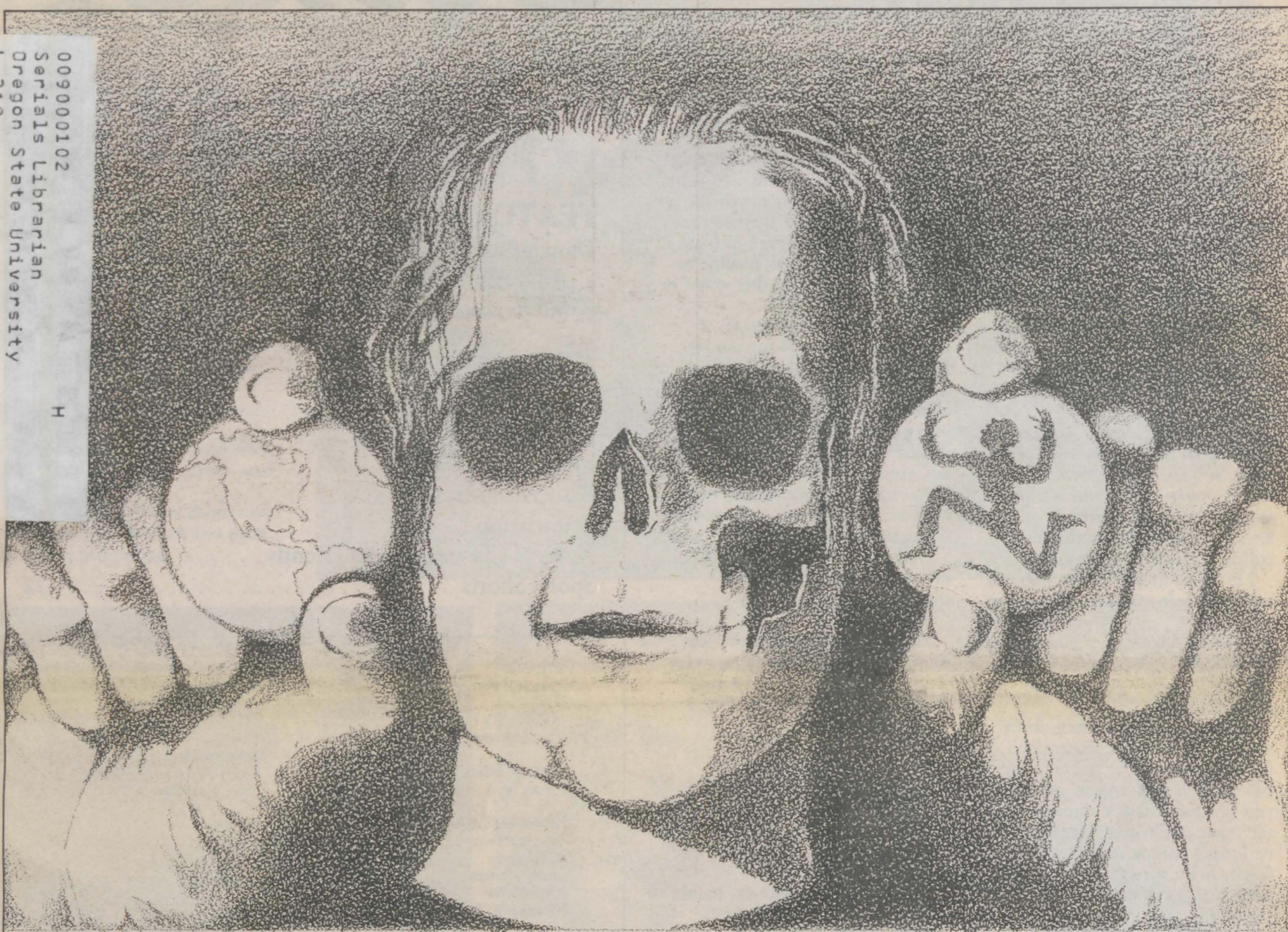


# THE OREGON Stater



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# DANCING AT ARMAGEDDON

A few minutes later, in a nearby McDonalds restaurant, the hunt began.

Two hundred and forty-five rounds and one hour and fifteen minutes later, forty people had been shot. Nineteen lived. Twenty-two died. Huberty was the last, his chest shattered by a police sniper's bullet. The killing was over. The search for meaning began.

