BSU President John Keiser was in a serious mood last month when he presented some grim budget facts to the legislature's Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee.

BSU booming, attendance up despite shortages

The economy may be slow in some places, but at Boise State business is booming like it never has before. For the second straight semester BSU has set a new enrollment record, despite turning away students in heavy demand courses in business, liberal arts, and the sciences.

The new headcount figure of 10,437 is a healthy jump of 10 percent over last spring, the biggest increase BSU has seen since the rapid growth years of the mid-1970's.

But more unusual, it is the first time in years that the spring enrollment has been higher than the fall. Typically enrollment drops in the spring as students finish their degrees or decide to "stop out" after trying the first semester.

According to a report issued for the State Board of Education by registrar Susanna Yunker, the 10,437 spring headcount is an increase of nearly 1,000 over the 9,428 that took classes last year.

Full-time equivalent students (FTE) enrollment was 7,048, also an increase of 10 percent over last spring, but down 163 from last fall.

BSU deans again said the increase could partially be attributed to the slow economy. Several students who normally would be employed are now returning to school, deans report. They also say some of the spring jump can be attributed to the high demand that was created last fall when so many classes were full early in registration.

"That created a backlog of demand that was probably felt this spring, deans think. Entitlements could have been even higher if Boise State had had instructors and classroom space to accommodate all the students who wanted in."

The School of Business, for example, could have given out 2,500 more class cards, especially for basic courses like accounting, data processing and management.

The story was the same for some departments in the School of Arts & Sciences, where basic courses like English were filled early in registration.

BSU president John Keiser said the heavy increase this spring is the result of three factors:

1. The area is growing, and demand for education has increased from people who live here and can't go elsewhere.
2. The reputation of the university is becoming more positive each year.
3. As the cost of living goes up, people have to attend a university where they can live at home, get a job and therefore combine expenses with income.

Economy slow; Boise State looks at tight budget

The slow economy and legislative reluctance to raise taxes means Boise State will have to make some deep cuts in its Fiscal 1982 budget, BSU president John Keiser said this month.

"Cut could be anywhere between $1-2 million, depending on how the legislature funds state employee salary increases and operating budgets.

This year Boise State is asking the Legislature to fund a "maintenance of current operations budget" totaling $22.2 million, an 11.3 percent increase over last year.

Keiser, who has expressed his concerns personally and through the media to anyone who will listen, says he is especially worried about the direction the legislature will take on salary raises for state employees.

If lawmakers decide to mandate raises but not fully fund them, Boise State and other state agencies will have to make up the difference."

Keiser says, means personnel will have to go. "The across-the-board approach that was used two years ago simply will not work anymore, at least as far as Boise State is concerned. We have trimmed and trimmed at the edges and the next cuts will go deeply into programs that serve the citizens of Idaho," Keiser cautioned legislators in a letter mailed Feb. 10.

BSU budget director Ron Turner estimates that for every one percent raise the legislature authorizes but doesn't fund will cost the university about $165,000, or 7.5 positions.

Under the current salary options being debated between the House and Senate, BSU could lose anywhere from 66 to 26 positions.

The outlook isn't any more promising for an increase in BSU's operating budget.

Keiser asked the legislature for an increase of $388,700, excluding salaries, to keep up with inflation. He also requested restoration of the $314,800 that was reduced from the budget base during the 3.85 percent holdback last year.

Those increases are needed, he told the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee, just so BSU can start Fiscal 1982 at the same level as 1981.

"But with legislators talking about holding budgets at their present amounts, or even reducing them, prospects of those two increases seem dim."

The tight budget year has brought to the surface renewed talk of in-state tuition as well as statutory changes to clarify the difference between fees and tuition. Legislators are also looking at ways to cut large programs out of the state budget, with Lewis and Clark State College in Lewiston, kindergartens, and intercollegiate athletics among the most mentioned.

While the final picture won't become clear until the waning days of the session, Keiser says budget cuts of the magnitude now being discussed will mean fewer opportunities for students and a possible increase in fees.

But even another $50 fee increase added to the "emergency" $40 that was imposed this spring won't make ends meet, he says.

"Keiser points to BSU's growing enrollment, up 10 percent this spring, as evidence that budgets should be increasing along with the demand for the university's (Continued on page 3)
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Focusing on Boise State University has been reaccredited this month by the Council on Social Work Education, N.Y. The department was first accredited in 1976 and the reaccreditation is for a period of seven years, according to Doug Yunker, department chairman.

The Social Work Education Council met with department personnel for an on-site visit Sept. 28-30, 1980, prior to the reaccreditation. Their report, Yunker said, finds that BSU and the department met all of the general requirements of the council's accreditation standards.

About 132 students are registered as Social Work majors at Boise State, Yunker said.

Among the documents reviewed by the council was a two-volume self-study written by the department which included an evaluation of departmental objectives, requirements, faculty, students, and relationship with the university.

In addition, that study contains sections on BSU social work programs such as field experience, syllabi for social work classes, and other information about the department.

Composer takes BU 'residence'

Renowned symphonic band composer Vaclav Nelhybel will come to Boise State as artist-in-residence March 15-18.

While on campus Nelhybel will conduct seminars and recitals and will lead a concert of selected high school music ensembles from throughout Treasure Valley Wednesday, March 18, at 7:30 p.m. in the BSU Gym.

Nelhybel, a native of Czechoslovakia, studied composition and conducting at the Prague Conservatory, and at musicology at the University of Prague. He was musical director for Radio Free Europe from 1956-57, and became a U.S. citizen in 1962.

He has served as a visiting music clinician in nearly all of the United States, but this will be his first appearance in Idaho.

Nelhybel will take class in conducting and composition. He has written works for organ, brass and timpani, as well as two operas, several concerts, and numerous other compositions.

BSU artists exhibit photography

Three Boise State University art professors will display their photography in the university Museum of Art through March 6.

Charles Crist, Howard Huff, and Brent Smith will show their work on photo theory, commercial advertising, and nature in Boise at the show, which is open to the public weekdays from 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. in the Liberal Arts Building gallery.

All three will also have their photographs featured in the Idaho Photographers exhibition scheduled at the Boise Gallery of Art March 7-29.

Crist, who is displaying his series of constructed conceptual photographs, is a 1980 BSU graduate, where he has taught for the past year. He has previously displayed his photography in two Boise State shows, at Ochi Gallery, Boise, and recently in a show at the College of Idaho, Caldwell.

Huff is displaying 27 color photographs of commercial images in the BSU show.

"This is a look at some of the imaginative, innovative, and awful things people do to advertise their products. That advertising tells a lot about society and people's values," he said.

His work has been selected for permanent art collection of several area companies, including Ore-Ida, and Boise Cascade Corp., as well as the City of Boise and State of Oregon.

Smith's rationale of color prints about Boise nature shows what he calls "the more plastic, changing values of the urban environment."

Smith's photography won fourth place last year at the New York show "American Vision." He has also displayed his work in Australia, Europe, and the United States.

New education committee advises school

The first Boise State School of Education Advisory Committee has assumed its consulting duties at the university this month.

According to Dr. Richard L. Hart, the 16-member committee has been formed to help the school assess the needs of education students.

