordinator Barbara Weinert said, noting that being a volunteer requires compatibility, empathy and willingness to learn.

"It's very satisfying work. We are as concerned with the students' goals as they are. When students reach their goals, that's reinforcing for us as well as for them," she said.

"We have a real variety in all ways — age and aptitude. Motivation is the thing that ties us all together," she said.

The GED program is the main interest for many of the center's students, according to Simmons.

"Seventeen and 18-year-olds are the largest group for testing," she said, adding that according to the 1980 census, approximately one of five people in Idaho have graduated from high school.

And on the national scale, one of every three adult Americans is unable to read, write or perform basic literary skills. That effort includes providing entrance testing, to determine the students' goals as for their age and aptitude.

Still, Simmons said, "We have a real variety in all ways — age and aptitude. Motivation is the thing that ties us all together," she said.

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And on the national scale, one of every three adult Americans is unable to read, write or perform basic literacy tasks essential for everyday living and working, according to the Coalition for Literacy, a national grassroots organization.

It is the lack of these basic skills and a desire for improved employment opportunities that leads students toward the Adult Learning Center.

The program is designed to help individuals identify their level of education and complete coursework equivalent to high school. It is available to people 16 years of age and older who are not currently enrolled in school.

Upon completion of the coursework, students take the GED battery of tests in social studies, science, reading, mathematics and American government. Those who pass receive an Idaho Equivalency Certificate.

A place where

Adults Learn

By Bill Sharp

Eight people, two women and six men, study at tables in the center's main lobby. A young girl with a long blond ponytail writes on a chalkboard, announcing a future landlord/tenant workshop. At one table an instructor fills out a form for a middle-aged student who fidgets self-consciously, assuring the instructor, "I'm gonna stay with it. I'm gonna get to where I can read."

That assurance sums up the mission of the Adult Learning Center at Boise State, where students from ages 16 to 80 study basic literary skills they never had.

For many Idahoans, economic, personal or social restrictions prevent them from participating in educational programs which would benefit them, according to center director Elaine Simmons.

Single parent families, handicapped people and the functionally illiterate are some of those the ALC workshops, support groups, short courses and ongoing programs are designed to help.

The Learning Center opened in 1968 to tutor those working toward General Education Development (GED) certificates and to administer the GED exams. Today it is one of six Idaho Vocational-Technical programs that provide basic skills instruction in mathematics, English and reading. It also provides Adult Basic Education and English as a Second Language program.

Open weekdays, the center offers individualized instruction, courses for single parents and displaced homemakers, job training and placement assistance, short workshops and monthly classes.

Though the main purpose of the Adult Learning Center is educational, the methods it uses to achieve its goals require a highly integrated system of community networking. According to Simmons, the center has cultivated good rapport with the state departments of Health and Welfare, Vocational Rehabilitation, Job Service and many school districts and libraries.

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The Adult Learning Center graduated 400 GED students last fall and 86 General Education Development certificates of completion were presented at a June ceremony.

The center’s staff understands and cultivates the necessary skills for working with functionally illiterate people, according to Neil Parker, the center’s GED tester for outlying areas.

There are 33 locations from Bruneau to New Meadows, Payette to Mountain Home, where Parker travels to conduct GED tests by appointment.

People really appreciate the center’s willingness to come to the small towns, he said, noting that, “Education needs to accommodate people.”

Gaining a student’s trust is fundamental to success, he explained, because for many, “The last thing they want to do is let anyone know they can’t read.”

“We’re always dealing with people who have less education than we do, so we try to work and meet with them on their own level without making them feel we’re better,” he said.

Simmons agrees with Parker, saying that the center’s staff needs to make people feel comfortable when they come in because many are afraid.

“It’s a big step to take,” she said. “It helps to have instructors who know that.”

One strength of the center’s program is the rapport the teachers have with the students. “They are dedicated and concerned,” Parker said. “We’re pragmatists here. We’ll do whatever works.”

Becoming functional in English is the purpose of the center’s English as a Second Language program for Idaho’s foreign students and immigrants. The program gives them the opportunity to learn basic English skills or to improve upon the English they already know.

The amount of English these people may have varies, said Pete Kunnas, the ABE instructor.

“Sometimes you get someone who knows little or no English, or you get people who speak and understand it pretty well, but who need improvement. “Usually these students can read or speak a little, but that doesn’t mean they are functional,” he said.

The ESL program begins with an assessment exam to determine the student’s literacy level and then provides cassette tapes and reading materials on vocabulary, reading, speaking, writing, and listening. The center also has an ESL computer program.

The Southwest Center for New Directions at the Learning Center offers support for single parent households and displaced homemakers.

Census figures show that there were 9,433 female households (no husband present) with children under 18-years old in Idaho in 1980.

According to Marie Meyer, coordinator for the New Directions program, about 80 percent of those were in Ada and Canyon counties. New Directions was created in response to this situation, she explained, adding that between July and December of 1985, the program served 335 people, about 40 percent with less than a high school education.

The New Directions program is partially funded by federal and state grants. Federal funding comes from vocational-technical grants and the state money comes from Idaho’s mandatory $20 divorce fee.

Most of the people helped by New Directions are divorced or have become solely responsible for their families for the first time in their lives, Meyer explained.

“When your world falls apart, you need to reorganize, and that is primarily what we do,” she said.
New degree available

A master’s degree in geology from Idaho State University is available at Boise State.