*•(Story on page 12)*



For those of you who take the time to slip, page-by-page, through each issue of the *Stater*, you know the first regular feature you encounter is this column, called simply enough "Editor's Comments."

I usually wait till the last minute to write for this space. I have to admit my "why not tomorrow" philosophy of life has something to do with it, which always works right up to the time when there are no more "tomorrows" and it's either write the column or delay the paper.

And I also think that very few people care much for the babblings of editors, so why bother putting a whole lot of effort into writing a column or, better yet, why even write one at all? Why not just turn the space over to something else and be done with the worry?

These are excuses, of course, to keep from having to work. The truth is, some people do read the comments of editors. Avid newspaper readers know that space like this is often reserved for copy items that just don't fit in anywhere else but deserve mention anyway.

Which brings me to the subject for this time, which I promise you doesn't belong anywhere but right here.

The subject is letters, letters from you to me, or better yet, letters from you to this newspaper.

When we first started our "Letters" page several issues back, we hoped it would be the start of a new tradition for the *Stater*; a place where friends and alumni of this University could let off a little steam. Or pass along a criticism, compliment, or opinion.

I'm happy to say that the response so far has been excellent. Mail arrives almost daily, generally with comments pro and con about specific items read in the *Stater*.

There has been, however, one disappointment.

We've received few letters about what you think of the *Stater* itself, the design changes your alumni newspaper has undergone the last year, the new editorial direction of the paper and its increasing emphasis on linking campus research and faculty to those regional and national issues helping to shape our lives and our world.

It's cliché to say it but it has to be said: This newspaper belongs to you just as much as it belongs to OSU. And because it also belongs to you, you have the right to expect this staff to produce the kind of alumni newspaper you will enjoy receiving again and again.

After all, we want you to read each issue of the *Stater* not just because you once went to school here, but also because you have an interest in the stories this publication features.

And the only way we're going to know what you'd like to see on these pages is if you write and tell us.

Don't get me wrong. This is not a plea for you to help us fill an idea tank here at OSU suddenly gone dry.

Oregon State is the most exciting and dynamic University I've ever been associated with. At any one time, there are enough stories underway on this campus to occupy an army of writers for 10 years. Already, our drawing board is full of ideas for all of 1988 and half of '89.

But what about out in your world? Written a book lately? Tell us about it. Invented something that will revolutionize the world of banking or transportation? Write us with the good news. At the very least, we'll include you in our very popular "News from Classmates and Friends." Other items will deserve and receive expanded treatment.

There's another way your letters can make a difference.

If we do something you like, tell us. If we print something you object to, drop us a line.

Many of you have already done this, but we would love to hear from many more.

Only through communication can we work together to fashion the kind of *Stater* you'll look forward to receiving year after year.

I'm reminded of an old saying I just made up: A newspaper produced in a vacuum is like a ballet dancer who can only dance on one foot, like a basketball player who can only dribble with one hand.

I'm going to my mail box right now to see if I have any letters.

A few weeks ago, on a Sunday, I decided to leave the civilized world behind (just for a day) and head up into the Coast Range to take some pictures of autumn leaves.

Harmless fun, don't you think?

It was a spectacular afternoon and even if the pictures didn't turn out to be *National Geographic* quality, so what. Enjoying the weather would be good enough.

Fifteen miles in the middle of nowhere, my trusty Nikon out of film, my jeep started pulling to the right. I figured I had a wheel alignment problem, but when my jeep pulled me off the road into a shallow ditch, I knew something else was wrong.

As soon as I got out of my vehicle, I saw what was wrong: a flat tire, one of the flattest flat tires I've ever seen.

Nothing to do now but break out my never-before-used flat tire-changing equipment.

Surprise.

The "standard equipment" lug wrench my jeep left the factory with wouldn't fit the "optional equipment" lug nuts on my flat tire.

I cursed.

I cried.

Then I panicked.

The one thing that kept running through my mind was that a lifetime of greasy food and beer hadn't equipped me for a fifteen-mile hike back to civilization.

But I didn't have to walk, thanks to Dale Hahn, OSU class of '70.

Dale, too, was out for a drive, enjoying the weather with his faithful canine companion "Lady." He stopped and offered to help.

