Students utilize "living lab" at earthquake's center

A group of BSU students reluctantly drag themselves back to the ivory towers, away from their "real world" every Sunday night.

They're geology students, immersed in, as one of them put it, "hands on geology" at the center of the Oct. 28 earthquake between Mackay and Challis.

"In geological time, 10,000 years is rapid," said senior Dolores Totorica.

"To have something that's changing from day to day, that you can actually see - to say 'today or yesterday' instead of 'in the mid-Cambrian period' is an invaluable experience.

"It's a living lab. You can't pass it up," said senior Mary Shaleen.

Within hours of the earthquake, a BSU field geology class was at the site. They had been planning a field trip to southeastern Idaho for that Friday morning, so we were all packed and ready to go. "They just pointed the van north instead," Totorica said.

Shaleen and Totorica weren't able to get to the site until the weekend after it happened. They're both interested in groundwater geology and are involved with geology professor Spencer Wood's hydrology research in the area.

They got names of ranchers and farmers having water problems from another BSU student, bushes Wurts, who had attended a Mackay town council meeting.

"We did lots of interviews," Totorica said, "and even after having 25, 30 people ask them the same questions, they were really helpful." Since then the pair has helped keep track of the influx of new springs and the drying up of existing water sources. They also have helped得知 wise to divert and dam water.

Wood said "what's been done in the last couple of weeks by Boise State students is invaluable. It may be the most important information gathering.

"Mainly what we're trying to impress upon them is that they question if what they're doing is correct," he said. Totorica said, "there's no recipe book, but at least we can play with it and look for patterns."

Some of the students haven't even come down from the hills yet. Ted Lane, the student organizing most of the other student's work, has even taken incompletes in his classes to stay up in Mackay. Totorica said, "If you don't do it, you don't get scientific research done.

"He admires the students' fortitude. "They're working under tough conditions. It's snowing up there now and freezing. They have to be motivated.

Students aren't just gathering the information so the professors can get the credit. "I would like to see Ted and other students write it up," Wood said. "If they did the work, they'll be the authors." The department has had a request from the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute in Berkeley, Calif. for arti­cles, and Wood said he plans to submit work to the U.S. Geological Survey Report and other scientific journals.

The experience will help the students even after they graduate. Totorica said, "For getting into graduate school, it will be a big plus that we took the initiative to do some work."

Wood said he's been impressed with the quality of work done by his students. They say they're getting a new learning experience by seeing a different side of their professors.

"You get to know the teacher as something other than the professor who hands out a stack of class notes and lecture notes," Totorica said. In a classroom situation, they usually have prepared notes and are more in control. "You see them in the field and think, 'gosh, they're people, too. You see them scratching their heads, trying to think about what works and doesn't work."

The students realize that this experience is at the expense of the death of two small children, $12 million or more in damage and many people's shattered nerves.

"They said, "it's almost macabre - but we would be stupid to let it go."
FOCUS (USPS 478970) is published monthly except in June, July, and August by the Boise State University Office of News Services and Publications, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Offices are located in room 724 of the Education Building, phone 385-1562.

Please send address changes (preferably with the address label) to the Boise State University Alumni Office, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Duplicate copies may be received. If you wish to report such instances, please send both labels to the address above. Friends of the university who wish to receive FOCUS can do so by sending their names and addresses to the Alumni Office. Correspondence regarding editorial matter should be sent to Editor, FOCUS, Boise State University, 1910 University Drive, Boise, Idaho 83725. Unless otherwise noted, all articles can be reprinted without permission as long as the recipient. The only criteria is that they accrue reach $5,000, the first scholarship fund in his memory has been set up through the Boise Independent Order of Odd Fellows #3.

Making the most of his money

Douglas Fisher doesn't make a bundle as a heating plant operator on campus, but he's seen fit to donate $20 a month to the BSU Foundation to build a scholarship fund. "I've been here 16 years, and BSU has been pretty good to me. I'd like to do something in return," he said. But before visions of altruism jump to mind, consider this. Donald Fisher makes as much in dividends and interest on his investments as he does from his salary.

Fisher is the proverbial self-made man. He has stocks, municipal bonds, rental property, land in three states, individual retirement accounts, and money market accounts. "I'm a guy who's used to saving maybe half of what I make," then putting it to use. He's using the scholarship as a tax deduction. When his monthly donations and the interest they accruing reach $5,000, the first scholarship in Fisher's name will be awarded.

Fisher will have a voice in selecting the recipient. The only criteria is financial need, but he has a type of student in mind.

Several years ago, Fisher sponsored a Korean family's residency in the United States. When they arrived, they had no money and spoke no English. Since then, the daughter and son have gone to college and the daughter is working for Rockwell International making a good living as a chemical engineer. "If you could only meet kids who would take advantage of opportunities like that."

Fisher said, "I never had the opportunity to go to college. I'm more or less self-taught." He was a Merchant Seaman for many years and "learned all I know by long days at sea, reading lots of books, mainly on finance. They're dull reading, but they pay off!"

HP donates kitchen items

A variety of food service equipment has been donated by Hewlett Packard to the Vocational Technical food service technology program. Included in the donation inventory are a three-compartment stainless steel sink with disposal, a dishwasher, a five-compartment hot food line, three stainless steel buns with fire extinguishers, a walk-in refrigerator and freezer and an 8-head drink dispenser for carbonated drinks.

Other items donated by HP are a combination grill-broiler, a counter top ice maker, a twin drink dispenser, an ice cream cabinet, two drop-in refrigerators, three cup lowerators, a double mite dispenser, 28 floodlights with mountain brackets, a small hand sink, a flat top range, and a pass-through warmer.

According to Dr. Donald V. Healas, dean of the School of Vocational-Technical Education, the equipment will be used to update the program's kitchen, and to equip a new area in the building.

Symposium set for merit pay

A one-day symposium on merit pay for educators, featuring two keynote speakers and a panel of local business people, will be held from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. on Friday, Dec. 2 in the Student Union Building Ballroom on the Boise State campus. The symposium is free, however, so that materials can be prepared, pre-registration by Nov. 21 is required.

Dr. Robert Saunders, dean of the College of Education at Memphis State University, will discuss how and why a merit pay system for educators can work. Dr. Samuel Bachrach, chairman of the Department of Organizational Behavior at the New York State College of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, will address the problems in using merit pay for educators. A panel on "cultivating excellence" will include Gary Brown, director of Industrial Relations, J.B. Simpson Co.; Chad Checketts, manager of training and organizational development, Ore-Ida, and Al Sturz, vice-president and director of human resource services, Idaho First National Bank.

Those interested in attending the seminar can send their name, address, telephone number and school affiliation to Ernie Roberson, Graduate Programs Coordinator, Alumni Office, College of Education, 1910 University Drive, Boise, ID 83725. Reservations also are being taken for a luncheon the day of the symposium. Checks can be made payable to the BSU Symposium.

The symposium is being sponsored by BSU's College of Education and the Northern Rockies Consortium of Higher Education. For more information, contact Linda Herrig at 385-1135.

BAA starts varsity club

The Bronco Athletic Association is currently establishing the Varsity Bronco Club as an athletic support group comprised of former varsity athletes and student managers who have earned at least one letter at Boise Junior College, Boise College, Boise State College, or Boise State University. The purpose of the club, as explained by BAA Board member Kipp Bedard, is to provide a club where former letter winners can learn more about the current status of the Bronco athletic program.

Dave Torbet resumes post

Dr. David Torbet has been named acting director of Boise State University's Counseling and Testing Center. He began his duties Nov. 8.

Torbet is a BSU professor emeritus of psychology and was director of the Counseling and Testing Center from 1966 until he retired in December, 1983. He will act as director until the end of spring semester. A search for a permanent director is planned, according to Dr. Richard Hart, dean of BSU's College of Education.
Oil exec says industry thrives

The past decade has been cata­
lytic for the oil industry, but petro­
leum companies will weather it well, said future, William C. Douce, chief exec­
utive of Phillips Petroleum Co. said during his BSU College of Business Alumnus Day address.

Douce, the chairman of Phillips and also a member of the board of trustees of Morrison Knudsen Co. discussed the decade-long fluctuation of oil prices since 1973 during which the careless use of energy has been replaced by strict conservation dur­
ing a worldwide recession.