The committee will review changes such as additions to and deletions from the education curriculum and give advice on graduate and undergraduate programs, Hart said.

Members of the advisory committee are: school teachers, Jan Crowl, Lake Hazel Primary School; Carol Engstrom, West Junior High School; Mike Gantz, Cascade High School; Russell Helfer, Boise High School, and Betty White, West Canyon Elementary School; school administrators, Julian Haygood, academic vice-principal, Capital High School; Richard Hartley, principal, Borah High School; Paul Loter, assistant superintendent, Meridian School District; Richard Mutterer, superintendent, Council School District; Jerry Mahoney, Boise Public Schools, Rev. James Wilson, principal, Bishop Kelly High School; and Steve Wilson, superintendent, McCall-Donnelly School district.

Also serving on the committee are Dr. Philip Edmundson, Information Department, Idaho Fint National
Therapy expert conducts seminar

Dr. William Glasser, author of the best-selling School Without Failure, and founder of the Institution for Reality Therapy in Los Angeles, will conduct a two-day seminar at Boise State University March 9-10 and institute faculty members have scheduled a one-week seminar at BU March 29-31.

Glasser's first two books, Mental Health or Mental Illness and Reality Therapy, incorporated his psychological theories for non-professionals and "exploration of the reality techniques which he originated. Later work in public schools resulted in the publication of Schools Without Failure, widely read treatises of how schools might be better run in order to help students succeed. The two-day meetings will begin March 9 at 7:30 p.m. with an evening lecture and will continue with sessions from 9-12:30 p.m. and 1:30-4:30 p.m. March 10. All meetings will be at the Boise State Student Union Building Ballroom. Cost of the seminar is $30 or $10 for the Monday evening session.

In addition, participants may register for one BSU credit in criminal justice, teacher education or psychology for a fee of $10. Those registered for credit will be required to complete a paper and attend a later follow-up session. The 30-hour seminar March 23-27 will emphasize problem oriented role playing in small groups. No "out group" or "host seat" oriented, the seminar emphasis will be on skills development. All sessions will be conducted in the BSU Education Building, room 418. A fee of $100 for the week-long course will include all materials and lunch for each of the five days. A registration deposit of $30 should be sent to Dr. Robert Marsh, Criminal Justice Administration, Boise State University, Boise, ID 83725. The remaining $250 is due March 10.

Two BSU credits will be offered for participation in this seminar. Fee for these credits is $23. Registration may be arranged by contacting the 850 Center for Continuing Education at the above address, telephone 385-3295.

For further information about the March reality therapy seminars, contact Marsh, telephone 385-3406, or the BSU Center for Continuing Education.

Poet reads works at gallery

Pulitzer prize-winning poet Louis Simpson will appear at the Boise Gallery of Art to read from his works Thursday, March 5. The program, which will begin at 8 p.m., is free to the public.

Among Simpson's awards for his writings are the Prix de Rome, The Columbia University Medal for Excellence, and two Guggenheim fellowships. His poetry publications include At the End of the Open Road, Searching for the Ox, and his latest volume, acclaimed by critics as a work of great lyrical and narrative power, Gaspure at the Funeral.

He has read from his poetry to audiences throughout the U.S., and has taught at Columbia University, N.Y., and at the University of California at Berkeley.

Magazine features Broncos

A special edition of Tom Lloyd's Big Sky Football magazine will soon roll off the presses to commemorate the BSU Broncos' national championship. The 48-page magazine will contain stories about the winning tradition at BSU, a profile of athletic director Lyle Smith, a column by president John Smith, an article on 'Boise Who?' by Statesman sports editor Jim Poole, comments by other Big Sky coaches, and a week-by-week summary of the 1980 football season.

Only 3,000 issues of the Bronco special edition will be printed. Copies at $3 each can be ordered by mail from the Bronco Athletic Association, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725, or purchased at the Bookstore in the Student Union Building. One dollar will be donated to the pension fund for orders that are filled through the IAA Lloyd said.

RESPIRATORY THERAPY SCHOLARSHIPS

The Idaho Lung Association has donated $200 to Boise State University for respiratory therapy scholarships. Funds for the new scholarships were raised during the IAA-sponsored Battlute Rain held during half-time activities at the Boise State-Mahi football game last October.

COMMUNICATION & HUMANITY'S FUTURE

Dr. Suzanne McCorriss, Boise State professor of communication, will discuss the myths, dreams, fantasy, and facts of communication in the future in a public lecture Wednesday, Feb. 25, at 7:30 p.m. in the Boise State Athletic Association's University Dine. For more information, call 385-3206.
Everyone an expert

By Dr. John Keiser
President, Boise State University

I marvel at the time I have spent talking about intercollegiate athletics since my interview for the presidency at Boise State University. Why do so many persons feel so strongly about it, one way or the other, and why is everyone an expert on costs, regulations, values, impact with widely varying intenptions of "the facts"? Everything else we do is in bare comparison, I suppose.

Did you know we have fifteen sports, men's and women's, involving some 350 student athletes? Did you know we must retain four men's sports to hold mem- bership in the NCAA, and that we must compete in eight men's sports to be classified in Division I in basketball and football? Did you know Division IAA allows seventy-five scholarships in football (ninety-five in Division I and forty-five in Division II), but the Big Sky Conference allows only sixty-five? Spike vor, you know me.

I suppose you know me, most recent Rhodes Scholar was recruited by the track coach, and will earn eight varsity letters? It appears likely that a higher percentage of varsity graduates in a five-year period, statewide, than the average at all institutions. Or did you know?

Were you aware that the student fees for intercollegiate athletics at BSU is $18, but $41 at ISU and $55 at the U of P? You surely know that appropriated money is only used for coaches' salaries and that the remainder comes from the fee and from gate receipts? Did you know one minute of national television advertising costs $200,000 and that two nationally televised football games advertised Idaho for over four hours? We netted less than $20,000 from it all, less than we made for the other Idaho universities after expenses. Sure you were aware that the Chamber of Commerce estimates the revenue brought into the city on football weekends to be around $1.2 million, and that it applies a multiplier of four to six to get the real effect.

Of course, everyone recognizes that many, many more students attend athletic events than vote in student elections and that legislators, in large majority, believe intercollegiate athletics have an important place on campus. You all know that Professor Norm Dahm is the faculty representative to the Big Sky Conference and chairs the campus committee on Intercollegiate Athletics. Assume. And that matters of eligibility, scholarships, and regulations are checked by the athletic director, the faculty representative, the registrar, and selected students.

Were you really alert to the fact that many persons on the Bronco Athletic Association personally signed a note making themselves liable for the $5 million donation to the Pavilion until it is paid off? A number of these "fat cats" are administration and faculty at BSU. Or how about the fact that athletics are limited to less financial aid than most other students, by regulation?

I even know that coaches put in eighteen-hour days during the several months of national tournaments to be around recruiting while they sleep on friends' couches, borrow cars, and hope last year's clips will persuade someone else to buy lunch because they must stretch a budget over the entire season, which would be spent in two weeks at the University of Illinois. More than that, I've stopped in at 11:30 p.m. to investigate lights at the Varsity Center after July 15, and the entire staff is there. The same can also happen at 6:30 a.m.