Dale didn't have equipment to fit my tire but he did drive me back to civilization, to Ted Davis' house in Alsea. We borrowed tools and returned to change the tire. Then Dale followed me back out to the main highway just to make sure I could get back to town in one piece.

For Dale Hahn, what started out to be an afternoon of enjoying the mountains ended up in helping a newspaper editor too lazy to pre-check his spare tire equipment to see if everything worked.

Dale, I'm grateful you came along. Tell Ted that I am now the proud owner of state-of-the-art tire-changing equipment. I have a jack that will lift three jeeps at one time, a lug wrench that will remove every lug nut known to man.

Also know that you helped confirm something I've written about in this column, shared with my family back in Louisiana.

Some of the nicest people in the world are Oregon Staters.

*George P. Edmonston Jr.*

# THE OREGON Stater

Vol. 21, No. 7

October, 1987

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#### On the cover:

Cover illustration by Dennis Day, Corvallis free-lance artist. According to Day, his idea for the October cover was inspired by a John Holmes illustration for a ghost story which appeared in the *London Times* in 1977.



The Stater will publish letters as long as there are letters to publish. All correspondence must be signed and must include a current address and telephone number. The editor reserves the right to condense or return a letter for condensation. Letters should not exceed 150 words but longer letters may be published at the editor's option. Send all correspondence to Letters to the Editor, The Oregon Stater, Ad S 416, OSU, Corvallis, OR 97331.

## Glory Days

To the Editor:

I enjoyed the section "Glory Days" in the September issue.

However, no mention was made of what I consider the most exciting football game I have ever seen the Beavers play. This was the 1949 game against Michigan State, who was ranked in the top ten and 20 point favorites. The game was played in Portland.

The Spartans jumped to an early 13-0 lead, but the Beavers tied the score in the third quarter and went on to win 25-20. Among the stars of the game were Kenny Carpenter, Stan McGuire, Gene Morrow, Dick Gray and Bill Sheffold. It was the outstanding defensive play of Bill Sheffold that I remember through the years.

I look forward to each issue of the Stater.

Sincerely,  
Alfeo E. Minato '50  
Silverton, Ore.

To the Editor:

We loved the cover on "Glory Days" and wondered if you were going to sell posters of it or copies of any kind.

Sincerely,  
Mr. and Mrs. Stan Farrow '35  
Modesto, Calif.

*Editor's Reply: Not at this time but extra copies of the issue are available with a written request to this office.*

To the Editor:

I thoroughly enjoyed "Glory Days." I was there when Oregon State held USC to a 0-0 tie, and watched those "Iron Men" play the full 60 minutes. What a day to remember.

I meant to write you earlier to commend Carmen Brummet on her fine article "Long Oared Boats." I am glad that John Brees '53 did write. I was there in 1932-36 when crew was not mentioned in the "Beaver" because it was not considered a sport.

In 1932, four times a year, we carried our two old shells — "Beaver" and "Owl" — (which, incidentally, were held together by canvas and glue) from the basement of Kidder Hall to the river. It was a distance of over a mile. We carried it on our shoulders. When flood season came, it was back to the basement. In spring it was back to the river until the end of the school year. The two-ton practice barge "Row Damn It Row" we tethered to a tree above flood stage hoping that a flood might take it out to sea.

In 1936, with gas money from a group of Corvallis merchants, Ed Stevens took the following oarsmen to California for their first collegiate competition: Gregory, Dunsmoor, Whitcomb, Batcheller, Sawyer, Osler, Long, and Baker. Our coxswain was Painter. We beat Sacramento, were nosed out by UCLA, and lost big to Berkeley.

One final note of interest. After chemistry professor Bill Caldwell discussed the elements and how graphite was used on speed boats to reduce the surface tension on the hull, our crew looted all the chemistry labs on campus and rubbed down the "Owl" with graphite. After that, we won all the class races.

Sincerely,  
O.A. "Jolly" Batcheller '36  
Claremont, Calif.

To the Editor:

It was worth waiting for. The new edition of the Stater is a *tour de force*. Chuck's work is especially noteworthy. Well done.

Sincerely,  
Rob Phillips  
OSU

To the Editor:

Your writer Chuck Boice goofed! In the introduction of his story "Glory Days" he writes: "On this rainy, muddy, miserable October day . . . the Trojans . . . would leave . . . Corvallis . . . victims of a 3-0 upset . . ."