"We've seen ambitious energy development plans flourish and then wither away in the hard light of today's economy. Looking back, it's been a rough road, not just for the oil industry, but for all those who use energy well," he said.

Douce cited the disruptive manip­ulation of the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations with whom the United States is involved in the course of the world's production and reserves.

Together, these nations pushed up the price of oil 1,000 percent between 1973 and 1980, he said.

"Even though OPEC's influence has been diminished by slumping demand for oil, it still has the poten­
tial to throw the world oil market into chaos," Douce said.

He doesn't think this will happen, but said events taking place in Lebanon and the Middle East between Israel and Iran in the Persian Gulf make it clear that supply disrup­tions can't be ruled out of the question.

Douce feels that stability has re­
cently returned to the oil industry as demand for oil has increased slightly in recent months and prices have been on the rise.

"There are still plenty of attractive investment opportunities in the oil and gas business," he said, predicting that exploration and production will be keys to the future, provided oil is found and pro­
duced in places where political and economic situations are more stable.

The play which was written in only three weeks and left New York on Oct. 9, 1984 and has been

Casting for the production will be Dec. 7-10 in the SubAI Theatre.

The cast, under the direction of Theatre Arts Professor, is complete.

The play, directed by Steve Besel and Mark Stachofsky, will be perf­
manced in the Music Auditorium.

The cast includes.

Kathleen Waugh as Cecily Cardew;

Merriman; and Marla Lewis as Miss Prism.

Cast in the lead role of John Worthing is Chris

Works by two Ahsahta Press poets have been

Poems by Marlene Walsh from her volume

and contemporary poets of the American West.

Promotions by Marnle Walsh from her volume

Owens, a 1977 Capital High School graduate and a BSU theatre arts major, will also be shown.

Richard Mansfield as Algernon Moncrieff;

Mary and Melissa Lewis as Miss Prism.

Director playing the role of Algernon is Paul Rodgers, a 1970 Diet­

20 High School graduate and a BSU theatre arts major.

Admission is $2 for student showcase pro­
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1980, 7

Alec Guinness stars

The Fly,

also be shown.

Claymatoon

and

Amer­

of original publication in The

Chicken, May 1981.

The Oscar winning

are also scheduled for the series.

is a collection of bronze castings done by Dirk

Boise, ID 83725

the BSU theatre arts department at 385-3957.

Ontario, and California have not fewer than four forecasts for the BSU theatre arts department.

The play, directed by Steve Besel and Mark Stachofsky, will be perf­
mance.

In the Music Auditorium. Everyone is welcome to attend, according to Theatre Arts Professor.

To find out more, contact Steve Clothier at 385-1462.

The concert will be the first dance concert of the

with its student showcase. For more information, call 385-1191.

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Bold moves
Hall publishes Idaho Sportsman

By Jo Dunlap
BSU News Services

In his first business communication class less than three years ago, Steve Hall wrote a letter of inquiry and a resume for a class assignment. In the post-dated letter Hall boldly stated he had just graduated with a bachelor's degree in economics with a 4.0 grade point average less than two years after beginning his course work.

Two years later, the goal had become a reality and the 10-year veteran of the auto mechanic world was also named Economics Student of the Year in 1982.

During his second year at Boise State, he set yet another goal for himself: to publish a book.

He had been researching the self-publishing industry with the idea of doing a book with tips for college students, but soon discovered that his literature was seriously lacking a book of fish and game opportunities in the Gem State. Hall is quick to point out that other states like Montana and Wyoming have written about their outdoor sports and many books include Idaho, but there were none specifically written about the state.

The *Idaho Sportsman* was the outcome of Hall's idea, and he plans to make the book an annual event—timed to arrive in the bookstores and sporting goods stores in early August before the hunting season opens.

One experienced person in the publishing business told me to back off in the quality or come out next year. But of course, I don't think that way," Hall said, noting the book was on time and he is pleased with the quality of the finished product.

"I learned a lot," said Hall of his venture in the field of editing and publishing a book. He had never worked in that area and said when he started the project he thought all he had to do was present the copy to a printing company and they would send it through a process and he would receive the finished book. He tells how he paid a graphic artist to help him with the layout of the book and he began looking for the best bargains for the different aspects of producing a book by putting out bids.

Interestingly enough, the lowest bid came from a Japanese company who could do the entire book and ship the final version back to the United States for considerably less than any local printer. But because Hall wanted to be close to his project and because he couldn't afford a trans-Pacific trip for several months, he chose a Boise company. He also wanted *The Idaho Sportsman* to be the product of Idaho since all the authors were either native Idahoans or had lived in the state long enough to appreciate the outdoor resources so nearby.

Hall, a native of the Boise area and a graduate of Boise State High School, is an Idahoan himself, having fished and hunted much of Idaho. Even when he was attending BSU in 1981, a knee injury early in the duck hunting season did not deter him. "I'd go out whenever I didn't have a class," said Hall who managed to bag 50 birds during the remainder of the season.

Although Hall is currently unemployed, he thinks he will relegate his book publishing to a hobby status. There are at least a half-dozen other books he would like to publish if he had the capital, but "publishing is a risky business—the banks won't talk to you and unless you've got the money to lose it's not a good business," he said.

Marketing his book has also taken up much of Hall's time since the August publication date. More than 120 bookstores and sporting goods stores throughout the state carry *The Idaho Sportsman* and Hall has been busy making personal visits to each and to the local newspapers, television and radio stations promoting his book. He is just beginning a swing throughout the state to check the stock before the holiday season when more than 70 percent of the book trade is done.

"It looks like we'll sell out the first printing, which would make it a million seller if it were on a national scale," he said.

As far as the future for Hall is concerned, he said he was unsure what he would be doing other than hunting, fishing and working on the second edition of *The Idaho Sportsman*.
Alumni schedule tour, socials, reunion

Looking for a way to break the mid-winter doldrums? The BSU Alumni Association can help through two package tours to Mazatlan, Mexico March 24-31. The trips are open to all BSU alumni and friends of the university, but space is limited and prospective travelers should book early. The tour costs $780 or $560, depending on accommodations and special features. Roundtrip airfare from Boise and double occupancy room charges are included.

For reservations and more information about the Mexican trip, call Sherry Burke at Holiday Travel, phone (208) 376-5111 or the BSU Alumni Office at (208) 385-1959.

Basketball socials

This winter several basketball related social activities are scheduled for BSU alumni and friends. The University of Portland-Boise basketball game on Thursday, Dec. 1 has been designated as "alumni night." All BSU alumni will be provided one free ticket by showing their alumni card at the Pavilion box office.

The BSU Alumni Association and Bronco Athletic Association have scheduled a social on Wednesday, Dec. 28 between 5-7 p.m. at Nendel's Inn (990 SW Canyon Rd.) in Portland. The social is for boosters attending the Far West Classic basketball tournament, as well as Portland area alumni. The Broncos open against Oregon State at 7 p.m. on Dec. 27.

40s reunion

A reunion of the classes of 1940-1949 of Boise Junior College is planned during Homecoming of 1984. Anyone attending during these years, and not currently receiving mail from the Alumni Office, is asked to contact the Alumni Office, (208) 385-1698. Alumni who know of anyone who has since lost contact with the university, please contact the office with that person's current address.

Where will you be March 24, 1984?

Here or There

Join us for the BSU & Friends Spring Tour

See story page for details

Hospital, in West Hanover, New York.

Randy Gardens is training administrator for the Salt River Project in Phoenix. He is responsible for the management training and development functions for managers and supervisors.

Janell Pearson (BA, Commercial Art, ’78) of Boise is currently a forms artist for FACS Corporation.

Thomas Patrick Monley (WBA, ’75) has been promoted to lumber dept manager of the materials branch at Boise Cascade in Idaho Falls.

Valarie Sticknell (Marketing, ’91) is presently a market research analyst for Ariat, Inc., in Paso Alto, Calif.

Sandra Hungerer (MA, Public Administration) is the new public schools and health services reporter for Pullman and Moscow. She also became the editor of Palouse Woman.

Bev Nichol (AS, Nursing, ’81) is currently working at the Capital Care Center.