The two-year graduate program requires at least one semester in residence at ISU, the transfer of up to 12 BSU graduate credits to ISU and thesis research supervised by faculty of either or both schools.

“We are delighted to have developed this cooperative program, which provides graduate geoscience education in southwest Idaho at no additional cost to the state,” said Claude Spinoza, BSU chairman of geology.

“We also look forward to further cooperative research between faculty and students of our two departments.”

Department accredited

The Committee on Allied Health Education and Accreditation of the American Medical Association has awarded continuing accreditation to the Boise State Radiologic Sciences Department.

The accreditation extends for a period of five years.

Rex Profit is chairman of the program, which includes training at area clinical education centers: St. Alphonsus’, St. Luke’s, Veterans Administration regional medical centers, West Valley and Mercy medical centers.

Wang Center opens

A $117,230 word processing system donated by Wang Laboratories Inc. is now in operation at the recently dedicated Wang Center of the BSU School of Vocational Technical Education.

The new system will be used to help present and future office personnel by giving them experience using the latest word processing technology, according to Larry Selland, the school’s new dean.

The VS-80 system includes a mainframe, two printers and 16 terminals, eight of which were donated by Wang and eight supplied by BSU to accommodate a full size class.

“Wang has significantly added to what has been an amazing growth in the application of technology at BSU, with facilities grown from just a few personal computers several years ago to numerous work stations on campus today,” said BSU Executive Vice President Richard Bullington.

Day spent living in the past

A field trip into the past was taken by Roosevelt elementary teacher Judy Scheffer and her 5th graders in May as they had a day of classes in the one room Opaline School on the BSU campus.

These young people got to experience readin’ ritin’ and rithmetic without the aid of modern textbooks, pencils, paper, or air conditioning, according to Scheffer.

“We read out of an old McGuffey’s Reader published in 1879, used slates to do arithmetic, and read about the history of the Opaline School. It got so hot in the afternoon, we decided to move outside.”

The afternoon was spent playing softball, and to beat the heat, students made “tin can ice cream,” by rolling large coffee cans containing ice and salt, with smaller cans inside filled with ice cream ingredients.

Scheffer, wife of BSU sociology professor Martin Scheffer, says she is the first one to use the old schoolhouse since it housed all eight grades at once.

“When I first saw the building on campus, I told my husband I’d love to teach here, and he said, ‘Why don’t you?’ No one had tried this, but I thought the kids would really like it, so we put it together.”

Perhaps the contrast of hand-held slates and wooden desks to computers atop formica tables was a rather pleasant change.

The Simplot Micron Technology Center this wasn’t, but no one seemed to mind.

“The kids have thoroughly enjoyed this,” Scheffer said, keeping a close eye on them while dishing up the soupy ice-cream.

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The Association for the Humanities in Idaho has awarded a $16,008 grant to the Boise State University Library to preserve, index, and publicize the papers of the late Idaho Senator Frank Church. The grant, one of AHI’s largest in recent years, will match a gift of $32,285 from the Boise State University Foundation.

Because the collection is so vast, four indexers will be hired. Directed by associate librarian Ralph Hansen, other project activities will include special efforts to inform the public of the collections, including the publication of three issues of a four-page newsletter, exhibits of materials from the collection, and public lectures.

The newsletter will report on activities of scholars from across the country who are using the collection, progress on preservation and indexing, and articles on topics uncovered by the work.

Among the lectures will be Suzanne McCorkle of Boise State University’s Communication Department. Her autumn lecture will focus on Senator Church’s speeches and the role anecdotes and stories play in them. Another lecture will be given by the project director, Ralph Hansen. The title of Hansen’s talk will be “Dear Mr. Senator: The Senator Serves His Public,” a description of how Senator Church and his staff answered the needs of constituents.

The exhibits will be developed by Leslie Pass. A fall, 1986 exhibit, to coincide with the election season, will examine Church’s election campaigns for the Senate and for the Presidency in 1976. A second exhibit will look at the relationship between Senator Church and his boyhood idol, the late Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho.
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VHA: The Heart of America’s Health
The new classroom is a burst of electrical impulses. It knows no boundaries, needs no walls. It can be stored on magnetic tape and attended at a later time. It can include teachers and students scattered across the nation.

This new classroom — ricocheting off of satellites, coursing through telephone lines — is changing the very nature of higher education.

In the next two decades, predicts AT&T vice president Robert Potter, education and information "will be piped as water and electricity are today."

Boise State University's new Simplot/Micron Technology Center is a leader in the creation of this new classroom. The $4 million building which opened in May and will be fully operational by September, is unique in its capability to develop, transmit and study educational programs.

The new center houses a large television studio, three classrooms equipped with video cameras and microphones, rooms of specialized training computers, rooms of "artificial intelligence" computers, where computers are repaired and where special adaptations for computers are created.

Steel plates inlaid in the gray carpet provide access to the miles of computer and electronic wiring that runs like arteries through the building.

It is easy to be overwhelmed by this technological gadgetry and all the jargon and computerese acronyms. But what does it DO? That question may take years to answer. The center is like a tool box; its potential is limited only by the skills and creativity of the person using the tools.