Well, well . . . for all of us who were there, it didn't seem rainy, muddy or miserable. The grass was green and the footing couldn't have been too bad. O.J. ran well. But Don Whitney and friends did too.

This letter really is done in fun and to recall a highlight moment. So don't feel too bad, Chuck.

One additional comment about the game: the score was close to being 10-0 instead of 3-0. Bill Enyart should have run right over the safety but slowed for a block and was caught from behind.

Thanks for listening.

Sincerely,  
Jack Bolen '53  
Pendleton, Ore.

*Editor's Reply: In defense of Chuck Boice, I have to admit that I, George Edmonston Jr., one-year resident of the state of Oregon, wrote the brief introduction which opens "Glory Days." It was written after watching film highlights of the game, in which it did appear to this Oregon greenhorn that it was or had been raining. The field was muddy, the players filthy, and many in the crowd of over 40,000 could be seen wearing raincoats. Charlie Vars, OSU faculty member and Mayor of Corvallis, was at the game and told me that he couldn't remember rain falling during the game but that it had rained that morning and threatened all afternoon.*

## Credit Card Blues

To the Editor:

I am a transfer student of Junior standing from Western Oregon State College in Monmouth. After two years at WOSC, I expected a university to be more up-to-date than a college. At OSU registration this fall, I was shocked to discover that cashiers at Gill Coliseum are not equipped to accept payment by credit cards, but those at the Administration building may accept plastic.

The bookstore accepts payment by credit cards for the purchase of term books. Why doesn't Admin Services? At WOSC, students were allowed this modern convenience for paying tuition so why is OSU so antiquated in these times of modern high technology and finance? Perhaps the

relevant authorities could come up with a more feasible explanation other than "it's always been our policy not to" as to why OSU students have to forfeit this convenience which their peers in other schools in Oregon enjoy.

Sincerely,  
Ellen Tan  
Corvallis, Ore.

## "Old Number 16"



To the Editor:

In going through some old photographs, I came across this one taken during one of the last years that horses and the cavalry program were still a regular part of R.O.T.C.

I'm riding a half-thoroughbred sorrel gelding called "Number 16." He was an excellent high jumper and broad jumper, but not much good for anything else. Somehow he knew just how high and how far to jump each time without ever "ticking" a pole with his feet, and he never did either any higher nor farther than he had to.

The photograph was taken in the Spring of 1928 in the open area just West of the Armory to publicize an upcoming military tournament.

Sincerely,  
Glen L. Weaver '29  
Salem, Ore.

## Mistaken Identity

To the Editor:

The young lady pictured on page 23, col. 5 of the September issue looks like Ann Crisp, who is heading Lincoln County Community College, but I did not see her name.

Sincerely,  
Selma Starns  
Corvallis, Ore.

*Editor's Reply: In the haste of last-minute page layouts, the item on Ann Crisp was mislaid. You're right. Her photo appeared, incorrectly identified as Robin Sabala. Ann Crisp, '76, was named president of the new Community College in Lincoln City. The Oregon Stater regrets the error.*

## Letters to the Editor?

Send to:

Editor  
The Oregon Stater  
AdS 416  
Oregon State University  
Corvallis, Oregon 97331