Mary Sims Gerdes has been promoted to training administrator of emergency planning for the Capital Care Center.

Gary Gerrell (BA, Education) has been named head track and junior varsity football coach at Meridian High School.

Randy Jones (Aviation Mgt, ’80) has been promoted to national sales manager for Puritan-Bennett Aerospace Systems, El Segundo, Calif., and has made several trips to Europe in recent months.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Samuel E. Miller is working on a special program for Air Force officers at the University of New Mexico.

Jody Ware (MEd, Reading, Elem Ed., ’79) was recently asked to present a paper at the European Reading Conference in Vienna, Austria. She is the reading specialist at Highlands Elementary School in Boise.

Karen A. Miller (BS, ’81) has begun her first year of medical school in the University of Washington WAMI program.

Chris K. Hansen (BA, Business Administration, ’76) of Salmon has been sworn in as a lawyer and presently a reading specialist at Highlands Elementary School in Boise.

J. L. Ostermiller (BA, Anthropology, ’79) presented a paper at the first international Ethnoastronomy Conference at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. in September. He currently is a graduate student in sociology/anthropology at the University of Idaho.

OBITUARIES

Richard M. "Dick" Alloway, 62, died Oct. 12 in a Boise hospital of natural causes. Dick was born and reared in Boise where he graduated from Boise Junior College. During World War II, he served in the U.S. Marine Corps. Before his death he was the owner/manager of Alloway Electric.

EDWINES

Lila Renae Maeg and Stanley Dean Vogele, June 25

Brian Potser, a registered nurse at Minidoka Memorial Hospital in Rupert, was recently chosen "Student of the Year" by the mayor's committee.

Mike Gens (BA, Health Science, ’78) has been named the first ever Cascade School District Teacher of the Year by the Cascade Parent-Teacher Student Association.

John Abel was the first baccalaureate graduate in 1967, the year Boise State became a four-year institution, garnering the honor because his name was the first on the graduation list. He graduated with a BA in social sciences/tribal arts and has since taken courses in conversational Spanish and education.

John is a repair engineer with Western Electric. Currently, he's writing a book, a "combination of my ancestry and love," called "Son of immigrant Parents."

Jerry Oesterleider (BA, Anthropology, ’79) presented a paper, "Something Burra Here: The Astronomical Orientation of a Mexican Village" at the first international Ethnoastronomy Conference at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C. in September. He currently is a graduate student in sociology/anthropology at the University of Idaho.

WEDDINGS

Lisa Renee Maeg and Stanley Dean Vogele, June 25

Sharon Retson and John Boyd, Oct 29

Melody Ruff and Bert Ondra (homeless), Aug. 13

Karen Giger and Donald Drum (Junee), Sept 17

John A. Nebiker and Kelly J. Kuehl (Kuna), Sept. 7

Michael S. McNeil and Karen Gifford (Boise), Sept. 3

Alan Ray Harpham and Susan Jeanette Byrley (Boise), Aug. 20

Robert Scott Erickson and Elizabeth Anne Bergin (Boise), Aug. 20

Alumni who know of anyone who has since lost contact with the university, please contact the office with that person's current address.

Join us for the BSU & Friends Spring Tour
See story page for details
Following hot on the heels of the successful cold-drill comic book, cold-drill has come out with yet another spin-off from the popular student literary magazine at Boise State University. cold-drill Extra is a 28-page "magapaper" that focuses on issues of importance to Idaho in 1984. The tabloid will be available Dec. 1 and will also be included in the 1983-84 edition of the award-winning magazine.

Eleven articles, ranging from the personal opinions of a white supremacist to the scholarly writings of a BSU professor appear in the inaugural edition.

Editor Brad Martin is pleased with the balanced approach the "magapaper" has found in not only the author's views, but in their approaches to the subjects.

"I think the entire magazine is controversial—controversial in a positive way," said Martin, who along with Sally Spiker, director of BSU Printing and Graphics, designed cold-drill Extra.

"We are here to discuss openly and fairly issues about Idaho," said Tom Trusky, the faculty advisor to cold-drill and the inventor of both the earlier comic book and tabloid. Trusky, who is also an author in the first edition, notes that no other medium exists for Idahoans to express their ideas to the rest of the world's population.

"Allow people to talk over the audience or hang themselves," said Trusky of the philosophy behind cold-drill Extra.

"If we create controversy we've been successful. If we don't, then we've just failed miserably," said Trusky.

"Rape in Idaho" is the cover story. Janice Pavić uses both a scholarly and philosophical approach on how rape is dealt with in Idaho.

"Honorable Senator" by Pastor Richard G. Butler is the Coeur d'Alene white supremacist's address to the Idaho State Legislature opposing the harassment bill which was passed during the 1983 session. Butler was opposed to making harassment a higher degree of offense.

Trusky's article "Book Censorship in Idaho Public Libraries" and three shorter sub-articles were the culminating efforts of his research grant on censorship—ship during the 1970's in Idaho libraries. The BSU English professor gives the readers an overview of the situation, then studies a typical Idaho library in "The Lost River Community Library," looks at the treatment of one case in "Jack the Bear" and finally compares how one subject was treated at two libraries in "Sexual Education at Pocatello and Boise Public Libraries."

Dr. Lonnie Willis provides the readers with a scholarly approach to the advantages of pornography in "A Positive Word About Pornography."

The "Textbook Cover Up" is written by Leah Gaguelin, a BSU English Bowl chapter of the fundamentalist church near Cascade. Coach lead the crusade to eliminate the revolutionary theory from high school in the schools and to replace it instead with creationism.

Although Trusky and Martin did not allow for dhate of issues in Extra, they did allow for a balance of opinion with George Jacob's response to the basic fundamentalist attack on evolution in "Imitations in Science."

Rounding out the tabloid is an article by the former head librarian at Idaho State University, Eli Oshler. Oshler provided Extra with "A Free Flight Fantasy on Censorship" shortly before his death this past summer. According to Trusky, the librarian was a staunch opponent to any form of censorship.

cold-drill Extra will be available throughout the state, and Martin hopes it will be used as a "spring board of thought" in Idaho. Trusky is also hoping that English teachers will want to use the "magapaper" tool to get students thinking about current issues important to Idaho.

Although the 1985-86 edition is barely off the presses, Trusky has already begun working on the second edition of Extra. He has lined up a photo essay of "Ghosts of Idaho Ghost Towns" by local artist Ron Best and an essay by Linda Tendler about her early years in Idaho and a story about poet Ezra Pound, a native of Hailey, written by his daughter, Princess Mary de Rachewiltz.

Copies of cold-drill Extra are $5 each and may be purchased through the BSU Bookstore.

Boise State is offering a group of 60 Canyon County high school students a second chance at educational success through a program called Upward Bound.

The university's teacher education department was awarded a $440,000 U.S. Department of Education grant this fall to develop and administer the program that guides disadvantaged high school students toward a college education through academic and personal counseling.

Upward Bound "tries to reach those students who have the potential to go on and do well in college," according to Dr. Jay Fuhriman, BSU's director of bilingual education and Upward Bound administrator. It is restricted to low income, first-generation college students, the students who typically do not do well in school and do not go on to college.

Two teachers, one of whom is bilingual, make daily visits to Nampa, Wilder and Vallivue high schools, helping students improve their reading, math, science, English and study skills. A counselor also is in each school on a daily basis, advising students on ways to improve their self image and to help prepare for college.

Students whose parents have not gone to college generally do not receive the same kind of encouragement to go," said Fuhriman.

"Students whose parents have attended college, Fuhriman said and, it's unfortunate but true that many times the lower income Hispanics and minorities are unintentionally tracked into non college prep classes in the high school, classes that don't prepare them to go to college."

At Wilder and Vallivue, Upward Bound is an elective course and Nampa is considering making it one. Most of the federally sponsored Upward Bound programs take place either after school, at lunch hours or on Saturdays. "There are not very many Upward Bound programs in the nation that offer services every day," Fuhriman said.

"With the staff we have and the daily contact, it would be hard to fail. If we were only meeting with them once a week, it would be easier for kids to slip through the cracks."