The center can be expected to change the university in three general areas:

- On campus, sophisticated computers capable of interacting with students will be used in conjunction with courses. Teaching programs and graphics for the classrooms will become more common and much more sophisticated.
- The university will provide educational programs and services to regional and national businesses, institutions and governmental agencies, expanding the partnership between higher education and private industry. Small groups living or working in remote locations will have access to the educational and training programs offered by BSU. Other groups will be coming to the university to take advantage of the center's capabilities.
- The very use of high technology — its effectiveness and humaneness — will be studied and evaluated, making BSU a leader in the research, development and delivery of education. Faculty who are interested in the technology of education delivery will have the needed hardware and software to conduct research. Of particular interest is learning the most effective mix of the different educational delivery technologies.

On campus, students will study with PLATO, a collection of computer-based educational courses that allows students to do such things as perform chemistry experiments on a computer screen, respond to simulated medical emergencies or construct sentences in German. In the 50 pounds of magnetic tape stored in the mainframe Cyber computer there are hundreds of courses — from "Aviation Ground School" to "Adrenal Gland Steroid Biosynthesis." One large room in the center houses 20 computer terminals hooked up to the Cyber. These computers have special touch-sensitive screens for use with the PLATO programs.

The programs will be used in conjunc-
The Simplot/Micron Technology Center will develop "the classroom of the future"

...with classes. Rather than replace professors, the goal is to complement the professors' teaching and to relieve the teaching staff of the more tedious instructional chores. For example, rather than having a Ph.D. in chemistry spend hours teaching students the rudimentary uses of laboratory equipment, the PLATO chemistry lab courses teach students to assemble and use the equipment, one on one. The professor can then be available for more detailed instruction or research.

Other computer systems will be used in teaching with what is known as artificial intelligence. These computers not only pose questions to students, but analyze their answers.

The standard classroom overhead projector transparencies will seem archaic with the increased use of computer generated graphics at the center. The staff formerly known as Educational Media Services now has at its disposal state-of-the-art equipment to prepare and design teaching aids and programs.

The center ushers in a new era of partnership between Boise State and businesses, institutions and government agencies.

Already, the university has working relationships with the Allen Corporation of America, a national training company; Control Data Corp.; and AT&T.

The Allen Corp. is expected to use the center for future training program development. AT&T is interested in researching telecommunication applications at the facility. And Control Data is interested in helping to market PLATO as well as the development of additional PLATO programs.

Subscriptions to the PLATO system will be marketed to such businesses as banks for teller training courses.

This fall, BSU classes will be transmitted to Mountain Home Air Force Base, Gowen Field, Micron Technology, Hewlett-Packard, Joplin Elementary School, Hillside Junior High School, the Veterans Administration Hospital and the Nampa-Caldwell Learning Center.

These schools and businesses will receive the classes via a microwave system known as Interactive Television for Students, or ITFS.

Additional classes will be sent to remote locations using cable television lines.

The teleconference capabilities of the facility were evidenced during the grand opening, with panels from Boise and Washington, D.C. discussing the retraining of American workers. While teleconferences hold great potential at the center, the facility will require satellite up-link capabilities before it can transmit teleconferences. At present, unless equipment is brought in, as it was for the opening teleconference, the facility can only receive teleconferences.

Beyond providing training and teaching programs, the center will study the effectiveness of those programs. "We don't want to be just a super design production and delivery center," says center director Ben Hambelton.

"Besides doing that, we ought to be contributing to the knowledge base." Training programs developed at the center will be evaluated, he says, "so that the next time someone comes in with a teaching or learning problem, we'll have empirical information" on how best to solve the problem.

The high technology education field is ripe with questions, and the center hopes to answer some of those.

There are pragmatic questions, such as: What is the best mix of video, audio and computers in teaching various subjects? What are the strengths and weak-
nesses of each? Why did one computer program do a good job of teaching students and another program do a poor job? Can comprehension and learning be enhanced by transforming abstract ideas from one form of representation to another, or by representing the idea simultaneously in many different forms?

And there are the more philosophical questions. What is the proper role of machines and humans in the teaching/learning process? Does learning from a machine de-humanize the teaching/learning process? How do you use machines and technology appropriately?

As Hambelton notes, "The objective of education goes beyond the acquisition of knowledge and skills." If teaching is heavily dependent upon machines, he wonders, "Do we lose the ability to also gain the attitudes of the discipline — the feeling of what it's like to be a biologist. If you take that role model out of there and replace it with a machine, a person might come away knowing a field, but having no notion of what it FEELS like to be a biologist, how a biologist approaches problems."

Studies, such as those currently being conducted by the Army Research Institute, are investigating the optimum use of various technologies in training. The ARI psychologists study the effectiveness of different training programs on National Guardsmen.

The BSU staff at the center anticipates conducting similar research for programs it develops for on-campus use.

The Simplot/Micron Technology Center is both responding to and creating the future. It is responding to and creating a world where 90 percent of all scientific knowledge has been generated in the last 30 years, with that amount of knowledge expected to double in the next 10 to 15 years.

But as technologist Andrew Molnar has written, "the continued growth and exploitation of information rests not only upon the scientists ability to produce new knowledge but also upon society's capacity to absorb new information and to apply knowledge in a productive way." Social critic Peter Drucker believes the fastest growing industry in America today is continuing education for professionals and highly skilled mid-career adults.