# CAMPUS CALENDAR

## NOVEMBER 1987

- 4 Friends of Chamber, Cleveland Quartet, LaSells Stewart Center, 8 p.m.
- 5 Starker Lecture, W.B. Early, "The People Ingredient in Today's Forest Industry," Peavy Aud. 4 p.m.
- 5 Provost Lecture, Milam, 8 p.m.
- 6 OSU-Corvallis JazzFest, OSU State of Jazz and Rebound Quintet, MU East Forum, 8 p.m.
- 7 Homecoming
- 7 Reunion: Class of 1962
- 7 Rededication of Women's Building, 9:30 a.m.
- 7 Football: UCLA, Parker Stadium, 1:30 p.m.
- 10 Constitution Symposium: Patricia Bonomi, NYU, and Edwin S. Gaustad, "18th Century Religion and the Constitution," LSC, 7:30 p.m.
- 12 Men's Basketball: Illaware of Sidney, Australia, Gill Coliseum, 7:36 p.m.
- 12 Constitution Symposium: Tom Meehan, OSU history emeritus, "The Setting: Philadelphia, 1787," LSC, 8 p.m.
- 14 Football: Stanford, Parker, 1:30.
- 14 Reunion: Class of 1957
- 17 Speaker: Arthur Hultnick, "CIA Today," LSC, 7 p.m.
- 18 Constitution Symposium: Greg Bradsher, "The Drafters: A Collective Portrait of the Signers," LSC, 8 p.m.
- 19 Starker Lecture: Jack Ward Thomas, "Multiple Use — From Platitudes to Reality," Peavy Aud, 4 p.m.
- 19 Constitution Symposium: James Foster, "The Document: Shaping the Constitution," LSC, 8 p.m.
- 19 Convocation: Helen Suzman, M.P., "Will South Africa Survive?" LSC, 8 p.m.
- 20 OSU Theatre: "The Crucible,"
- 21 Mitchell Playhouse, 8:15 p.m.
- 22 MU Art Exhibit, Mary Youmans and Jonathan Day, acrylic collage, woodblock prints and sculpture, to Dec. 18
- 22 Concert: OSU-Corvallis Symphony Orchestra, LSC, 3 p.m.
- 26 Thanksgiving
- 27 Women's Basketball: Australian Nationals, Gill, 7:30 p.m.
- 28 Women's Basketball: Portland, Gill, 7:30 p.m.

## DECEMBER 1987

- 1-3 Extension Annual Conference, College of Forestry
- 2 Corvallis-OSU Music Assn.: Gershwin by Request, LSC, 8.
- 3 Constitution series: "18th Century Politics and the Constitution," John M. Murrin, history, Princeton and James N. Hutson, Library of Congress, LSC, 7:30 p.m.
- 3 Youth Symphony Concert, LSC, 7:30 p.m.
- 3-5 OSU Theatre: "The Crucible," Mitchell Playhouse, 8:15 p.m.
- 9 Men's Basketball: Loyola Marymont, Gill, 7:35 p.m.
- 12 Women's Basketball: Dartmouth, Gill, 5:15 p.m.
- 12 Men's Basketball: U.S. International University, Gill, 7:35.
- 13 "The Nutcracker," Festival Corvallis, LSC, 3 p.m.
- 16 Women's Basketball: Tennessee, Gill, 7:30 p.m.
- 19 Men's Basketball: Wichita State, Gill, 7:35 p.m.
- 22 Men's Basketball: Louisiana Tech, Gill, 7:35 p.m.
- 26- Men's Basketball: Far West
- 29 Classic



## FACULTY NEWS

Two OSU Extension agents were honored at the annual meeting of the National Association of County Agricultural Agents. Ralph Hart, Union County, received the Distinguished Service Award, and Randy McAllister, Wasco County, received the Achievement Award.

Bill Harp, associate professor, OSU-WOSC School of Education, will be writing a monthly column for *The Reading Teacher*, a professional journal.

Christian W. Zauner has been named chair of the department of physical education. He comes to OSU from the University of Mount Sinai Medical Center of Greater Miami, where he was director of the Sports Medicine Institute.

Steven Gould, professor of chemistry, was honored by American Cyanamid Co. in recognition of professional research and teaching. The \$8,300 award is one of only three made by the company this year.

John Skelton, director of University Computing Services, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Association for Computing Machinery Special Interest Group on University and College Computing Services.

David A. Schisler, botany and plant pathology, has been awarded a Fulbright Scholar Grant for 1987-88 research in Australia.

Craig A. Wilson has been named assistant director of libraries for collection development. He replaces Nancy Powell, who is taking a leave of absence.

James D. White, professor of chemistry, received the Milton Harris Award in Basic Research from the College of Science. The award will feature a scientific symposium later this year in honor of White.

Entomology professor Gerald W. Krantz was named the recipient of the F. A. Gilfillan Memorial Award for Distinguished Scholarship in Science.

John Dunn, health and physical education, has been appointed Assistant Dean for Research and Graduate Studies in the College of Health and Physical Education.

The Carl L. Anderson Faculty Award for 1987 was presented to Richard "Midge" Cramer by the College of Health and Physical Education.

John E. Morris, a professor of zoology, has been named associate dean of the College of Science. He succeeds John D. Lattin, who is on sabbatical leave.