I had more comments about the sign in the gym listing consecutive wrestling championships at BSU from out-of-towners who attended the presidential inauguration ceremonies at BSU, than I did about my speech.

Mostly, though, I view coaches as teachers who provide an extremely important and highly influential experience for the student-athletes they instruct. Neither the coaches nor the athletes deserve to be treated any better or any worse than other members of the University community. My hope is to help make certain that doesn't happen, and if boards, committees, and individuals continue to force me into it, I may become an expert on the matter.

Comment

One measure that the legislature may consider this year is tuition for Idaho residents. The following defense of this proposal was prepared by student leaders and is re-presented as a guest opinion.

Student's benefits

Higher education replaced the western frontier as the land of opportu- nity for American youth especially with science...

—John S. Brubaker

Students have access to intellectual development, athletic development, technical development, skill development, leading toward:

—Chance for better employment
—More control over economic future
—Less unemployment during lifetime
—Increased lifetime earnings
—Better mental and physical health
—More satisfaction with work and life

Cultural and social benefits

Learning, like liberty, equality, law, friendship, charity, and spiritual fullness are goals of higher education that defy monetary measurement.

—Howard Bowen

High education:

—Promotes talent
—Strengthen leadership
—Makes possible wide application of technology, encourages innovation, and raises the quality of life by:

—Providing educational political leadership, preparing people for good citizenship
—Providing volunteer leaders who make society function
—Supplying people who bring human values and broad social outlook to civic affairs
—Resulting in improved home and child care
—Providing social or public policy changes, processing and transmitting the cultural heritage

Colleges also provide:

—Centers of artistic creativity
—Centers of research in science, education, and social science
—Opportunities for life-long learning experiences.

Economic benefits

"New knowledge is more central to the product of society. It has taken its play along with land, labor, capital, and management as a great factor influencing production. It is also more basic to the conduct of public affairs and to the daily lives of individuals. Higher education is the focal point for the creation of knowledge, this higher education is more inter-connected to more institutions, more localities. And in the universities, the colleges and schools with the best teaching, the best students and the best reputations, bring a better economic stability of a more productive and less productive, a more productive and less productive, a more productive and less productive economic society.

—Carnegie Commission on Higher Education

College graduates:

—Put more liberal, state, and local taxes from their better living, higher living, and higher productivity
—Provide needed technical skills; become professional workers: doctors, clergy, lawyers, et cetera.

resulting in:

—payback to taxpayers for more cost—than—more education
—more programs at lower cost
—more benefits at lower cost
—more programs at higher cost
—more benefits at higher cost
—more services available per capita, again raising the standard of living.

Colleges provide at relatively low cost:

—Medical clinics
—Agricultural extension services
—Professional conferences
—Technical and scholarly research laboratories
—Pools of specialized talent available to society as a whole to aid in solving problems of public policy, foreign policy, pollution, unemployment, taxation, asset, and supply, and thousands of others.

Who pays?

"The state which does not value trained intelligence is doomed."

—Alfred North Whitehead

The total costs of education can be divided into two parts

1) Operating costs of colleges, including salaries and wages, facilities and equipment, purchase, supplies and services, maintenance and operations, 44%

2) Costs incurred by students, including income lost through attending school rather than working and free books, and supplies: 56%

The Carnegie Commission estimates that students and their families pay roughly two-thirds of the total costs of education through loss of income, through fees, books, and supplies, and approximately one-third of the total costs.

In fiscal year 1980, Idaho appropriated $62,013,000 for higher education. During that same time, students paid $13,111,000 in fees—or more than 17% of the total appropriated and investment money. And that 17% does not take into account the other expenses of attending college borne by students and their families: lost income, books, supplies, extra living expenses.

In 1976, state appropriated dollars for higher education equaled 24% of the total budget; in 1978, state appropriated dollars for higher education equaled 19% of the total budget, this year higher education received only 16% of the state budget.

There is a negative relationship between the price of college admission and the probability of students attending school. Simply stated, higher fees that our students Raising access costs, tuition or fees, and providing long-term loans to low income students means the middle income groups pay for more of their own education. "The plan is a retooled scheme to take from the middle class and give to the poor." Howard Bowen.

The costs of education are easily beyond students' control; i.e., increased minimum wages, implementation of federally mandated programs including affirmative action and occupational and health and safety, employer pay raises, utility costs, and construction costs to name a few.

Virtually the entire load of an upward and shifting to tuition policies would be borne by the middle class.

Idaho is currently a tuition-free state, but some members of the legislature want to end this one-hundred year's tradition. If they succeed, interest on student loans would start to work on the student.
By Denise Cashion
BSU News Services

After more than two years of study, discussion, and revision, the BSU Faculty Senate completed the final steps in a program to upgrade the university's academic standards when it approved the general education courses for BSU's new core curriculum last month.

The new requirements will be on the 1981-82 university catalog and, beginning this fall, students at BSU will have to meet a more stringent set of demands before they can get their degrees.

University President John Keiser made the core revision one of his top priorities when he first came to BSU in 1975. At that time he appointed an ad hoc committee to determine BSU's core philosophy, its goals, and the guidelines for developing a new core curriculum.

About one-third of the 128 credit hours needed to graduate at BSU are made up of core courses which are designed to develop breadth and intellectual skills. The remaining credits fall into two categories, the major concentration, providing depth in a particular field of study, and electives, which permit a student to pursue about how knowledge or learning should be organized," according to a report submitted last April by the curriculum committee, chaired by Warren Vinz.

The idea of tightening the core is not only to make sure graduating students have a more common experience but to expose them to the variety of knowledge and learning available at the university," explained Vinz.

BSU Student President Sally Thomas said she thinks students will be able to choose from so full if their general education requirements was dramatically reduced from 250 to 76 by the current ad hoc core committee, chaired by Warren Vinz.

At that time the committee did not have to turn down many requests for courses in the new core.

"We made certain each department understood the guidelines beforehand because nobody likes to turn down a colleague's proposal." An additional 15 courses are still in the "pipeline" somewhere along the approval process route, which begins with the core committee, turns through the University Curriculum Committee, and on to the Faculty Senate, where they are given final approval, said Vinz.

"The process doesn't stop once they are all approved," he added. The ad hoc core processing committee will be abolished some time this year, but the curriculum committee will continue to review new proposals each year, as well as to review courses already in the core every five years.

"It will be an on-going process from here on out. The only assurance we have that the core will retain its original goals, is the review process." Thomas said that one area of the core she does have some concern about is the minimum C grade requirement.

"One change the new guidelines have made is to shift goals in core courses by restricting them to those that are primarily introductory or basic concepts classes. University-wide special topics and major courses which are limited in scope will no longer be accepted.

"To be approved for the core, courses must also have been in the university's curriculum for at least two semesters, in addition to meeting other criteria, including requirements aimed at developing specific learning and communication skills, said Davis.

Using these guidelines, the number of courses students will be able to choose from to fulfill their general education requirements was dramatically reduced from 250 to 76 by the current ad hoc core committee, chaired by Warren Vinz.

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By Deenie Carman
BSU News Services

As medical costs soar out of sight and doctors become increasingly specialized, some may find it hard to believe there are those in the health profession who earn their living making house calls.