As Hambelton noted, an engineer must be retrained every ten years "or he is going to be worthless to his company." Yet as he also points out, "those are working people with families and jobs." They cannot stop their lives to return to school. Facilities like the new center at BSU will enable those people to re-educate themselves without disrupting their lives. Technical courses can be transmitted from the center directly to corporate offices, to farms, to factories and homes.

The teleconference which opened the center May 22 dealt with the ways and means of transmitting knowledge to the public facing a changing economy. Under the general title of "Retrain America," the conference speakers addressed the need to reevaluate education in America. In a world where change is rapid, where old industries are giving way to previously unimagined industries, education is the key to maintaining a strong economy, they said. "The great frontiers of education will start at age 22 instead of ending there," said Bruce Merrifield, acting assistant secretary for productivity, technology and innovation with the U.S. Department of Commerce.

The center will change the very notion of "going to college." And it will be Boise State's answer to a question posed by educator Francis Fisher: "How will higher education handle this new freedom, when Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 10 is no longer the definition of a 'course,' when the very notion of taking a course gives way to measuring what has been learned?"

### PLATO joins BSU Faculty

I killed the patient.

He was bleeding heavily and could barely breathe. I ordered a tracheotomy and gained some time. But I failed to order a medical history and sent him rushing to the hospital instead. He died of insulin shock on the way.

He can be brought back to life, though, and I could have a second chance to save him. The patient is used to this sort of treatment.

He is the subject of a computer training program for physicians, "Emergency Patient Management Simulation." It is one of hundreds of computer lessons available through the PLATO system at the Simplot/Micron Technology Center.

PLATO is the name of the catalog of courses now stored in a large Cyber 830 computer manufactured by Control Data Corporation. Twenty specialized computers on the second floor of the building are wired to the Cyber. Control Data donated half the cost of the $571,000 system.

With the proper codes, students will be able to tap into the largest collection of computer-based educational programs in the world. Well over 1,000 courses are stored in the Cyber at BSU — from Aviation Ground School to Welcome to Hydraulic Trouble Shooting.

A key feature of the PLATO programs is animation. In Zero Distillation, a college level chemistry course, the student assembles the laboratory equipment on the monitor. The student touches a tube and then touches where he or she thinks that tube fits with the rest of the equipment. If correct, the piece is attached on the monitor. If the positioning is incorrect, the computer will tell the student to try again.

After the equipment is assembled, the student begins to heat the chemicals. The temperature of the computer Bunsen burner must be controlled as the distillation fluid fills the small beaker on the screen. If the temperature gets too high the equipment explodes. Of course with PLATO there is no broken glass or noxious chemicals sprayed over the hapless student.

Although the students can use the PLATO programs at any time and by themselves, all work performed by the students can later be retrieved by the supervising instructor.

The advantages of a computer-based teaching program is that it provides direct, one-on-one instruction for the students. A PLATO program can teach students the relatively tedious task of chemical distillation procedure, freeing the professor for more specialized trouble-shooting, consultation or research. The computer is also infinitely patient. A student can repeat a portion of the program again and again.

PLATO will extend beyond the university campus. Private businesses and governmental agencies can buy the rights to use the PLATO system for their employee training. With the lease of the computer terminals from BSU, specific PLATO programs can be sent via the telephone to banks, office buildings and elsewhere. This leasing of the PLATO system is expected to pay for the hardware at the center.
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.

United Dairymen of Idaho
Behind-the-scenes at Boise State’s first national teleconference

By John Liebenthal

A controlled frenzy envelops the Simplot-Micron Technology Center’s small, just-completed studio. Final checks are being made in broadcast stations on the BSU campus and in Washington D.C., all connected by the Telstar 302 satellite hovering at precisely 38,464.96 kilometers in space.

Four VIPs take their places at the newly-created set, threading earphones through suit coats, taking final glances at their notes. The scene suddenly becomes sombre. Everyone takes a final deep breath and the director’s hand cues one of the four statuesque figures.

After five months of planning, the first national teleconference in Idaho’s history is on the air.

The challenge of using technology was the central theme of the May 22 RETRAIN AMERICA teleconference. And, ironically, as the experts discussed the issues involved, their whole system of communication was hanging on the abilities of the vanguard behind the scenes, a group facing its own technological challenges.

This transponder and its crew had handled similar situations, among them the Jerry Lewis Telethon, according to Roger Maroushek an AT&T operations supervisor, who describes this key piece of equipment.

“...one of two self-contained “full broadcast transponders” owned by AT&T...“

This is a dual system with 100 percent redundancy, which means that if something goes wrong with any one part, there is a backup that will be immediately switched on. It is valued at close to $1 million.”

Soon there were yards and yards of cable running in, out, and over the roof of the brand new center, cable that was the lifeline of the complex broadcasting system that would bring it all together.

For the next three days AT&T crews from Salt Lake and Las Vegas, an expert studio crew from the Idaho Educational Public Broadcasting System, BSU’s own Technology Center staff, and a crew from Atronics all scurried to organize and create a network for this meeting of the minds soon to debut nationwide.

Subscribing to the conference were government, educational, and private business participants ranging from the Allen Corporation and Purdue University to the Zigon performance group, the U.S. Army and the Department of Labor.

Because of such widespread interest in the topics, BSU and Boise would be in the limelight in over 40 states from Alabama to Wyoming, as well as Canada and Puerto Rico.

Under such scrutiny, the success of this conference was paramount. And the stakes were high.