W. Lee Schroeder, professor of geotechnical engineering, has been named the Outstanding Civil Engineer for 1987 by the Oregon Section of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Francis J. Flaherty, professor of mathematics, has been named chair of that department. He succeeds Philip M. Anselone, who will return to full-time teaching and research when he returns from sabbatical leave in March, 1988.

David C. England, professor of animal science, received the Distinguished Service Award from the Western Section of the American Society of Animal Science. The citation pointed to his pioneering research on baby pig survival, among other topics.

A new award has been created to honor the important educational contributions of graduate teaching assistants. Ewa M. Starmach, doctoral student in education, has been named the first recipient of the Herbert S. Frolander Award for Graduate Teaching Assistants.

A \$15,000 grant from the Tektronix Foundation will allow Sam Stern, associate professor of industrial education, to study Japan's technology training methods, rated the world's best, during his sabbatical leave this year.

## NEWS BRIEFS

In early August, Jack Dymond and Robert Collier, researchers from OSU's College of Oceanography, sent an unmanned, remotely operated vehicle to the bottom of Crater Lake to search for hot springs. It was the first time any attempt had been made to reach the bottom of the 1,932-foot lake, America's deepest. The dive marked the start of a three-year project to locate hot water vents along the bottom of the lake and to determine to what extent their emissions are affecting the total ecosystem of the lake. As reported by *The Oregonian* on August 5, 1987: "Confirmation of hot springs could have a political impact. Some of the land surrounding Crater Lake National Park has been leased for geothermal drilling. If OSU researchers discover the existence of hot vents, the door will be opened for creation of a buffer zone around the park that could eliminate drilling."

The current project began as an extension of an earlier OSU study to determine whether Crater Lake is losing its famed clarity. Phase two of the project is scheduled for next year: an unprecedented manned dive to the bottom of the lake. *The Oregon Stater* plans extensive coverage of the event, up to and including the historic dive.

On October 10, OSU President John Byrne left Corvallis to travel extensively through the Middle East and Africa to visit OSU faculty members participating in several international agricultural projects. The working trip includes stops in Oman, Egypt, Yemen, Malawi, and Tunisia. Besides visiting OSU projects in those countries, Byrne also will meet with OSU alumni, representatives of host governments, and international donor agencies that help fund international development projects. Said Byrne just before his departure: "The whole international development activity is important in OSU's future. It's especially important to get an idea of the kinds of conditions our faculty there work under and the problems unique to these situations."

OSU will receive a \$769,000 grant from the Bonneville Power Administration for a new fish disease research laboratory. Construction will begin this year on the 4,800-square-foot research facility, to be completed and operational within two years.

Combined with the saltwater research labs at the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, it will give OSU "perhaps the finest facilities in the world for fish disease research," said John Fryer, professor and chair of the department of microbiology at OSU. "The new laboratories will let us do experiments that we never could before."

The new laboratory will be built near campus, and will focus its work on diseases that can attack young Columbia River basin salmon during the vulnerable freshwater stage of their development.

"Disease is now recognized as a major limiting factor both in wild and hatchery salmon production," said Fryer. The value of the salmon fishery to the Pacific Northwest has been estimated at more than \$84 million in 1986.

One of the largest microcomputer networks in Oregon is on-line at OSU. The "NetWare" operating system was given to OSU by the Novell company of Provo, Utah, and is part of a \$100,000 system upgrade for the College of Business.

The system allows multiple users to communicate with one another via electronic mail, a sort of "post office box" for faculty and students. Every computer terminal within the college is connected to the network, which will eventually extend to other buildings on campus, such as the Oregon Productivity and Technology Center.

Adolfo Perez Esquivel, 1980 winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, will deliver the sixth annual Ava Helen Pauling Lecture for World Peace at OSU. He will speak on "Peace and Justice in Central and Latin America" at the LaSells Stewart Center on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 8 p.m. The lecture is free and open to the public.

An artist from Buenos Aires, Perez Esquivel gave up an academic career to found and head Argentina's "Servicio Paz y Justicia," a group dedicated to human rights in Latin America. He also formed groups committed to nonviolent social change. In 1977, he was arrested, tortured, and held in custody for 14 months without being charged.