Home health nursing has become a rapidly growing part of the nation's total health care system, which can be largely attributed to the prohibitive costs of caring for patients in hospitals, according to Boise State nursing graduate Verlene Kaiser.

Kaiser, who received her bachelor's degree as a nurse practitioner from BSU in 1977, saw a need for a private home health care service in the Boise area and decided to start her own "house call" business.

Kaiser's Home Health, Inc., at 1363 West 11th Street, began in 1978 as a three-person corporation that provided nursing care and home health aide services. It has since grown to a staff of over 20 health professionals, including Kaiser who is now sole owner of the business.

In addition, the private agency's services have expanded to include skilled nursing care, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech therapy, medical social work, nutritional counseling, and patient-family instruction in routine nursing care.

Home health care agencies like Kaiser's provide the ideal health care solution for non-acute, chronic, or recuperative patients who do not require hospital care, yet who cannot manage at home on their own.

Many of the services these patients require were formerly offered only in hospitals and nursing homes. According to Kaiser, there is a big difference between the kind of care provided by home health agencies and a private-duty nursing service.

"We do not go into the home and spend eight hours a day, with the patient. Our goal is to help that person gain independence as soon as possible. As the length of our service increases we should actually be spending less time with each visit.

Many patients -- particularly the elderly who are the major users of home health services -- not only feel more comfortable, but get well faster, according to Upjohn.

ALUMNI

BSU NURSING ALUMNA Verlene Kaiser (right) discusses medication side effects with her patient, Marguerite Milligan (left), who is recovering from a recent heart attack.

Home health nursing
Housecalls are answer to rising hospital costs

Health Care, one of the first organizations to provide home health care in the United States, has succeeded in institutional rules and schedules (like having to eat breakfast at 6:30 every morning) and the warmth and support of family and friends are just some of the advantages of home health care. And, when you add not having to bear the high costs of hospital care, it's easy to see why acceptance of this alternative service is growing by leaps and bounds.

National reports have shown increases in hospital costs have been unparalleled in the American economy. The cost of one day of hospital care has gone up by more than 100 percent since 1950, rising at an especially high rate in the early 1970's. The Consumer Price Index shows medical costs have been rising faster than any other major category of personal expense, and economists are predicting that by 1985 national health care costs may rise another 128 percent.

Blue Cross plains show that home health care can save from $6 to $18.5 days of hospitalization per case, with a dollar savings of from $310 to $900.

Kaiser says that she, like most health care agencies, will bill patients for services by the visit rather than by the hour. The usual visit by a professional lasts from one to two hours and in Idaho the average fee is in the $30 range.

Typically, she says, members of the home health team help patients with routine care such as daily insulin injections, diet and medication supervision, administering intravenous solutions, and helping with daily exercise programs.

A home health nurse's primary responsibility is to assess a patient's condition, evaluate their needs, and prepare a nursing care plan. She also performs pre-treatment treatments for the patient, evaluates the effectiveness of these treatments and reports to the patient's physician.

"The majority of home health work is really having the skill level to evaluate correctly, the ability to observe, and knowing what to observe. From there it's mainly teaching," says Kaiser.

Another responsibility, which is crucial to the success of home health care, involves educating family mem-
Alumni launch fund-raising drives

Boise State's Alumni Association will launch two fund-raising drives this spring.

One will be a drive for scholarships that will take place in selected southwestern Idaho towns later this month and in March.

More specifically, the Boise State Alumni Association will be accepting grants from the community where the money was raised. The Boise State Alumni Association, with the help of the Boise State University, will be awarding grants to students who are returning to school.

The other fund-raising effort is designed to increase the membership of the Boise State Alumni Association. The Boise State Alumni Association has been called upon to increase the membership of the Boise State Alumni Association.

Larry Wright, a former student of the Idaho State Department of Corrections, has been named to the Alumni Association Board of Directors. Larry Wright, who has a bachelor's degree in Criminal Justice Administration from Boise State, has been a successful business owner at the University of Idaho.

MISCELLANEOUS

Drawings by Lynn Cothern have been on display this past month at "The Truck Stop" on the University of Oregon campus. The show represents the first exhibition of Ms. Cothern's works. Lynn Cothern is currently a student in the University of Oregon's Master of Fine Arts program.

Chris Humphry has been selected to serve as the College of Business Administration's student representative. Chris Humphry is currently a student in the College of Business Administration.

Emily Riley, a Boise Junior College graduate, was recently featured in the Idaho State's "Portrait of a Distinguished Citizen." She was the first student in the country to be awarded a scholarship for writing a book about the history of the University of Idaho.

The Boise Philharmonic has announced that John E. Hamill, who has been named the first executive director of the Boise Philharmonic Orchestra, will be featured in the concert program during the 1984-85 season.

Richard A. Schwartz of Idaho Falls, currently serving her second year chairman of the Board of Directors, has been named "Conservationist of the Year" by Idaho Wildlife Magazine.

Dr. David Runner (19) presented an organ recital, Jan. 6 in Caldwell. Runner, currently an associate professor of music at Midland College, Texas, has been a study fellow at the University of Iowa and a student at the University of Michigan. Runner is currently serving as the executive director of the Central Idaho Chapter of the American Heart Association.

Joseph G. Young (59, Accounting) has recently returned to Boise and established a CPA firm, "Blane & Young, Inc."
Intercollegiate athletics
Should the State pay?

SPORTS

By Larry Gardner

Fans pushed into Bronco Stadium by the tens of thousands during football season, but during this tight budget setting year intercollegiate athletics may have trouble finding such strong support in the Idaho Legislature.

Some members of the Legislature have even gone so far as to suggest that all state support for intercollegiate athletics—$1.8 million at the current fiscal year—be withdrawn.

Just what the Legislature finally decides is still uncertain. But one thing seems inevitable in the future: athletics administration at Idaho's universities will have to fund budgets swelled by inflation with a decreasing amount of state tax dollars.

Janet Hay, president of the State Board, describes the dilemma of funding education in general and athletics in particular.

"One of the programs was to be maintained at the same level that they now exist without state support. Student fees would have to be raised so much that it would be impossible to continue. There would have to be a dramatic restructuring of the intercollegiate athletic program.

"The only program that could be maintained would be the basketball program at ISU and U of I might possibly come close to becoming self-supporting."

When considering the state appropriation for athletics in institutions of higher learning in Idaho, it is salaries that make up the bulk of that money. Funding for equipment, travel and other facilities comes from gate receipts, student fees and booster club donations.

Reserve could be gone

If current funding requests are met at BSU without increases sources of revenue, the BSU athletic reserve fund would be depleted, said Ron Turner, the school's budget director. Turner pointed out that the present budget contains about $1.9 million of reserve fund money even though baseball was dropped to fund the rest of the program.

Federal guidelines requiring equal funding of women's athletics have had a major effect on funding problems, but nobody is complaining about the requirements at BSU. Continued compliance will require additional dips into the reserve fund, Turner predicted, but that fund will be empty with one more year of borrowing at the present rate.

Kitty Gurnsey, co-chairman of the Joint Finance Appropriations Committee, is one dissenter, however, on the issue of federal guidelines.