“It’s an extremely high risk venture,” said co-coordinator Clair Bowman just days before, “It will be easy to mess up. When we discussed our ideas with Allen Corp. and the Department of Commerce, we found out that people in the past would expect 12 months from inception to production. We are doing it in five, and we’ve never done one before.”

Set designer Howard Hanson gave an example of the intense commitment this project demanded of many. “I started working on this the first part of last week. ‘Yesterday,’ I worked 34 hours on it.”

Kelly Slabaugh, the center’s repair specialist describes some common worries.

“I’ve had some ‘what ifs’: What if we lose the signal to the satellite and our ability to broadcast? What if the cameras go out? What if our preview lines went down?

“We had only four weeks to prepare. In a way that’s good, because we really haven’t had time to think that way. . . no time to doubt or change things.”

After a week of at least 18 hour days

(Continued on page 34)
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When you consider the unlimited mileage you can get from a First Security VISA or MasterCard, choosing to have one is easy. Choosing which one to have is a little bit harder.

First Security Bank
We're right where you want us to be
The Frank Church Papers' Unexpected Treasure

Library collections from U.S. Senators are kept mostly for the wealth of historical documents they contain.

But the collection donated to BSU in 1984 by the late Senator Frank Church has yielded unexpected treasure of another kind. Within the hundreds of boxes are approximately 500,000 stamps on correspondence the senator received during his 24 years in office.

From nearly every state and nation, the colorful stamps and their envelopes represent the parade of history that Senator Church participated in during his years in the Senate.

The stamps were "discovered" by accident when archivists began sorting the material. Because of space limitations, the envelopes were headed for the incinerator until archivists noticed how colorful and interesting the stamps were.

"Being the pack rats that we are, it was too hard to throw away a box of stamps," explains archivist Leslie Pass. "We thought stamp collectors and the general public would be interested in seeing them."

The collection is especially rich in international stamps because of Church's position on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Some stamps feature rulers . . . and even countries . . . that no longer exist.

Pass says she isn't certain what dollar value can be attached to the stamps because they haven't been appraised or examined by a stamp expert yet.

The educational value will probably be more important than whatever price the stamps can fetch, says Pass.

Once the sorting is complete, she plans to prepare the stamps for a display in the Church Room in the library.
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

Bronco Imprints Available Are
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Order by # on order form
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Boise State University Pennant
Order #8
The Campus Beautiful

Boise State’s campus provides an academic ambiance for scholars, yet it is closely tied to the bustling city just minutes away. This unique location, combined with a careful blending of architectural styles, makes BSU a special place to live and learn.
The campus is unified by common motifs, as illustrated at top in the windows from Morrison Hall (early '50s) and the Student Union (early '70s). At middle right, three stone caricatures decorate the entrance to the Administration Building. Steeple pitched gables and a cupola are features of the Hemingway Western Studies Center, left. The Ad Building, right, reflects a similar style in its tower. BSU's riverside setting, as seen from Julia Davis Park, is illustrated below, and at left, is another decorative influence from the '40s, this time the old junior college seal on the what was then the school's auditorium.

Photos by Chuck Scheer
The spot was ideal, thought Boise Junior College president Eugene Chaffee in 1939. It was close to downtown, so students could find part-time jobs. It had easy access for students commuting from nearby farms and small communities. It was near a park and in the center of the city. And, the land was free.

Thus, in 1940 BJC moved from St. Margaret’s Hall to its present location on the Boise River, a site that evolved into a college campus from a boggy marsh, a city dump and the local airport.

That early campus... just a few buildings on a treeless expanse... and its humble real estate pedigree certainly didn’t conform to the collegiate ideal of the pastoral “academic village” where scholars could retreat from the hustle and bustle of society amid a collection of ivy-covered Georgian or Gothic revival buildings, trees, and green space.

Because of its location, Boise State University’s urban campus can’t escape the rhythms of the city. Located between two of the busiest streets in the state and just minutes from downtown, the campus is inexorably linked, whether by accident or intention, to the city that surrounds it.

Yet, Boise State’s campus is not without some elements of the traditional “academic village.” Buffered as it is from the city by Julia Davis Park and the Boise River, there is a sense of isolation not unlike more rural campuses.

And, like its more pastoral cousins, Boise State is unified by an architectural motif that dates back to its founding years.

Influenced by the major universities in Europe and England, many American campuses featured Gothic style buildings, often grouped around a quadrangle of green space.

The Gothic look was well established by the time Boise Junior College commissioned architect Frank Hummel to design the new campus. Hummel, therefore, created his unique version of collegiate Gothic for the current Administration Building which opened in the fall of 1940.

This was the era of the Depression and the heyday of art deco. Hummel’s design...
Despite no master plan, growth of the campus has been logical, with the buildings that face the traditional quadrangle retaining collegiate Gothic references.

From the beginning the university has lived with Spartan construction budgets. As a result, the emphasis has been on functional buildings without excessive exterior decoration. The university has also recycled several of its original buildings by remodeling the interiors while retaining the original integrity of the exteriors.

All three of the original buildings have been remodeled. The Music Auditorium, long a favorite landmark and once the center of campus culture, will soon house the new Hemingway Western Studies Program. The Administration Building, built to house classrooms, the library, laboratories, offices and the student union, still bustles with students, but now they are there for services such as admissions, financial aid, housing and parking.