Leonard Adolf, professor of history emeritus, was feted at a retirement banquet in May. Plans are currently under way to solicit funds to establish a Leonard Adolf Scholarship Fund. Adolf, a faculty member since 1955, has long been regarded as an inspiring lecturer on East Asian history and on U.S. involvement in Vietnam.

Scholarships will be awarded to undergraduates pursuing East Asian studies, including two years of Chinese language. The purpose of the scholarship is to promote a better understanding of East Asia.

Contributions in Professor Adolf's name may be sent to the OSU Foundation, Snell 517, Corvallis, OR 97331.

The late professor Dar Reese, who died in February at the age of 69, may be memorialized in a special and fitting way: a lake in the Oregon Cascades named in his honor.

John Bell, a longtime friend, is one of several individuals working with

the U.S. Forest Service to dedicate a tiny, unnamed lake Reese Lake. The lake lies about two miles west of South Sister in the Three Sisters Wilderness Area.

"He had taken many, many groups of Boy Scouts to the lake," Bell said of Reese. On July 30, Bell and several friends hiked to the lake and unofficially dedicated it Reese Lake.

A master of science degree in home economics is being offered for the first time this fall. It replaces the master of home economics degree, and is "designed to build the leadership and advocacy skills needed today to increase resources and strengthen programs that educate people to fulfill their functions in society," said Catherine R. Mumaw, head of the Department of Home Economics Communications and Education.

Unlike the old masters program, this degree requires research and a thesis in response to the stronger research base needed in the home economics field today, said Mumaw, who administers the program. Also built in are components for administration, public policy, and international development.

The E.R. Jackman Foundation, which especially targets College of Agriculture programs that would not be able to receive state dollars, has posted the best year in its history, according to Karla S. Chambers, executive director.

With assets breaking the \$1 million mark for the first time, the foundation endowments total about \$600,000, with \$435,000 given this year. Overall fund-raising efforts for the year realized \$840,000. Major projects included the Wheat Research Endowed Chair and completion of funding and equipment purchases for the college's \$200,000 Stephen G. Nye Computer Resource Center.

OSU's Family Business Program honored two Oregon companies at its annual banquet this year. Woodburn-based United Disposal Inc., founded 31 years ago by Richard Brentano, and Portland's Norcrest China Co., founded in 1919 by Hide Naito, were lauded as "shining examples" of family-run businesses in a competitive marketplace. Both companies now involve the children of the founders in various capacities.

## University Day Honors Awarded

The 1987-88 school year opened with its second annual "University Day" during which awards were presented to the University's distinguished professors and staff.

The D. Curtis Mumford Award for distinguished service to the faculty was presented to Robert Becker, a professor in the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics. Becker was cited for his teaching and research achievements, and for his organization of the central services laboratory of OSU's Center for Gene Research and Biotechnology.

The Dar Reese Award for excellence in advising went to Kenneth Williamson, professor of civil engineering. Williamson established an adviser evaluation system and computerized student records.

Barbara Ellis and George Martin were named recipients of the Burlington Northern Foundation faculty achievement awards. Ellis, an assistant professor of journalism, was cited for her strong commitment to

students and the creation of the "SWAT team," an agency of students which provides public relations services in exchange for invaluable experience. Martin, a professor of accounting, was nominated for helping his department gain national recognition.

The Elizabeth P. Ritchie Distinguished Professor award was presented to Clara Pratt, an associate professor of human development and family studies. Pratt is director of the Program on Gerontology, hailed as one of the university's most successful interdisciplinary efforts, encompassing 17 departments and several colleges within OSU.

The OSU Alumni Association Distinguished Professor award was presented to C.J. "Bud" Weiser, chairman of the Department of Horticulture. (See Association News, page 16.) He also co-chaired the OSU Long Range Planning Commission which developed a strategic plan for the university.



# Constitution Bicentennial Commemoration Continues

Continuing this year's activities surrounding the bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, OSU's Constitution Bicentennial Project begins this month. The fall program theme, "The 18th Century Roots of Our Constitutionally Governed Society," will dominate presentations by four noted historians.

The following schedule outlines upcoming events, all of which will be held in the Engineering Auditorium, LaSells Stewart Center unless otherwise noted.

Oct. 17 — Corvallis Area Jefferson Meeting on the Constitution, Benton County Court House. 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Oct. 27 — Keynote Address: "The Enlightenment and the Constitution" — Henry F. May, Professor of History (Emeritus), University of California, Berkeley. 8 p.m.