"I personally think equal opportunities for girls and college athletics has gotten out of hand. I played basketball in high school, and frankly I'm envious of the opportunities at BSU. Continued compliance will require additional dips into the reserve fund, Turner predicted, but that fund will be empty with one more year of borrowing at the present rate.

"I think that intercollegiate athletics, as at least at BSU, has a major catalytic effect on that union between the broader community and the university that I think is critical to our future.

"Not only does it attract funds, but as one of the football players told me before the Grumbling State game. He said I know it's difficult for many of the people who are going to buy tickets for this game to afford them because times are tough, but if we can be winners maybe they'll be able to identify with that, feel good about themselves and make good things happen for them in 1981."

Two reasons for athletics

The value of athletics is two-fold. Hay believes.

"There are two reasons for athletics," she said. "One is to provide an outlet for students to participate in sports and to develop their skills because some of these students will become coaches, and they will be dealing with young people. They need to know something about competitive athletics.

"But in the eyes of the public and in the eyes of our university presidents, I'm afraid, the prime importance of intercollegiate athletics is its public relations value. That's really what's happened to football and basketball. They have become extension of the public relations office and maybe that's how we ought to consider them," Hay said.

The public relations value of athletics rates high on the list of priorities of many Boiseans, and one of them is Tom MacGregor, former president of the Bronco Athletic Association.

"First of all," MacGregor said, "I feel a quality intercollegiate athletics program is an integral and important part of university life at an institution the size of BSU.

"There's more talk about golf around the office than about the public relations value of athletics, rats high on the list of priorities of many Boiseans, and one of them is Tom MacGregor, former president of the Bronco Athletic Association.

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"First of all," MacGregor said, "I feel a quality intercollegiate athletics program is an integral and important part of university life at an institution the size of BSU.
"A successful program serves as a focal point in drawing interest to the university. Interest is expanded through personal involvement and financial involvement with the university," MacGregor said.

"A lot of attention has been drawn to Boise from the quality football program at BSU. It's a vital part of BSU, or at Idaho or ISU." Despite the values of athletics on the college level, whether they be mostly benefits derived by the participants or the more intangible ones revolving around the public relations factors, funding of the programs at Idaho colleges may be in jeopardy. It will take more money merely to perpetuate the programs on a status quo level.

Students question athletics

Most members of the community contacted felt one of the two values of athletics was adequate to continue support, but not all students felt the same way. At least the elected leaders of students at BSU expressed various doubts about programs that didn't provide a tangible benefit for the money they spent on an education.

While she admits she felt pride in a national championship football team, BSU student body president Sally Thomas said that much of the feedback she received from fellow students during her recent election campaign could hardly be classified as blind support of athletics.

"The largest sentiment expressed was that students did not support paying for athletics. If the money had to be paid, they would much prefer that it go into the library, or for some other academic program," Thomas said.

"Most students don't separate minor (lifetime) sports from football and basketball. They say they don't want to support football and basketball they don't want to do away with it, they just say they don't want their money to go into it." Thomas said the athletic program provides an important part of the academic experience on the one hand, and generates donations back to the university because of its public relations value on the other.

"While I concur on the belief that athletics helps a person prepare for life's give and take and teaches fair play and the value of competition, I think it's a serious problem if athletics are allowed to predominate. Then only students who are exceptional athletes are allowed to participate," Thomas said.

Thomas said she also supported one project related to athletics, and that was an expansion of the intramural program.

"I would like to see intramurals given the kind of credence it deserves so students have a real opportunity to participate, including the 90 percent who don't live in dorms," the student body president expressed her concern about what she described as the over-emphasis of the football program.

"I can't help but be concerned about a sports program so highly emphasized that it receives two weeks of publicity on the front page of the sports section prior to the Grambling and Camilla Bowl games. At the same time the literary magazine won the two top prizes in the nation, but the story was buried inside one of the sections.

"What, tell me, is the perception of the community concerning the kind of teasing from other universities in Idaho when the students say 'What BSU is looking for is a school its football team can be proud of.'"

But Dr. Keiser also has reactions to feedback from the community.

"I think when you get Boiseans on one side of the stadium and ISU or Idaho on the other, there's a lot more meaning than just wanting to see one young man hit another young man harder. And so, as far as I'm concerned, there always will be intercollegiate athletics at BSU, on perspective, united to our major goal, which is to create educated persons," Keiser said.

"In response to what I think society wants, I think part of what society wants is to have intercollegiate athletics as part of their experience. If they didn't I'm sure they would have been eliminated in the 1930s when the trough was much deeper than it is now." Forces are lowest.

Keiser said that one important point that he wanted to make is that BSU had not asked for an increase in student fees.

"Students at ISU are paying twice as much ($57). Students at the University of Idaho are paying three times as much ($71) as our students are, and in terms of support of buildings, one of which is the pavilion, they are also paying as much or more at those two universities for support of buildings, the Kibbie Dome, the Minidome and the bonds-related to those.

"We are not asking students to pay any more, and we are not asking for more appropriated monies. The long-range plan is that studies of women's sports have indicated that we needed an administrator that could handle it and we got one. They indicated that under law we needed equitable treatment, and we are moving toward that. They indicated that women needed equitable facilities and that was part of the drive for the multipurpose pavilion.

"Everybody recognizes that the BSU football team is the only self-supporting athlete program in Idaho—the only one. But the study, and the conversations, attitudinal upon it felt that there could be, at least at BSU, other self-supporting athletic programs, particularly basketball," Keiser said.

Equal share of the cuts

"It was must be made—and the final word has to come on the issue—BSU Athletic Director Lyle Smith said he believes athletics must take its jumps along with whatever programs the Legislature, or the State Board determines.

"In addition to the benefits that athletics has for the participants, it is the one activity in a university community that probably holds more interest for more people than any other, and I think that's important. I think it's an activity that we can rally around and generates back to the university because of its public relations value on the other."

"I don't think in regard to cuts, we were taken across the board and that the activity can absorb those cuts. In this regard I would urge whoever is making the decisions to consider athletics and what it does for the university community right along with all other programs.

"I don't have a definition of 'university,' but it seems to me that the corporation of university would embrace more than the old readin', writin' and 'rithmetic. To have a university talks about a variety of things. It's music and art and athletics and extra-curricular above and beyond the very basics," Smith said.

Some BSU fans would not have an across-the-board cut that might in their opinion water down an entire program. Tom MacGregor is one.

"Cuts!" "I don't believe in across-the-board cuts, but selective cuts. I would rather have quality than quantity," MacGregor said.

"BSU has to have additional funding and I don't know of any more belt tightening that can take place. I believe the people in this state share that belief. I think they are willing to fund it." MacGregor said.

"It's a matter of educating the people and then the people getting to the Legislature—the Legislature has not been getting the message up to this point."

The program at BSU has been cut to the limit. In addition to the benefits that athletics has for the participants, it is the one activity in a university community that probably holds more interest for more people than any other, and I think that's important.
The Morrison Center
A look at versatility

By Larry Burke
BSU News Services

Morrison Center location between Tower's residence hall and science building

Lombard, obviously talking about one of his favorite topics, took FOCUS on an architect's tour of the building, pointing out the artistic, philosophical, mechanical, and architectural high points along the way.