In the twice renovated Subal Theatre and former Student Union Building, the communication department educates potential TV crews, public relations and journalism students in space where BJC students used to dine, socialize and dance. Off the original quadrangle, the respiratory therapy department and Human Performance Laboratory fill the space of the old gymnasium.

Despite no master plan, growth of the campus has been logical, with the buildings that face the traditional quadrangle retaining collegiate Gothic references. Designs around the periphery, however, display larger and lighter colored bricks.

University architect Chet Shawver is not speaking alone when he says, "We have a handsome and distinguished campus. The primary attributes are the Boise River, Julia Davis Park, and the zoo, art gallery and museum."

Broken bottles, old bones, and crumpled car bodies, alongside a small town airport, hardly seem a solid base on which to build a university. Yet from just such noise and debris have mushroomed the buildings at Boise State.

The proximity to the heart of Idaho's capital city creates a stimulating balance of an urban and traditional environment. The campus on the banks of the Boise River — far from the traditional setting of a scholarly retreat from the real world — is in tune with its urban environment.
During his long and successful career, Boise entrepreneur J.R. Simplot has invested in ventures ranging from agriculture to mining, land, and high technology, to name only a few.

But Mr. Simplot has been a major investor in education as well. In May, Boise State opened one of those investments... the Simplot/Micron Technology Center, a facility dedicated to the use of technology in the development and delivery of education.

Mr. Simplot and nine other donors provided all of the funds necessary for the construction and equipping of the building.

In this FOCUS Interview, Mr. Simplot talks about America, education, and the new Technology Center.

F: You are well known for your belief in America and its people. Why are you so bullish on America?

S: All you've got to do is open your eyes and see what we've done for people. We've got the envy of the world here in America, you know. Everybody wants what we've got. My idea is to keep this thing going up, instead of going down. And we can't compete with the world in a free market based on labor. There's no way we can do it. I think if we're smart enough — we have enough stuff to do it with — we can build a utopia here in America for many more millions of people. A real utopia!

And what do we all want? We want a better life! We've been able to give it to them. My old dad lived better than his old dad, that's damn sure, and I sure have done better than my old dad, and my kids, they're living better than I did! And that's what it is all about. It's a better life for our people.

I'm not concerned about the world. Naturally, we want to help them. Naturally, we want to do everything we can for our partners in democracy. But to go out and give them all of our jobs that we've worked for all our lives...

We've got a better America; we've got better roads; we got better everything! And I'm all for giving people more. That's the only thing that satisfies me. People have got to have more. You can't go backwards; we shouldn't go backwards. The tough work is all done. Nobody has to really get out and dig like I did... shovel those potatoes and carry those grain sacks. Today it's all automated. And we're going to automate these factories to where you're going to produce more and more by less and less work.

F: Do you think in America today there's still opportunity for people to pull themselves up by the bootstraps like you did?
S: Oh sure, sure. There is so much more opportunity here today and so many more things scientifically and electronically that we are just scratching the surface. You take these genes, for instance. What we are going to do with these damn things in the next 25 years is going to stagger your imagination. We're going to advance evolution in years where it took billions! We know we'll do it. And electronics . . . look at what we've done here right in Boise, Idaho. We've cut the size of those chips by three-fourths. Technology . . . a better way of doing things. How far can we go? I don't know.

F: Where do you think education fits into this equation?

S: You've got to be smart. People have got to take a leg of a leg of a leg and get good at it. They'll find a position because, you know, there's always a better way of doing things. I just don't want to see us have to go back to two dollars a day. We've got to innovate; we've got to eliminate as much labor out of everything as we can and make better pay for the people doing the work. Maybe they'll only have to work a couple days a week and get more time for their families, more time for living! And more time to educate themselves.

F: You are one of the leaders in the construction of the Simplot/Micron Technology Center. What was it about the project that interested you?

S: Well, you know it wasn't my idea. It was Ward Parkinson's. He told me how tough it was for him to get an education and how he had to work to get it. He said, "Jack, you can take electronics and someday you can educate people so much better and so much cheaper than we are doing today." And he told me about the building. He said if we get one here in town we'll attract the best young engineers and we'll benefit by it. And I said, "Get at it and see what the heck . . ." I didn't know whether he was going to build a room or a building. But he finally came up with this structure. I don't know what we put in it, but it was substantial. That's how we got the thing going.

F: What do you see as the potential of the building?

S: Take the finest professors in the world — you can sit in those auditoriums and they're on the screen and they can talk to five million kids instead of 125 or 150. That's my idea. And you can put it on tape; and can get it back; you can store it here at the college; or you can get it through a satellite. You can get it!

And I think someday you'll have this thing to where if America's smart, they'll develop a bank of knowledge that's second to nothing in the world. We've got it right today. Put it together so that people can get it with that little keyboard and they can hustle out any damn thing they want to hustle. Or you could correspond with Harvard, Yale, M.I.T., any of them. Get all their speeches and have a little shifting of cassettes. That's all you need. Electronics is getting so massive and so cheap, you know.

F: You sound bullish again. You're really talking about sharing education with . . .

S: The world! And every school district, from say the early grades on up. Say they've got their three R's and they're pretty sharp, why, start pushing them in these classes. If a student has it in him, he can get a computer or come to this school and work day and night until he gets to college.

F: During your lifetime, you've invested in many, many projects. Do you regard the donation for this building as an investment?
They'll see the best professors from all over the world.