This summer, the students will participate in a six-week program in which they'll be hused at BSU daily, take classes and take part in discussion groups—a "simulated college experience." And the summer after, those who are seniors will be involved in a "bridge" program, enrolling in regular college courses and perhaps even living on campus "to bridge that gap between high school and college," Fuhriman said. "So they don't come over here bewildered and full of anxiety because they don't know what to expect."

The 60 freshmen, sophomores and juniors were selected from a group of about 2,000 who met program requirements. (Seniors were not accepted, Fuhriman said, because there was not enough time to work with them.) After the initial study of their academic needs, the field was narrowed to 700 or so students. Using school grades, scores on the Idaho proficiency test and a personal interview, the number was further narrowed to about 200 students. "From there it was a real dart board game," Fuhriman said.

When Fuhriman wrote the grant proposal, he targeted the Canyon County area because he felt there were a great number of Hispanics who were "slipping through the cracks" educationally. He anticipated that about 80 percent of the participants would be Hispanic, but the actual percentage is about 40. "We have blacks, Vietnamese, Rumanians, Indians, Laotians and Anglos."

So far, the program has been quite well received, Fuhriman said. Students and parents inquire almost daily about getting into Upward Bound. "We've tried to make our program look like a privilege—you're somebody special if you've been accepted by Upward Bound."

Certainly the program could be serving more students. According to Fuhriman, the selection process demonstrated. However, the initial funds only would accommodate 60 students. More students will be included.

Fuhriman said, as others graduate or find they don't need as much academic help or personal counseling.

Fuhriman said that the program's success will be measured by the number of students who go on to college. "We want to get them started in a meaningful college career, not just get them on campus. They might find, after they get there, however, that college isn't for them. But at least, he said, they've had a choice."
Faculty activity at Boise State entails more than teaching. Most faculty members have specific areas of interest and are actively pursuing them. On the next four pages are stories about a handful of faculty projects, an abbreviated description of the busy academic life on campus.

The stories about Douglas Lincoln, Marcia Wicklow-Howard, Herbert Papenfuss, Gregory Raymond and Bong-Gon Shinn were written by Jocelyn Fannin. The stories about Pat Ourada and Ken Ames were written by Carolyn Beaver. Connie Behm wrote the story about Robert Rychert.
Research changes image of business

A Boise furniture store's advertising campaign may change this winter as a result of a summer research project at BSU.

Students in Dr. Douglas Lincoln's summer school marketing research class conducted a survey for Michael's Furniture Showplace. The results of that study may influence the store's 1984 advertising plans, according to owner Mike Goffin.

"This isn't the first time that Goffin has consulted with Boise State students on marketing and consumer surveys. Several years ago his store, then called Mike's Americana, adopted the idea formulated by BSU public relations-communication students of telephoning customers after a furniture delivery. 'A very successful approach. You're much better off to find out if there are any problems up front,' he said."

Goffin also has participated in a marketing study of his store, then called Mike's Americana to Michael's Furniture Showplace. Because of the results of the survey, the store changed merchandising plans. "Now after three years of that change of direction, we thought it would be advantageous to work with the marketing students again. We wanted to know what we did right and what we need to do differently."

The research course is required of all BSU marketing majors, and Lincoln feels that real projects which have an educational focus are much more instructive than textbook assignments about free markets. According to one student's evaluation of the class, "The project was a very good learning tool." The live research project is absolutely invaluable. There is no teacher like experience," another student wrote.

"This is an excellent method of combining applied education and helping a local business," Lincoln said. He emphasized that class assistance to area companies has been directly related to marketing education principles.

Any direct costs for such projects are borne by the businesses being helped, he said. The furniture survey was very expensive, he said, and Goffin, pleased with the results, has made a donation to the BSU Foundation.

Other companies and organizations marketing research classes have worked with recently and who, in appreciation for the help, have made microcomputer or dollar contributions to the BSU marketing department. Stein Distributing Co., Eagle Aircraft Co. (a Territorial company), Meridian Chamber of Commerce, Meridian Retailers Association, Great Falls of Fire, Nampa, and First Security Bank, Boise.

Lincoln, together with Dr. Gary McCain, also an associate professor in the marketing department, published an article on the classroom project approach "Choice Criteria Model for Selecting Live-Case Marketing Research Class Projects" in the fall, 1982 edition of The Journal of Marketing Education.

"Persistent criticism that universities lack a real world understanding of marketing research has led many business schools to develop methods of bringing real business situations into the learning environment. Use of live-case projects in marketing research classes provides such a dynamic real experience," they wrote.

"Careful screening and selection of projects is essential to offer a positive contribution to the education process as well as provide a useful product to the client," they said. "Student benefits consist mostly of enhancement of their education through real world experience."

Making better use of rangeland project's aim

Dr. Robert Rychert, chairman of the Biology Department, has spent summers and spring breaks for the past six years at the Reynolds Creek Watershed in the Owyhee Mountains—not exploring Silver City, fishing, or strolling in sun. Rychert has conducted research.

The survey focused on three major areas: the current image of Michael's Furniture Showplace, that image compared to the image measured in a BSU research study, and respondents' feelings about the store's advertising.

About 500 area residents answered questions from the four-page questionnaire. 100 selected from store sales records and 200 selected randomly using the Mountain Bell area telephone directory. After collecting and editing data, figures were analyzed by using BSU's mainframe computer.

The study showed that Michael's overall store image had improved over the last three years. The results also assisted in the calculation that advertising could be more effective.

"That has given us insight into the success of our advertising. We were trying to determine whether it was effective, and as a result of the survey, we are taking in the third year of a different advertising campaign early in 1984," Goffin said.

"Now after three years of that change of direction, we thought it would be advantageous to work with the marketing students again. We wanted to know what we did right and what we need to do differently." The research course is required of all BSU marketing majors, and Lincoln feels that real projects which have an educational focus are much more instructive than textbook assignments about free markets. According to one student's evaluation of the class, "The project was a very good learning tool." The live research project is absolutely invaluable. There is no teacher like experience," another student wrote.

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Dr. Robert Rychert, chairman of the Biology Department, has spent summers and spring breaks for the past six years at the Reynolds Creek Watershed in the Owyhee Mountains—not exploring Silver City, fishing, or strolling in sun. He spends the time contemplating profundities such as:

- What effect do vapor pressure, sunlight and wind have on the snowmelt process?
- How is water lost from sagebrush areas?
- Does withholding grazing animals increase the amount of vegetative cover?
- What does the soil look like: Stock grazing have on vegetative cover, upland soil loss, and sediment yield?
- Would snow fences significantly increase water supplies?
- How does the presence of clay in the hasalt at Reynolds Creek alter the movement of water?

The answers to these questions have been so significant that more than 100 publications have been prepared at and/or utilized data from the Northwest Watershed Research Center, for which Rychert has conducted research.

Rychert's biggest interests of rangeland in particular. Rychert's first project involved cooperative research with professional scientists for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the division of Agricultural Research Service (USDAAR), studying the impact of grazing intensity on the microbiological makeup of rangeland streams.

His research has now shifted to studying the role of microscopic organisms in the soil with respect to plant nutrient cycling, water infiltration, run off and erosion.

These projects have made available equipment which BSU could not afford otherwise and supplies which make possible more extensive research, as well as opening opportunities for independent study to serious geology and biology students.

In addition, the research is extremely beneficial to Idaho ranchers and resource managers. Rychert says, "Our work is to look at the basic science with a view toward applied aspects of it. Our goal is to do studies to provide the type of information that will enable us to make decisions to enhance rangeland productivity." The research team of which Rychert is a part has studied soil losses from hill slopes, unimproved roads, bare stream banks, and grazed as compared to ungrazed areas. These studies help predict the influence on water supply when the nature of plant cover is changed, or by changes in land use.

One significant finding was that specific treatments of sagebrush, a non-productive plant that consumes moisture, permitted better water infiltration, less moisture loss and more efficient water use by natural grass species which replaced the sagebrush.

Studies such as this are invaluable to rangeland resource managers in making resource decisions, determining the best management practices and establishing land use controls.

In addition, they make possible more extensive use of the land. For example, one study perfected a method of developing shallow aquifers in igneous rock which, under certain geologic conditions, can produce adequate water for rangeland stock in scattered grazing areas where water is not otherwise available.