The Morrison Center was relocated to a riverside site between the Towers and the Science Building. Aside from practical reasons such as parking and service, the new location away from the campus core places the Morrison Center in the middle of the city's other cultural attractions... the rest of the university, the art gallery, historical museum, and library.

In addition, the river bank setting, with its cottonwoods and other greenery, provides some natural landmarking. Lombard felt it would add to the attractiveness and uniqueness of the building.

The lobby will include an all-glass riverfront so patrons can enjoy the park-like setting.

Lombard says a great deal of thought went into the entrance of the Morrison Center, something that is often overlooked in similar buildings. The dramatic setting, which he says would cost $3 million to re-create, will help set the tone for performances inside the center.

"Going to the theatre should be an event from the time you put on your suit until the curtain falls. Entering this building will be an experience in itself," Lombard explains.

The riverside entrance won't be from a parking lot, but access will be a large driveway where patrons can be dropped off while others in the party park the car.

Persons who leave their cars in Julia Davis Park can enter through the riverside entrance.

But those who use the Towers parking lot won't have to walk around the building. Lombard points out. They will be able to come in through another entrance that faces the campus.

Lombard says the two "front" doors serve a symbolic as well as functional purpose because one faces the community and the other faces the university, thus illustrating the ties between the two.

The lobby

The lobby, says Lombard, will be a very open, very light area because of the large windows in front and skylights overhead. The interior back wall, which will be lined with trees, will be angled to direct the audience into the performing hall.

Trees, and a curving trainway will combine with the brick and wood interior to create a natural look that is harmonious with the setting outside, adds Lombard.

From the lobby, patrons can either go upstairs to the mezzanine level (800 seats) or enter the stage level area (1,200 seats) from one of 10 doors. Seating will be continental style, with no middle aisle.

From their seats, audiences will see a proscenium arch 60 feet wide. The stage, 68 feet deep, contains a 12' x 41' orchestra lift. A unique feature of the stage will be an orchestra shell twice the size of a standard house. This large structure will be moved from the rear of the stage to the proscenium opening on air casters when the orchestra performs.

Like the lobby, the interior will be a combination of brick and oak, again creating a warm atmosphere. "When people are in the hall I want them to feel like they are inside a giant musical instrument," says Lombard.

From the outset, architects knew that traditional acoustical designs would not work in the Morrison Center because of the variety of performances it would hold. The answer was to design a building that could be "tuned" by adjusting large panels mounted on walls and hung from the ceiling. Acoustical drapes that can be adjusted will also be a part of the "tuning" process.
Using that system, the building will have excellent acoustics, regardless of the performance, says Lombard.

Theatre patrons, if they look carefully, will find an unusual design in the ceiling. Because sound must have a certain amount of volume, most theatres hide their catwalks, rigging and lights above a "false ceiling," but then have to make the building much taller.

In the Morrison Center these features will be left open, thus allowing room for sound to travel but eliminating the need for an expensive "false ceiling" and a taller building.

Lombard explains that the ceiling won't be distracting because everything will be painted black, hidden with black curtains and audience lights.

Most important, Lombard says the building will work acoustically. "Many times people sacrifice acoustics for the visual aspects... architecture gets in the way of a room working. But it doesn't have to be that way when the lights go out, design doesn't make a bit of difference."

Music-Theatre Building

The academic portion of the Morrison Center will have many things in it: solo piano practice rooms, a 200 seat multi-form theatre and a 200 seat recital hall and all their required support spaces.

To fit all of that under one roof and still keep costs within reason, architects had to come up with some creative ways to combine functions.

To do that, they designed the large performing hall and the theatre and rehearsal halls in the academic section so they share a common lobby, dressing rooms, and backstage areas. Those combinations saved about 20,000 square feet, and cut the building's cost to one-third of what it would have been, explains Lombard.

Architects stressed versatility in their designs by planning rooms that serve several purposes.

The ground floor will feature five large performing or rehearsal areas, each with multiple use potential for both the university and community.

The "Stage Two" multiform theatre will be adjustable to nearly any type of stage available, including theatre-in-the-round, and will house many of the theatre department's plays. The walls will be covered with an adjustable drape to improve acoustics, and the room will have the state of the art lighting and sound systems. To add to its versatility, it will hold up to 200 patrons on cushioned seats that can be adjusted to fit the stage configuration. When not in use the seats will be collapsed and stored at the end of the room.

Located just off the main lobby, "Stage Two" can also double as a reception area for premieres or other major performances in the large hall.

Another room that will have heavy audience use is the studio recital hall. a 200-seat room that will be used for small musical performances.

A central sound studio that can either record or play music to other rooms throughout the building will be in the back of the room.

The ground floor will also contain a studio rehearsal room that will be a teaching lab where acting and directing classes can set up scenery and lights. It can double as a rehearsal space for "Stage Two" and will have a mistressed wall and dance bar for dance classes.

Two large musical rehearsal areas, one for choral and the other for orchestra or band, complete the series of five large rooms on the ground floor. These two rooms, with specially designed walls to ensure good acoustics, will be flexible enough to handle rehearsals by university groups in the day and rehearsals by community groups in the evening.

The ground level will also have a scene shop, rooms for ear training, percussion practice, instrument repair, instrument storage, organ teaching and faculty offices.

The second floor will house a lab for classes in costume and scene design, piano practice rooms, general classrooms, group and individual dressing rooms, a music studio, and more faculty offices.

The third level will consist mostly of music studios, offices for faculty, ensemble practice rooms, a costume shop, and storage.

"When people are inside the hall I want them to feel like they are inside a giant musical instrument." "Entering this building will be an experience in itself."

View from Tower's parking lot

"The mix of university and community interests is what will make this building successful. The support people... stage, lighting, sound... the university can provide are what make it affordable. And it will be a tremendous learning experience for students to see how those big performances are set up... very few students elsewhere get that opportunity."

"This building is a trend-setter. I can't think of any others like it that are on a university campus."
Morrison legacy
Public service, philanthropy

It was 1897 when a young Harry Morrison got his first taste of the construction business as a water boy for Bates and Rogers in Chicago.

Half a century later, the construction company he founded in Boise with M.H. Knauss was one of the largest in the world, completing projects in over 60 countries.

But while he worked hard to manage his growing company, Harry Morrison didn’t forget the community where he invested his time and energy. Harriet Morrison was equally active in numerous community projects.

Harry Morrison was a man of many talents, including his business acumen as well as his passions for art and music. He spent much of his life philanthropically, supporting the arts in Boise. In his lifetime, Harry Morrison accomplished many things, but he left an indelible mark on the city he loved so much.

It was about the only project he didn’t finish ahead of schedule.

Now, some 23 years after Morrison first had the idea, after her late husband, is something Boise has needed for a long time.

We miss so much here because we don’t have a place for cultural shows. I’m just overwhelmed with the response of all the individuals and corporations that have gotten behind it.

While that response from the community may be gratifying, it is a simple fact that the building wouldn’t have been possible without her support.

No art museum philanthropist, Velma Morrison chooses her projects carefully, but remains dedicated to them. That dedication is why she has persevered when many others felt the performing arts center was doomed.