S: Well, yes, not a direct investment to me, but to our company out there. I think we made an investment. I don't know what's available up there on those satellites and how expensive it is. But I can see the overall picture to where, good gosh, we'll educate at half, a third, a quarter, a fifth the cost. And you'll give them a better education. They'll see the best professors all over the world and they'll learn to dig it out themselves on this piece of machinery. They can get anything they want.

F: In your speech at the opening of the center you talked about how the U.S. should turn education into one of its leading exports.

S: If we've got the best bank of knowledge in the world and it's cheaper. If we're going to do it, we've got to compete with the world. We've got to have it worth the money or they're not going to buy it. We still educate a lot of people in the United States. But hell, with this they can come over here for one-tenth of the money, and have that privilege of getting all that knowledge, and dig it out themselves. Now that's what Ward says, a kid can go in there with the ambition and he can dig it out himself.

F: How can a university like Boise State help create more jobs? Is there a role you can see us playing in economic development?

S: Oh, sure, sure. You're on the right track with this new electronics. Let's see what we can do with it. I don't know what's out there. I'm just as dumb as an old farmer, you know. It's like they did with our program here; it was all over the United States. (Speaking of the national "Retrain America" teleconference broadcast May 23 to open the Simplot/Micron Technology Center.)

And I can see the same thing for every class from the first grade on up! One teacher might take care of five classes. When you get people educated to where they know they've got to be educated, and they want an education, then I think this thing will take hold and we'll see a big, big, big drive toward a cheaper, better educated person. And if we get it cheaper, we're going to have more of them. If we keep this bank of knowledge where people can get their hands on it, they're going to come to America because we're going to keep the last details right up to date.

F: There's an interesting story about how you were approached for the donation to build the center while you were on the golf course in McCall. Is that true?

S: Yeah, that's right, they did come up. It was either on the golf course or at my place, I don't remember. But that's about true. They just came up and I said I'll take 60 percent and you guys take 40 percent and we'll just build it.

F: Just like that!

S: Yeah.

F: How do you feel personally to have your name attached to a building like this, where you know it's going to last forever.

S: Oh golly, I can't tell. The future is not ours to see. I guess it will be there a long time. It's real and it's a good honest effort to try to do something. You know I've never been out for the publicity.
Teleconference
(Continued from page 20)

for the staffs of IEPBS and the center, some of these lurking "what ifs" began to emerge the day before the conference. Between fielding a flood of logistical questions and making a sweeping check of operations, Peter Morrill, executive producer for IEPBS, interjected a horror story.

"This building is brand new, and still somewhat under construction; nothing in the studio had really been checked out. Our lights wouldn't fit, and the Morrison Center loaned us some. The lights were brand new and when they got hot, they began to smoke. Since the air conditioning system wasn't running, the smoke detectors were activated. The detectors in turn primed the sprinkler system. So we were crossing our fingers hoping the whole building wouldn't be drenched, which would have been a disaster."

Whether by the superstitious finger-crossing ritual, a divine act, or just plain luck, things cooled off without getting wet. And preparations continued.

The morning of the conference proved to be a high pressure, just-in-time effort by all those involved. Crew members scurried throughout the facility barking high-tech jargon into two-way radios, striving to solve little last minute "technical difficulties."

Experts in the technology field were using new equipment and a new facility, working with many new faces and often innovative approaches. It wouldn't reflect well on the conference if some unforeseen problem stifled their effectiveness, but it could reaffirm the whole theme if things went well.

As time ran shorter, the loose ends began coming together. But even as the lights went up, just-in-time preparations were being made.

There were minor problems as the conference got underway. During BSU President John Keiser's introductory address, panelists in the studio faced a momentary audio loss.

"What's going on? Are we having problems?!?" one panelist exclaimed.

"We have no audio... oh, now we've got it..."

Outside the studio door the "trouble phone" was ringing. One of the receive sites was having problems with the signal. As panelists 2,500 miles away in Washington D.C. were on the air, panelists and technicians in Idaho bustled with last minute modifications to solve the problem.

Each time the cue hand dropped, the panelists assumed the controlled confidence of high level professionals. Each time the broadcast broke to another speaker or prerecorded video, the adjustments were less anxious. Things were smoothing out. A meditative calm began to emerge in the studio as everyone's concentration focused more and more on the conference itself. The day was turning out to be a success.

This success according to AT&T's Mike Ashby, hinged on the cooperation of the people involved.

"Information technology management involved finding resources to get problems solved. It can be very difficult if the people you're working with don't want to cooperate... that's where working with the people here has been great."

Clair Bowman summarized what he saw as the touchstone for the success underlying the conference.

"This confirms the belief that whether you think you can or you think you can't, you're right. At BSU we find creative solutions to perceived obstacles. Focusing on the solution rather than the problem is the tone that President Keiser sets for the university. As a result, it's fun working here."

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE

President John Keiser was the keynote speaker in June at the Founders Day ceremonies held at Eastern Illinois University.

ART

Brent Smith has had two photographs selected for exhibition at “LaGrange National XI,” at the Lamar Dodd Art Center, LaGrange, Georgia.

BIOLOGY

Russell Centanni was elected vice president of the Idaho Academy of Science for 1986-87 and president for 1988 at their annual meeting in May.