This giant well of information on water and rangeland use might not hit home—until we wonder where our next hamburger is coming from.

Rychert says this year's midwestern drought makes the value of the research apparent. "With 40 percent of the corn crop gone, it will cost more to provide grain for beef for the hamburgers many of us love. Why not optimize a different system that would be self-perpetuating, a system that does not require fertilizer or great cultivation, only knowledge?"
A BSU biologist's study of a plant-fungus relationship has special implications for range management of desert areas disturbed by fire and development.

Dr. Marcia Wicklow-Howard is conducting a study of Vescicular Acidid Mycorrhizae, a fungus she says is important to the survival of many plants. Although her study has been done in semi-desert areas, the fungus is not just associated with desert plants, and Wicklow-Howard said there are very few plants that are not infected with it.

That relationship is important because plants cannot survive without fungi, Wicklow-Howard said in a paper in the Society of America.

The fungus is often lacking in plants living in a critically stressed environment. Wicklow-Howard's study has been described as "the relationship has been done for many animals. Winterfat burns rapidly right down to the ground, and while sagebrush will grow right back after a fire, winterfat doesn't. It is a problem to re-seed this shrub and to get it growing," Wicklow-Howard said.

"Recovery of an ecosystem in part is dependent on either the rate of invasion of the site by propagules of mycorrhizal fungi which are viable or roots having or tolerating mycorrhizal fungus," she wrote.

Mycorrhizae form a compact mantle over plant root surfaces and appear to assist in nutrient and water uptake for the plants with which they co-exist.

The interdependence of this relationship has been described as "the trueCritical to the survival of many animals. Winterfat burns rapidly right down to the ground, and while sagebrush will grow right back after a fire, winterfat doesn't. It is a problem to re-seed this shrub and to get it growing," Wicklow-Howard said.

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"We looked at different types of plants and have tried to classify them all, she said, explaining that desert shrubs are often difficult to identify. Once laboratory staining and slide mounting of the plant samples is completed, roots are observed with a dissecting microscope and fiber optics light and also viewed with light microscopes to determine the presence or lack of the mycorrhizae in them, she said.

She has recently moved the ongoing study to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management Snake River Birds of Prey National Area where, "We've almost doubled the species of plants we've found," she said.

The area in the Snake River Canyon about 15 miles south of Kuna protects vital nesting and year-round habitat for several species of raptorial or flesh-eating birds. The surrounding desert and open fields provide ideal hunting grounds for the birds and also habitat for many animal species.

It has helped to move to an area where other, sometimes related, studies are going on, Wicklow-Howard said.

This year she plans to continue collecting and identifying the desert shrubs and fruiting bodies of the mycorrhizae, and hopes to tie in her study with some Bureau of Land Management vegetation studies. She has

A BSU biologist's study of a plant-fungus relationship has special implications for range management of desert areas disturbed by fire and development.

Managing desert areas has become difficult as those areas are increasingly disturbed by fire and man's encroachments, Wicklow-Howard said.

"Natural revegetation of disturbed surface soils in the semi-arid West is a slow process and the greater the severity of the disturbance the slower the rate of recovery," she wrote in her paper.

"Recovery of an ecosystem in part is dependent on either the rate of invasion of the site by propagules (spores) of mycorrhizal fungi which are viable or roots having or tolerating mycorrhizal fungi," she wrote.

She is studying the fungus' relationship to one type of desert shrub commonly called winterfat, which has high nutrient content and is forage for many animals. Winterfat burns rapidly right down to the ground, and while sagebrush will grow right back after a fire, winterfat doesn't. It is a problem to re-seed this shrub and to get it growing, Wicklow-Howard said.

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In 1912, Papenfuss said. He recalled also that the famed Lewis and Clark expedition to the Northwest, was lost after he died mysteriously and later found in Europe. That collection is now located in Philadelphia.

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In the proposal for his research, Raymond wrote, "Following World War II, alliances underwent a transformation as profound as that which had occurred between the 18th and 19th centuries. Two superpowers now confronted one another, each far stronger than any possible combination of other states. Hence, rather than being flexible coalitions of fairly equal members, alliances with these great rivals developed into blocs—groups of secondary powers clustered around one of the two superpowers." "East and West Germany were offspring of the bipolar international system that emerged after 1945. The cold war resulted in each part of divided Germany painting a different bloc. Though initially dismissed as mere satellites, the two German states more recently have come to be regarded as bloc members who do not always show blind subservience to the wishes of their bloc leaders."

Using a computer model to interpret and demonstrate his statistical findings, Raymond hopes to answer two questions about bloc relationships:

- How much independence from superpower control have East and West Germany shown in their relations with one another?
- How well do existing theories of alliance politics account for their level of independence?

Raymond was able to obtain information about his topic from several valuable sources, including members of independent "think tanks" and fairly high ranking East German scholars and policy-makers.

He studied at four Berlin institutions, the Europäische Akademie, the International Institut für Verschlüsselte Gesellschaftsforschung at the Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin, the Freie Universität Berlin and Humboldt Universität in East Berlin. He is also using materials from the University of Washington's political science library, which, he said, contains the best collection of materials on his topic in the Northwest.

(Continued on page 15)

Ourada studies conscientious objectors

History professor Pat Ourada would like to help carve "a niche in Idaho history" that has not yet been explored—the story of a conscientious objector camp in Downey, Idaho. Downey is a small farming community in Southeastern Idaho. During the Depression, a Civilian Conservation Corps camp was built there, and when World War II began, it was turned over to the Soil Conservation Service to administer as a work camp for conscientious objectors. There were nine such camps around the country administered by the SCS. Ourada said. In all, the federal government provided 390 camps and other work projects such as hospitals, as alternatives to military service for those who chose not to fight for religious or political reasons.

Ourada came upon the information on the Downey camp while she was studying migrant workers in Idaho during the war. She found that nothing had been written on either subject. Most of Camp Downey's workers were Methodists, Jehovah's Witnesses, Seventh Day Adventists, and a large group of Mennonites whose moral and ethical beliefs would not allow them to join the armed forces. Ourada said the Mennonite church was actively involved in the conscientious objector program and even helped administer many of the camps.

Funded by a faculty development grant, Ourada visited Mennonite central offices in Goshen, Ind., to get "the church side of the story." She came upon a list of men at the camp (there were 140 there). From December 1941 to October 1945, the various projects they worked on and a "pretty good picture of daily life." Life at Camp Downey was "similar to an Army camp." The men were up at dawn and at work by 6:30 a.m. "There were rules, but these men, because of who they were, didn't break them," she said. "They knew that it was either serve their time at the camp or go to prison, Ourada said. "Some did choose prison over working, but not the Mennonites."

Ourada tells a story about the camp's kitchen to make her point. The kitchen ceiling was painted blue, she said, but had white spots all over it. When the Mennonite worker who painted the ceiling was asked why he left the spots, he replied there were flies on the ceiling when he painted, and he would not kill them. "It really illustrates the gentle nature of these people."

Visiting privileges were granted on the basis of work records, another reason for exemplary behavior. A large number of Mennonite women traveled west with their husbands and lived at the Enterprise Hotel in Downey. The men were allowed to move to the fairgrounds. The town's residential area. All that remains, however, is a brick marker at the site; the buildings have been torn down.

One weekend a month with their families. Ourada said most the objectors were Mennonites from Pennsylvania and Indiana.

"The Mennonites were well received in Downey," she said. They were a pleasant relief from the CCC "wild boys." The women did babysitting, needlework and other jobs to support themselves. "The townspeople thought very highly of them." That wasn't the case across the country, however. Americans had a difficult time understanding why men would refuse to serve their country. Ourada said the Mennonites did not have much trouble after the war because they went home to closed, sheltered communities. But for men of other religions and those who had not served because of their political beliefs, "it was very difficult on them when the war was over... They were not well received."

While at Camp Downey, the men helped construct a dam and an irrigation system. Ourada said, but did not want to help the farmers of Eastern Idaho harvest their crops, "because it directly contributed to the war effort." They worked in the fields under gunpoint, she said.