And that total involvement in her projects is why she was soon able to stage the opening gala night of the recent production of Knaussville Revived. playing a slimmed down, of sort more attractive version of Sophie Tucker.

Henry David Thoreau said philanthropy is perhaps the only virtue that is sufficiently appreciated by mankind.

Evidence of that comes from the long list of honors Velma Morrison has received for her work with higher education, hospitals, and other causes.

Just this winter Pepperdine University in Malibu, Calif. granted her an honorary degree. She received a Silver Medal from Boise State in 1979, and has been honored for her support of the Sansum medical clinic in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Wha, ha she remained so steadfast in her support of the performing arts center? Her answer is inarguable.

It’s just something that needed to be done... so we went to it.

Swashbuckling opera Feb. 27-28

"The Pirates of Penzance," a popular light opera by Gilbert and Sullivan, will be staged Feb. 27-28 by the BSU Opera Theatre.

Curtain time for both performances is 8:15 p.m.

The musical, which first opened on Broadway 100 years ago, has returned here this year with Linda Ronstadt playing the role of the beautiful heroine Mabel to capacity audiences.

Sequel Opera performer Juli Holland is cast as Mabel in the BSU production. Holland, who made her debut in Geneva, Switzerland, singing in Wagner’s “Tannhäuser,” will sing in “The Abduction from the Seraglio,” both with the Portland and Seattle opera companies next season.

Playing opposite her in the role of Frederic is Glen Grant. Borah High School choral director and BSU voice instructor Grant sang the part of Don Ottavio in the Boise Civic Opera production of “Don Giovanni” last fall.

Victor Charon will direct the production, with Charles Lauterbach as stage director.

David Eichmann, Treasure Valley voice teacher and performer, is cast as Major General Stanley. James E. Simmerman, area performer and past president of the Boise Civic Opera, will sing the role of The Pirate King.

Sara Duggins as assisant director, with Bitty Budwell supervising costumes. Anna Holley and Shirley Helley will accomplish the performances, and Pam Ahan is in charge of publicity.

Tickets for “The Pirates of Penzance” are available at Dunkley Music, Hobsonger Music, the Boise State Music Department, and BSU Student Union Information Booths.

Cost is $4 for general admission and $2 for students and senior citizens.

Facts about the Morrison Center

Is the Morrison Center the Pavilion? When will it be built? Who will use it? How much does it cost?

Questions and more questions have popped up as the proposed Morrison Center for Fine and Performing Arts nears reality. FOCUS has prepared this special question and answer column to bring you up-to-date on the building’s status.

Why build the Morrison Center when we are already building the Pavilion?

The two buildings will serve different purposes. The pavilion will hold large audiences, up to 11,000, for shows and sporting events that don’t demand an intimate setting or specialized acoustics.

The Morrison Center, on the other hand, will seat 2,000, and will be suited for opera, theatre, musical and similar cultural events that won’t attract such large audiences. Because it will be designed only as a performing hall, the acoustics will be much more specialized than those in the pavilion.

Just what will go into the Morrison Center?

The Center will combine two units, a performing hall and a music and theatre arts classroom building.

How is the Morrison Center being financed?

The performing hall is being funded through $8 million in private donations. That money is needed.

Since the other part is a classroom building, the state of Idaho has been asked to appropriate $5.75 million for it. All that remains of that amount is the final $2.3 million request that is not before the legislature.

When will construction begin?

If the legislature approves the final $2.3 million this winter, the state will call for construction bids about June 1. Those will be opened about July 1, with the ground-breaking scheduled for about August 1. The building will take two years to complete, which means it will open in down in the fall of 1983.

How much will the building be used? Who will pay for maintenance of the building?

Since part of the Morrison Center is a classroom, some maintenance will be paid for by the university. Maintenance and staffing of the performing center will be paid by users.

Will there be enough parking?

Will it open on time?
People on the move

ENGLISH

An article by Dr. Charles Daniels, "A Concept of Inner Phenomena," was published in the October, 1980 issue of Arizona English Bulletin. 

Who was it that wrote this famous passage?

A continuing BSU series

The new pamphlets in the 45-volume collection include critical analyses of the works of:

- Mill, famous and eccentric nineteenth century romantic author of the narrative poem "Columbus" and the equally famous collection, Songs of the Sierras.
- Johnson, many of whose stories were published in The Saturday Evening Post, Seventeen, Argosy, Collier's, and Cosmopolitan magazines.
- Leslie Marmon Silko, chronicler of the story-telling and oral traditions of her tribe, the Laguna Pueblo, including the widely anthologized tale, "The Man to Send Rain Clouds.
- Janet Lewis, poet and novelist known for writing about American history as the experience of the family with human commun1cat1on; Dawn Craner, non-verbal communication; Or. John Phillips is the author of the textbook, "Signs May Prompt Anti-Social Behavior," in the December, 1980 issue of Journal of Social Psychology.

Mark Siegel, who has published a book on Thomas Pinchon's controversial novel, Gravity's Rainbow, deals with the writings of Tom Robbins for the BSU series.

The booklets are edited by Boise State English professors Wayne Chatterton and James H. Maguire. James Hadden is business manager for the series, and BSU artist Amy Skov creates the cover design and illustrations.

Since the first volume in the series about Idaho writer Wavard Fisher was published in 1972, 45 pamphlets have been printed, including volumes on story teller Bree Harte, Ken Kesey, author of One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest, prolific western novelist Zane Grey, and artist-writer Frederic Remington and Charles Marion Russel.

Five new booklets are published in the series annually, and often are the first complete study of their subjects.

To order any or all of the volumes in the series, send $2.50 per copy to the BSU Bookstore, Boise State University, Boise, ID 83725.

Who wrote the story for the spectacular survival film "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest"?

Who was it that wrote this famous passage?

Behind him lay the gray Azores.

Behind him only shoreless seas.
Kindergartens in jeopardy?
Legislators, educators debate benefits

IS FUNDING FOR Idaho kindergartens in jeopardy? Boise kindergarten teacher Sharon Newman, Campus School, points out new learning activity to five-year-old students as legislators debate possible budget cuts and educators discuss values of the pre-first grade schooling.

By Joelyn Tanain
BSU News Service

What will the beleaguered Idaho Legislature do in its scramble to spread thin ($122 million) revenues over hungry ($485-560 million) state programs? Eliminate support for Lewis Clark State College? Reduce the number of state employees? End state support for public education? Eliminate or reduce funds for graduate programs? End state's share of support for intercollegiate athletics?

Or not fund the state's kindergartens?

Many Idaho educators and parents have been bustling that very real possibility this winter. On only the second day of legislative sessions in January, the joint House and Senate committee dealing with educational funding held a hearing on the role of kindergartens in the state educational system. Since that time, bills have surfaced which would cut or eliminate funding of the state kindergartens.

Among those bills is one introduced by Rep. John Sessions, R-Driggs, Jan. 30 to cut half of the state's means. are new to Idaho. 'she said. "It would not likely be evaluated an additional funding for Head Start programs either." Lambett said. "We are worried. It's often the newest programs in the education which are the most vulnerable to being cut. and kindergartens, while not new to the U.S. by any means, are new to Idaho," she said.