Richard McCloskey, co-directed and presented a paper, “Snow Investigations and Activities,” at the Intermountain West Regional Environmental Education Leadership Conference in Ketchum. He was chosen as regional co-leader for the Intermountain Environmental Education Training Team, had a proposal accepted under BSU's Science/Math Improvement Grant, and was reappointed to the advisory board for Annual Editions.

In addition, he attended and co-conducted a facilitator skills workshop, developed a K-12 Curriculum Activity involving water-soil relationships, reviewed the Woodsy Owl Environmental Education Leader’s Kit for the U.S. Forest Service, and worked on the accreditation of BSU's medical records program.

KBSU

Mercedes McCarver, director of development and public relations for KBSU, recently attended a Public Radio Conference for National Public Radio Programming in San Diego.

COMMUNICATION

Suzanne McCorkle has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Boise YWCA.

DECISION SCIENCES

Patrick Shannon was nominated president-elect in 1987 of the Western Decision Sciences Institute; Lyman Gallup was elected vice-president, membership.

EDUCATION

Richard Hart attended the National Conference of the National Association of Office Personnel in July, where he was honored as recipient of their Administrator of the Year award.

Jay Fuhriman spoke at the recent Cinco de Mayo Fiesta in Caldwell.

Linda Herrig has been appointed as a regional judge for the 1986 National Council of Teachers of English.

Maudie Garretson recently presented a workshop entitled “Your Secretary — A Natural Resource,” at the Idaho School Superintendents Association Annual Meeting.

William Kirland was featured as the Idaho Statesman’s distinguished citizen. He has been nominated as the International Reading Association’s 1986 Outstanding Teacher Educator in Reading.

ENGLISH

Charles Davis is leading poetry workshops for Boise fourth, fifth, and sixth grade students.

Carol Martin was recently honored by the BSU library, receiving their second annual Faculty Library Award for outstanding library oriented research and teaching. She also presented a paper at the annual meeting of the Western Association for Interdisciplinary 19th Century Studies at Scripps College, in Claremont, Calif.; and will present another paper at the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association Conference in Denver Oct. 16-18.

Glenn Selander was featured in a recent Idaho Statesman “Portrait of a distinguished citizen column,” highlighting his numerous community accomplishments which include service on the board of the Boise City Kiwanis Club and as a trustee of the Idaho Shakespeare Festival.

GEOLGY

Claude Spinsoo attended the national workshop on Nautilus: The Biology and Paleobiology of a Living Fossil at Bryn Mawr College, Penn. There, he gave the presentation Predation on Nautilus with W.B. Saunders of Bryn Mawr College.

HEALTH SCIENCE

JoAnn T. Vahey gave a presentation at the American Gerontological Association annual meeting in San Francisco. She also presented a “Program for a Computerized Community Resources Directory,” at the American Society on Aging meeting in San Francisco.

HISTORY

Michael P. Zirinsky is chair of a local selection committee for the Malcolm H. Kerr Scholars Program, organized by the National Council on US-Arab Relations. Scholars chosen will study in the Arab world.

Phoebe Lundy co-directed with Madeleine Hsu two recent productions of “Pictures at an Exhibition,” a multi-media presentation combining music and history. She also spoke recently on the topic of the suppressing nature of women’s clothing at a meeting of the Idaho Falls chapter of the American Association of University Women.

MUSIC

Jeanne Marie Bely had her article, “Louisville Orchestra,” published in Symphony Orchestras of the United States: Selected Profiles. Madeleine Hsu performed a solo recital at the University of Washington. Her recent music articles are being published by the American College of Musicians in Austin, Texas.

Hsu and her students presented a benefit recital for the American Cancer Society in early summer.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Jean Boyles was honored by the Boise Red Cross with a Volunteer of the Year award.

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Willard Overgaard directed the Taft Seminar for Teachers this summer. The seminar, sponsored by the Taft Institute for Two Party Government, gave 30 area teachers firsthand experience in political interaction.

Richard Kinney’s article “Have Revenue Scarcities led to Improvements in State Budgeting?” has been published in the Spring 1986 issue of Public Budgeting and Financing. This article is an edited version of one of several panels Kinney worked on at the National Conference of the American Society of Public Administration. He also participated in the 1986 annual meeting of the Western Political Science Association.

Mary Lou Kinney participated in the ASPA conference, and chaired a panel. She also was named the first recipient of the Early Childhood Education award this year.

Carol Edlund participated in the National Conference of the American Society for Public Administration at Anaheim, Calif., in April. She is currently enrolled as a doctoral student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

RADIOLOGIC SCIENCES

Rex Profit chaired the April meetings of the Idaho Society of Radiologic Technologists 44th Annual Conference. At the conference Tom Kraker presented Quality Points on Skull Radiography. Kraker was selected as the Technologist of the Year for Idaho.

At the June 58th Annual Conference of The American Society of Radiologic Technologists in San Antonio, Texas, Kraker was installed as president-elect. Profit was the Idaho delegate to the meeting.

RESEARCH CENTER

Norman Weinstein recently read a collection of his poems at the College of Southern Idaho.

SOCIAL WORK

Arnold Panitch recently spoke at the Cinco de Mayo festival in Caldwell.
Idaho First -
We fit into your schedule.

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Home games indicated in **BOLD** type. Local, P.M. time listed.

**AFFILIATE OF MORE FINANCIAL GROUP**

**FOOTBALL**

Watercolor by Joyce Green