Church records and conversations with church officials indicate that the Mennonites thought many of the projects the objectors were ordered to work on were irrational, not in their best interests. Ourada said she's taken one trip to Washington D.C. to find work orders and other camp documents. She has information requests filed with the War Department, the Selective Service and the National Archives to complete her research. "Otherwise, it's just a dangled story."

She has also sent requests for photographs and diaries to Mennonite publications, without much success, although she has corresponded with people in Iowa and Pennsylvania about the camp.

Ourada has talked with Don Busforth, a Downey resident who was a work supervisor at the camp. The camp was located about two blocks from the town's residential area. All that remains, however, is a brick marker at the site; the buildings have been moved to the fairgrounds.

Most of the men returned to their homes in the east. Ourada said, but some remained. There are pockets of Mennonite families scattered around southern Idaho and the Mennonite church in Aberdeen. Ourada said she hopes to contact some of the people in the area. After she finishes her research, Ourada would like to publish her findings, the Idaho State Historical Society's quarterly publication. "This is a single episode in Idaho history that I think should not be lost."
Business ethics is theory practice?

"The ethical issues encountered in business are no different than what you find in other aspects of life. And the standards that work in those other aspects of life will work in business," said Bong-Gon Shin, associate professor of management at Busines.

The survey, sent to 700 CEOs at random from the Dun and Bradstreet listing of 10,000 largest corporations in the U.S., was the result of Shin's wish to find out how chief executives feel about social responsibility.

As far as he knows after studying business surveys from the past 10 years, there has not been another survey specifically targeted to the executive officers. Other surveys, although similar have been based on a subscription list such as that of Business Review, or have been made of employees at levels below the executive.

Shin received 119 replies, "an exceptionally good response," he felt, considering that those who completed the questionnaire are likely to be extremely busy.

Sixty-nine percent of the respondents were presidents or chairman of the boards of their companies. A third of the respondents were executive vice presidents, and the rest held various other top executive positions.

The subject of the survey was business ethics—in theory and in practice. The executives were asked to identify the ethical ideals which they thought should guide their company and to identify the level of ethical practice which they actually experienced in their business activities.

Four areas were covered in the survey:

• What is the business leaders' view of the "just society"?

• What ethical beliefs and practices are associated with the leaders' view of the just society?

• What are the sources of the ethical standards which the business leaders use in business?

• What differences are there in dealing with ethical issues in business are favored by business leaders?

The findings of the survey support the hypothesis that businesspersons take their high personal ideals to work with them, that business leaders expect to be able to succeed while living up to those ideals, and that business leaders are relatively successful in doing so," Shin said.

"I found that the executives feel generally that all institutions exist to promote individuals' welfare, and that the ethics of businesses are as good as those in other walks of life," he said.

"American business leaders believe that a just society is one that focuses on the individual," Shin said in his survey report.

"Ninety-four percent of the respondents view the individual as the most fundamental unit in American society. Ninety-eight percent felt that all institutions in America should seek to protect and promote the interests of individuals, although close to 84 percent also agreed that some individual freedoms may have to be partly restricted in order for organizations to function effectively.

Eighty-two percent of the CEOs felt that government should try to make income more equal by promoting equality of opportunity, Shin said, while 53 percent believed that government should provide incentives for business to get involved in social programs.

"Despite the overwhelming support of equality of opportunity by the leaders' view of the just society, only 51 percent believed that government should specifically intervene in labor markets to assure equality of opportunity." Shin added.

"The dim view of government's role may be due to 75 percent of the business leaders' feeling that government usually ends up restricting individual freedom to such an extent that efficiency is often sacrificed.

"The view of a just society articulated by the business leaders is a view typically associated with the concept of rugged individualism. It is a view that some students of ethics find inconsistent with the highest of ethical ideals—the Christian ethic," Shin said.

"Because of the apparent conflict between Christianity and rugged individualism, there is a tendency to expect the businessperson to have two sets of ethical standards—one used in business and the other used in private life (at home, in church, and among friends)."

"The survey did not support this notion," Shin said. More than 75 percent of the leaders responded that a double standard did not exist.

"Only 22 percent of the business leaders thought that much of the advertising done by business is misleading and only 9 percent felt that effective advertising may have to be misleading," he said.

If corporate ethics are ever less than altruistic, their executives' survey answers argued that the practices of lawyers, politicians, doctors and even teachers (who often copy textbook material illegally) are equally bad.

And 55 percent of them felt that the customer tends to be less ethical in dealing with business than business is in dealing with the customer, Shin found.

Social system reconstructed

Archaeologist Ken Ames spends a good deal of his time in a small office in the old Assay Building on Boise's Main street, putting together pieces of the past.

Ames and a group of his students are analyzing artifacts from two Indian villages and a series of hunting and fishing camps in the Prince Rupert Harbor area in British Columbia, Canada. He's working under $20,000 grants from the U.S. National Science Foundation and the National Museum of Canada to uncover some clues about the Indians' social structure.

"He'll compare his findings to his analysis of artifacts from an inland "dig" in the Lewiston-Clarkston area he undertook several years ago.

The Canadian materials come from a National Museum of Canada project that ran from 1967-72 and on which Ames did his doctoral dissertation while a student at Washington State University. The artifacts recovered were only partially analyzed, hence, the need for further study.

On his project, Ames began to hypothesize about the tribe's social structure. From historical accounts and the artifacts, he knew that both the Canadian and inland tribes were hunters and gatherers, not agriculturalists. Yet, the Canadian tribe, especially, seemed to have a fairly sophisticated social system, perhaps stratified into different classes.

Classic civilizations, Ames said, generally were agricultural in nature. Because they were guaranteed food, "they had higher human densities." And because they had a commodity to trade for more exotic goods, "they had more elaborate and complex societies" and a higher standard of living.

"Why then, did the Canadian Indians have such an elaborate social structure, especially when the "inland" Indians did not, considering that the two regions were "environmentally as rich," offering the same potential for hunting, fishing and foraging?"

Ames hypothesizes about the social structure based on the artifacts. One way to determine social status, even today, is to figure out how much things cost, how much labor and what kinds of materials have gone into a "product."

The Canadian dig unearthed 260 burials, dating back to 500 B.C. "We're examining them to see if we can determine whether or not class differences existed."

The findings include whale bone clubs with handles shaped like mythical figures, a jade pendant in the shape of a raven, some Samurai-styled armor, a jade pendant with elaborate designs made of sea urchin canine teeth. All of these required a great deal of effort to construct and are not the signs of a simple society.

On the other hand, "Some (burial sites) don't have any coffin at all," which leads Ames to believe there was a definite social hierarchy. Ames has received one shipment of smaller artifacts from Canada and expects the rest some time in early December. He and his students will spend the rest of the academic year analyzing them.

Next year, Ames will write a series of monographs on the findings. Analyzing the artifacts is a "very slow, painstaking process. All of the artifacts have to be described in about 15 different ways."

At two large desks in the assay office, Ames' students pour over trays of artifacts. All of the artifacts have to be described in about 15 different ways. "I like building a bridge. You start on one side of the canyon and start building to the other."
Center studies thought process

By Carolyn Beaver
BSU News Services

A group of educators at Boise State is doing a lot of thinking—about thinking.

It is by no means a merely academic exercise. The members of BSU's Center for the Study of Thinking are discussing the how and why of human thought and are using the information to improve their students' own thinking and learning processes.

"In the United States, the best guess is that 40 percent of adults can think abstractly," says Dr. Ken Hill, BSU teacher education professor and the Center's director. "If somehow we can get 40 percent thinking abstractly, why can't we get more?"

The group, which comprises professors from English to education, vo-tech to business, is an outgrowth of a conference on excellence in education held at BSU last spring. Its members meet at 7 a.m. once a week, to discuss the latest research on brain functions, to hear guest speakers, or just to do some thinking out loud.

While some educators would argue that physics can't be taught in the same way English is, Center members are trying to find the links between the students in various disciplines learn.

"There's a growing belief that there's a lot of commonality in thinking in different areas," Hill says. "It's that commonality we're addressing.

For instance, categorizing 'is the meat of a number of different disciplines. In biology, taxonomies are based on categories. In English, writing can be categorized into paragraphs, paragraphs into topic sentences and supporting sentences.