Kindergartens in Idaho were included in most school districts' programs only after the Idaho Legislature passed a bill funding them in 1975. Hardly a fluke.

In defense of the public kindergartens Dr. Judy French, director of the Boise State early childhood education program, appeared Jan. 13 before the meeting of the legislative joint committee.

"Hardly a fluke, kindergartens have a significant impact on the life of each child. It makes an important contribution to the total school program and positively affects society in general," French told the legislators.

She listed kindergartens benefits of physical development, mental health, social competence, language capabilities, and creative self-expression as justifications for continuation of the pre-first grade program.

"The kindergarten makes an important contribution to the overall school program because it provides a 'readiness' time, a time for the child to participate in pre-reading, pre-math, pre-writing activities, the basics of the elementary curriculum," French said.

Of the Idaho school districts, 103 have kindergartens programs and 111 have indicated to the Idaho Department of Education that they want kindergartens. French told the legislators.

There are about 16,000 children enrolled in each of the 12 grades of Idaho schools. About 15,000, nearly all of the five-year-olds, are enrolled in kindergartens. This means there are not very many parents choosing to keep their children out of kindergartens. French said.

To back up her pro-kindergarten stance, French cited a study from the South Carolina Department of Education mandated by state law in 1977. All first graders in that state were given a test to determine their school readiness. Results pointed out the relative success of students who had attended kindergartens.

Of those, 54.7 percent were judged ready for first grade according to the test which includes questions on color identification, numbering, physical activities, and such tasks as copying shapes and writing names.

Only 44.3 percent of the students who didn't attend kindergarten passed the 30-minute examination, the study noted. Fewer problems.

Closer to home, Jack Thompson, director of elementary education for the Pocatello School District, issued a report in January on the impact of kindergarten on elementary students. Pocatello first graders, Thompson reported, generally felt that having a quality kindergarten program provides for entry of children into an intensive reading program about seven weeks earlier than is possible with out kindergartens.

First grade children who had been in kindergartens demonstrated much greater confidence and increased skills, the Pocatello teachers reported. The district compared standardized achievement test scores for the four grade levels which state supported kindergartens had been available.

Average percentiles for the groups who had participated in kindergartens were consistently lower when compared to second grade percentiles increased by 8 percent. third grade, 9 percent, and fourth grade, the first class to be in the kindergarten system, 6 percent.

Pocatello educators believe that adding kindergartens to the state school system has provided substantial and dramatic improvements, Thompson said in his report. Cox studies status note.

What do kindergarteners learn?
Dr. Virginia Cox, BSU assistant professor of anthropology, published a research report on an urban kindergarten in September, 1980. The report, Status and Role: Becoming a Student, A Sociobiography of a Grade School Kindergartener, was the result of nine months of observation at a Boise kindergarten during the 1977-78 school year.

The paper was published with a faculty research grant from the BSU Center for Research, Grants and Contracts.

Cox's research delved into the functions of kindergartens as a rite of passage and into the student role and teachers' responses.

"I intend to show through an analysis of events that the primary function of the kindergarten is to train children in the role that is appropriate to student status," Cox says in her paper.

Called by sociologist Harry Glassy an "academic boot camp," kindergarten, Cox says, is "the initial step for preparing children for studenthood."

"Kindergarten is neither an academic situation in the same sense as first grade nor a babysitting facility where the younger children are facilities or nursery school," Cox writes in her first intensive introduction to an education institution where they will spend the following twelve years. Kindergarten is the important final step to becoming a student," she said.

Activities that occur in the kindergarten classroom, Cox says, can be placed into the three categories, ritualistic, academic, and recreation.

Among the rituals observed by Cox in her study were pledging allegiance to the flag, naming the day of the month, checking the weather, passing out lesson pages, and being selected to be first in line.

Academic tasks taught to the kindergarteners included learning the letters of the alphabet, numbers, phonetics of one syllable words, and writing their own names.

Recreation activities were recess, story time, singing, and playing with games, blocks, toys and art supplies. Kindergarten is transitional, a period for learning the role of student," Cox said. The nine months of kindergartners are preparatory for children to academically and socially ready themselves for first grade," she said.

"It gets children ready in so many ways," Lambert emphasized. "If we lose kindergartens, how many will have to come ready to learn, but with no skills already learned? They're not going to be ready."
The supply of energy may be shrinking, but job opportunities for graduates in energy-related fields are increasing, according to the chairman of Boise State's Department of Geology and Geophysics. Dr. Monte Wilson says the employment picture for students graduating in geophysics couldn't be better. "Employment in the area of geophysics has been strong for the last five years, and it looks like it will be strong for at least another decade." he said.

Geophysicists apply physical principles to solve geological problems. By examining the electromagnetic properties of rocks, and by using shock waves to determine geological formations, they are able to interpret sub-surface geology without going to the expense of drilling holes in the ground. This makes oil and gas exploration much less expensive and much more practical, said Wilson. "Along with medicine, engineering, and accounting, geophysics was named as one of the top four fields in Fortune. The average yearly salary of a geophysicist ranges from $18,000 to $25,000 as opposed to a geologist who will start anywhere from $15,000 a year. Wilson said. "The high salaries offered by industries not only attract students," said Wilson, "it also makes filling faculty positions very difficult." Besides the increased exploration for petroleum and other mineral resources, there are a number of other problems that have also added to the increased demand, said Wilson. "And these problems aren't going to disappear. Students who find the job possibilities attractive now can be assured the picture won't change by the time they graduate four years down the road." Mark Brown, a recruiting representative for Amoco, reports that even though there are five times as many college students interviewing for jobs in geophysics than there were five years ago, "but we would still like to see more." Geophysicists as applied to oil exploration is much different than other areas of geophysics. The industry is becoming so technical, we need good, quality people in this field. Once you get into it you are almost assured a job for life because of the tremendous market for experienced people.

Geophysics is generally considered a "rigorous discipline that requires a great deal of competency in mathematics," a fact that may cause many students to shy away from a geophysics major, said Wilson. Some industries like Amoco (who just donated $7 million to the Colorado School of Mines) are pumping quite a bit of money into the programs that will produce the graduates they need, said Wilson. However, most of them tend to "put their money where it will do them the most good," said Wilson, meaning schools that have a substantial graduate program and are committed to research. According to Wilson, BSU is one of the few schools that needs a geology program that does not offer a master's degree. "And unfortunately, the economic and political situation in Idaho does not look favorable toward establishing one in the near future," he added.

Boise State is a young university and is not yet on many of the big industrial recruiters circuits, according to Wilson. "But those that do interview here tend to think we have a good, strong program." A good example of BSU's reputation, he said, is the fact that Mobil, who as a rule will hire only students with master's degrees, will make an exception for students from four universities; one of them is BSU.

The reason, said Mobil representative Jack Winkel, is because the department encourages students to do research at the undergraduate level and helps them to find summer jobs that will give them professional experience. Increased job opportunities in the wake of oil shortages, water shortages, pollution, and many other environmental problems may give some people the impression that all geologists thrive on the world's gloom, but Wilson insists that is not the case. "We all know how important oil exploration is to this country, but this is just one small area of the geological sciences."
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