Too many times, Hill says, instructors expect their students to make quantum leaps from concrete to abstract levels of thought. "From memory to evaluation of the information and nothing in between... you can expect that they can jump from the lowest to the highest level of thinking."

The middle ground, according to educational research, includes such thinking skills as comprehension, application, analysis, and synthesis.

The best way to teach, Hill says, is to incorporate a different level of thinking with each progressive task a student is asked to complete.

Also, "the ability to take in new knowledge is limited, and there's a growing body of knowledge that states we should only give so much new information at a time. Then, there should be a time for... to think about it... the way English is. Let it sink into long term memory."

It's important for graduates entering a high-tech, high change society to improve their learning and thinking skills. "If we are going to change occupations a lot in the future, and knowledge seems to keep growing at such a rapid rate," Hill says, "it probably is more important to learn how to think and learn rather than learning just facts."

Next semester, Hill and teacher education professor Thelma Plapp will teach a class for teachers on how to help their students think better. Next fall, Hill and physics professor Dewey Dykstra are planning a general course on thinking.

Knowledge about the brain is growing at a rapid rate. There are a half-million new articles and books on brain research every year, Hill says. "We have learned more in the last 10 years than we've ever known before. The brain really used to be a black box."

Some of the most recent findings on brain research of left/right hemisphere differences, periods of brain growth, memory and sex differences and their application to teaching are discussed at the group's weekly meetings.

The center has a small but growing library of research materials and general interest articles in the teacher education computer room on the third floor of the Education Building.

Hill has just submitted a request to a private foundation to fund some research of his own—the effect of vocabulary on intelligence. "Part of our problem is a lack of a good thinking vocabulary."

"Public school text books have had their reading level dropped considerably in the last few years... perhaps at the expense of important vocabulary," he says. "If we could have a program that would markedly improve vocabulary, it also would significantly increase the ability to think."

Hill questions, "if you know the word proportion, are you more likely to use it in solving problems?"

Currently, the Center has no university funding, although Hill does have some release time. "We're getting a lot of moral support," he says.

"Our final goal is better education... if there's some way to synthesize what our faculty knows about thinking, we'd really have a prize... Maybe this center's a small beginning for doing that."

But, "if nothing else happens, there's at least been a sharing of experience and information. Getting to know each other is really valuable," Hill says there's a 'tendency to get pretty narrow,' to know only people in the same field.

Although it's not based on research, Hill thinks "with knowledge comes respect. Whatever someone said 'knowledge breeds contempt' was wrong. It breeds understanding."

MUSIC

John Baldwin and Catherine Elliott were accompanied by Dr. Gerald Schroeder at an Oct. 21 Faculty Artist Series performance in the Special Events Center. On Nov. 4, Julia Kate, Donald Oakes and Josephine Trelfa gave a Faculty Artist Series performance.

Jeanne Marie Batty presented a paper, "The Continuing Project of the Louisville Orchestra: The Use of Music as a Political Tool for the United States." On Nov. 9, vote-tech students presented a conflict management workshop at the Women in Management convention held in Boise Nov. 8.

ART

Gavin Chastain is acting as special reviewer for the Center of Experimental Research in Perception and Performance on a manuscript entitled "Perceptual Matching under Difficult Conditions: Rechecking Falters as Spurious Mismatches Abound" by three researchers at the Ohio State University.

COMMUNICATION

Suannan McCorkle presented a conflict management workshop at the Women in Management Conference, Oct. 7-8. She also was an auctioneer for the KAIR, Channel 4 fund raising drive auction on Nov. 8, and attended the Speech Communication Association Convention in Washington, D.C.

McCorkle, Marion Cox and Dave Raybom gave presentations at the Lincoln-Douglas Value Debate at the Idaho High School Speech Arts Competition in McCall Oct. 14.

PEOPLE


SOCIOLGY

Paul Dorman presented a series of three workshop sessions on "Transitions in the Family" during the Idaho PTA convention held in Boise Nov. 5. She also was a panel participant at the Department of Employment discussing the issue of "Incentives for Public Employees."

AVIATION MANAGEMENT

Wayne E. White served as chairman of the governors board of the National Intercollegiate Flying Association fall meeting in Dallas, Texas. He also participated in the board of trustees meeting for the University Aviation Association, also in Dallas, and was a special guest of American Airlines on a personal tour of their world-famous pilot training center.

ASSOCIATED OFFICE PERSONNEL

Donna Sartibek, Health Center, attended the INCEP Fall conference in Chicago Oct. 8-9. Mary Catsen, Counseling Center, attended a staff development day sponsored by ACAEOP.

BUSINESS

Dean Tom Stippel was program chairman for the Western Association of Collegiate Schools of Business Oct. 19-21 meeting in Boise. He is the association's vice president.
Grounds for BSU
A man for all seasons

By Jocelyn Fannin

There is no season such delight can bring
As summer, autumn, winter, and the spring
William Berrien

With those seasonal delights come the mundane year-round chores of campus grounds maintenance and gardening faced by Boise State’s grounds supervisor, Tom O'Donnell. He and his crew of four permanent and two temporary workers and four or five student helpers, rake, shovel and keep the campus free from litter with a budget of only about $20,000 for supplies, equipment, and upkeep.

Now in his fifth year as supervisor, O'Donnell views his achievements as going an improvement in the overall looks of the campus, regular programs for fertilizing lawns, weed and pest control, and modernization of the BSU sprinkling system.

O'Donnell's biggest headache is not the weeds, pests inhabiting the trees and shrubbery or the sprinkling system, though, but the unceasing anxiety of BSU personnel, students and visitors who wear unsightly pathways across campus lawns.

To cope with the unplanned trails, workers install fences across them in two places on campus, the Student Health Services Building and by the Stadium. These look too ugly for general use, though, O'Donnell says, and so he must resort to installation of expensive sod in heavy use areas each spring, or put in paving stones, also an expensive measure.

He is now designing a landscaped bike rack area to replace heavily trodden lawns in front of the Student Health Services Building and by the Stadium. These look too ugly for general use, though, O'Donnell says, and so he must resort to installation of expensive sod in heavy use areas each spring, or put in paving stones, also an expensive measure.

This measure, coupled with the use of herbicides, helps reduce crew time spent on costly hand weeding.

The campus flowers, particularly beautiful this fall, are grown by horticulture students working in BSU Vocational Technical School greenhouses. However, O'Donnell reports that he cannot replenish spring bulbs this fall as they should be, since his budget won't allow for purchasing them.

New landscaping at the Morrison Center has brought another problem to his attention. Many people have liked the cleaned up look of the Boise River bank at that site, and have asked if he can't supervise the cleanup along the rest of the BSU section of the Greenbelt.

While many area organizations clean up debris along the bank, there is a lot of underbrush there; "I don't have an answer to that one yet," he said.

Drayer tours Japan for economic study

Dr. Gerald Drayer, executive director of the Idaho Council for Center, Boise, had been teaching at BSU, traveled to Japan in October to participate in a unique study which will enable Idaho teachers to teach their students about the Japanese economy.

Drayer was one of 10 U.S. educators chosen for the 18-day tour sponsored by the United States-Japan Education Group in cooperation with the Joint Council on Economic Education.

The purpose of the tour was to allow the eight secondary school teachers and two university faculty members to analyze the Japanese economy firsthand by studying that country's institutions, heritage, values, and recent history.

The group was funded by a grant from the U.S.-Japan Foundation.

Drayer will use information gathered on his trip to plan a series of one-day conferences for Idaho secondary school teachers about the Japanese economy. Those conferences will be scheduled at several locations in the state during February and March, he said.

He will also supervise the preparation of a curriculum guide for the study of the Japanese economy which will be made available to Idaho teachers.

The economic educators visited Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kurashiki and Hiroshima, where they met with government officials, business and financial leaders, economists and other citizens.

One of the real highlights of his trip, Drayer said, was spending one night at a Hiroshima home, where he was able to observe Japanese middle class family life.

The Idaho Council for Economic Education is a local affiliate of the Joint Council on Economic Education, a national organization dedicated to increasing the quantity and quality of economic education in U.S. schools.

BSU instructor killed

Keith G. Gramann, 31, a part-time instructor for the BSU Social Work Department, died in an airplane accident Oct. 31 west of Chaffee.

Gramann, an acting team leader at the Vietnam Veterans Outreach Center, was teaching a BSU course on stress, trauma and loss.

Grounds supervisor Tom O'Donnell surveys fall accomplishments.

HISTORY

Pat O'Qua delivered a speech on the Indian in the 20th Century at the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation on Oct. 18 in celebration of National Native American Week.

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"Lunatic fringe" explained

Dr. Warren Vinz, chairman of BSU's history department, will publish reviews of two conservative U.S. magazines this spring, one of which he labels a "lunatic fringe" publication.

The reviews, which he wrote as a BSU Faculty Research Grant project, will be printed in a new reference work, The American Conservative Press, to be published by Greenwood Press, Inc.

In his review of The King's Business, published monthly by the Bible Institute of Los Angeles from 1910 to 1939, the quarterly periodical represented the views of a moderate Protestant fundamentalism.

Editors argued that "God is in history, working, giving signs, guiding, guarding, reproaching and loving his people," Vinz wrote.

"The editors and writers of The King's Business were observers, watching events of the world, interpreting the cosmic significance of these events in light of their reading of the Bible. They interpreted facts of history as confirming the teaching of God's Word," he said.

Among the domestic issues of concern to the King's Business writers, he said "— was the belief that communism had infiltrated the fabric of American life, and specific evidence of communist meddling was "the push for school desegregation, sex education and the social gospel."

"Another domestic issue of interest to the editors was public education. As early as the 1940s, concern expressed over the so-called progressive education movement.

"The periodical was opposed to the trend because it was perceived as lacking the discipline typical of pioneer days, freeing pupils from regulations and fear of authority, eliminating fear and dread of failure, adjusting curricula to the mentality of the average student, grouping classes by age and social adjustment and allowing individuals to advance at their own pace," Vinz wrote.

Christ in the Answer is a monthly pamphlet expressing the views of Kingdom Identity, a survivalist group founded by Clyde Edminster, who with his family, has edited the publication since 1967 at their forested encampment a few miles east of Rainier, Wash.

Vinz interviewed him there last year to discuss the beliefs of the group and wrote in his review, "The dominant theme of Christ in the Answer is that the United States is the New Israel, its experience parallel to that of ancient Israel. For him, that the records and prophecies of both testaments of the Bible constitute a record of the American past and the program of its inevitable future."

Edminster interprets the history of the United States as a reenactment of the story of the children of ancient Israel in Egypt, Vinz said.

"In Edminster's view, Vinz said, "the belief of these pagan conditions will worsen until 1986 when the world situation will be characterized by lawlessness, armies and starvation. All is kept in control by a huge military police and the firing squad. World planners will realize they were wrong to think they could control human nature through electronic computer devices."

Eventually, Edminster believes that both Red China and Russia will invade America, the site of Armageddon, Vinz said.

"While Vinz sees Edminster and his Kingdom Identity as survivalists, he writes, "They are not of the variety that would gun down those who might need their aid in time of crisis. Moreover, his survivalism is expressed in a concern over the massive pollutions of nature caused by greedy entrepreneurs in American society."

Art historian plans Mexican courses

Dr. Felix Heap, BSU associate professor of Art, will travel to Guadalajara, Mexico, this spring to teach for the Studies Abroad Program.

He is the second BSU teacher to be selected to teach in the program this year. Dr. Warren Vinz will conduct history courses at Cologne, Germany during the January-March winter quarter (see FOCUS, May, 1983).

Heap will teach a course on the origins of Mexican Indian art. "The Essence of Mexico: Guadalajara in Art and Architecture," and a class exploring the Guadalajara area.

"Guadalajara is an ideal place to study Mexican Indian development," Heap said. "He is the second BSU teacher to be selected to teach in the program this year. Dr. Warren Vinz will conduct history courses at Cologne, Germany during the January-March winter quarter (see FOCUS, May, 1983)."

"Heap has previously taken two student trips to Mexico. He also plans to teach next year here."

"This class surveys Japanese art from pre-historic times until it became westernized beginning with the Meiji period in the 1860's. I've always been interested in the Asian art, and have a Ph.D. degree in art history from the University of Minnesota."

Before coming to Boise State he taught at several schools and universities including North Texas State, the University of Utah, and Elgin College.

In 1971 he received a three-month grant for research in Mexico City and has previously taken two student groups to visit archaeological sites in the Yucatan.

"I've always been interested in the East and have been to Japan and China before. I plan on teaching Japanese art and history for a special topics course which he plans to teach next year here."

"Traveling through Japan with an "invincible" rail pass, Heap searched out historical sites and art of the last five years of the "Age of Women," called the Gempa War (1180-1185 a.d.)."

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Idaho has slipped a few notches down the scale of support for higher education, according to figures released this month by the Chronicle of Higher Education.

Idaho ranks 43rd among states in the percentage increase of appropriations for higher education over the last two years. Similar figures last year had Idaho in 37th place.

State appropriations for Idaho's four institutions of higher education rose six percent between fiscal years 1982-84, compared to a national average of 12 percent.

When the two-year increases are adjusted for inflation, however, Idaho actually lost three percent in buying power, while the national average was a gain of two percent. Sixteen states suffered a decline in real support after inflation was figured in the budget increases.

States that trail Idaho in two-year increases are South Dakota (-7 percent), California (-5 percent), North Dakota (no increase), New Hampshire, Indiana, and West Virginia (4 percent), and Michigan (5 percent).

The state which supported higher education the most over the two year period was Montana, with an increase of 24 percent. Others were Massachusetts and Alaska (23 percent), Wyoming (22 percent), and Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, and Ohio (20 percent).

Idaho also ranks 42nd in total state dollars spent on higher education for fiscal year 1984 with a budget of $410,007,000.

Idaho does rank higher in appropriations per $1,000 of personal income, the Chronicle said. In that category the state ranks 22nd in the nation.

Idahoans spend an average of $10.94 per $1,000 income on higher education, compared with a national average of $10.45. Alaska residents spend the most ($20.85 per $1,000) while New Hampshire citizens spend the least ($2.93 per $1,000).

Based on population figures, Idahoans spend an average of $103.60 annually to support colleges and universities. That puts the state in 28th place in the appropriations per capita category. The national average is $115.29.

"It is completely wrong to see the Eastern European states as puppets. We may have to change the way we have analyzed German states as satellites of the U.S.S.R. Recent analysis of other satellite states, Rumania, Poland and Hungary has shown that they have become much more independent than in the past," he said.

There is a certain amount of support for East Germany, the Chronicle said. Idaho's four institutions of higher education rose six percent between fiscal years 1982-84, compared to a national average of 12 percent.

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Greg Raymond studies German politics

(Continued from page 10)

Raymond's study covers the years from 1955 when the states of East and West Germany were formed, when West Germany was rearmcd and when the East Germans signed their treaty with the Soviet Union.

Preliminary results of the research indicate that East Germany conforms more closely to alliance leaders' behavior than the West.

"It feels by the time we get to the period of detente with those tensions relaxing, cooperation between the two states seems to have developed independently of Soviet Union policy," Raymond said.

"They want to see their relations in East Germany," he said. "Students of international relations generally divide explanation of foreign policy behavior into two broad classes, those which place primary emphasis on internal factors and those which emphasize the importance of external factors. Raymond said in his research proposal.

"I think the two groups of countries are significantly different in terms of political behavior," he said. "In very centralized alliances such as the Warsaw Pact, behavior should closely conform to alliance leaders' behavior, but in a pluralistic alliance like NATO, political behavior should conform less closely, he said.

However, "Little reproducible evidence exists on whether foreign policy behavior is affected by the kind of alliance to which a state belongs. Moreover, what evidence we do possess is puzzling," he said.

Raymond said that very few statistical tests have been made to test hypotheses about relationships between bloc structure and foreign policy behavior, and he hopes that the results of this project will make a contribution to the field of international relations.

Raymond previously has conducted research on the spread of nuclear weapons, and has completed other research on Soviet-U.S. alliance politics. He has published numerous monographs and journal articles, and has presented papers about his research to professional conferences including the International Studies Association, the International Peace Science Society, and the Western Association for German Studies.
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