Nov. 10 — "18th Century Religion and the Constitution" — Edwin S. Gaustad, Professor of History, University of California, Riverside; Patricia U. Bonomi, Professor of History, New York University. 7:30 p.m.

Nov. 12 — "The Setting: Philadelphia, 1787" — Tom Meehan, Professor of History (Emeritus), OSU. 8 p.m.

Nov. 18 — "The Drafters: A Collective Portrait of the Signers" — Gregory Bradsher, Supervisory Archivist, National Archives. 8 p.m.

Nov. 19 — "The Document: Shaping the Constitution" — James C. Foster, Professor of Political Science, OSU. 8 p.m.

Nov. 20-21 — Theatre: "The Crucible" — Arthur Miller.

Dec. 3 — "18th Century Politics and the Constitution" — John M. Murrin, Professor of History, Princeton University; James N. Hutson, Head of Manuscripts, Library of Congress. 7:30 p.m.

Dec. 3-5 — Theatre: "The Crucible" — Arthur Miller.

The Department of Music will be presenting several events in conjunction with the OSU Constitution Bicentennial Project. For dates and times, call Tharald Borgir, Chair, (503) 754-4061. For more information about the project, contact James Foster, Dept. of Political Science, OSU, Corvallis, OR 97331; 754-2811.

## Changes Implemented in Elementary Education

Effective immediately, the School of Education is moving to phase out its undergraduate major in elementary education and establish a post-baccalaureate graduate program in elementary education.

The changes affect only elementary programs offered at OSU, not those available at Western Oregon State College, said Robert Barr, dean of the School of Education, a combined program of OSU-WOSC.

"We will be the first institution in Oregon to implement new requirements in teacher education programs mandated by the Oregon State System of Higher Education," said Barr.

OSU was prompted by 3 percent budget cuts this academic year to begin phasing out the elementary education major, said Barr. Three vacant elementary education faculty positions are being eliminated, and remaining faculty could not meet all the students' needs.

"We will meet our responsibilities to those already in the program," said Barr. A number of juniors, seniors and post-baccalaureate students have only Education 350, junior block, and student teaching left to complete certification by the end of Spring, 1988.

Other OSU students who have declared an elementary education major can apply for admission to the undergraduate teacher certification program but must meet new admission standards, which include an overall cumulative grade point average of 3.0.

All other OSU or transfer students interested in elementary education must meet requirements for the new fifth year teacher education program mandated by the state system. All teacher preparation programs in the state are to have the changes in place by fall 1990.

"We believe the changes will enhance the image of teaching and increase its professionalism," said Barr, but the changes will cut production of elementary teachers at OSU "about in half." Exact numbers are impossible to project, since many students will opt to attend OSU for an undergraduate degree in another area.

The state system adopted the new policy to improve the quality of teacher education in Oregon and to reduce the number of teachers being prepared, said Barr. Legislative leaders have contended Oregon is preparing too many teachers, he said. Last year about 1,300 new teachers were graduated in Oregon, about 600 of those from OSU-WOSC.

The new policies also are a step toward eliminating program duplication between the OSU and WOSC campuses, said Barr. Gov. Goldschmidt has targeted program duplication throughout the state system as an area for attention.

—Carolyn Homan

## Road Repaving Technique Earns State and National Awards

A new system has been developed to "grind up" existing asphalt roads and immediately process them into a new surface, saving millions of dollars in road maintenance costs.

Developed by researchers at OSU and the Oregon Department of Transportation, the new technology may soon gain widespread use across the nation. It has received both state and national awards for energy conservation, including the "Governor's Energy Award," presented earlier this month to the developers of the new technique. The award was part of a national program supported by the U.S. Department of Energy. The research has also won an award for "energy innovation" from that agency in national competition.

Compared to the cost of resurfacing a road with new asphalt, the technology can save up to \$100,000 a mile and cut the cost of such road maintenance by more than half.

"The cost savings with this approach are tremendous," said David Bailey, a spokesman with the Oregon



OSU Department of Information photo

In honor of the 60th anniversary of the Women's Building, a week-long celebration begins Nov. 2 with an open house, tours, displays and speakers. It culminates with a rededication ceremony on Saturday, Nov. 7, 10 a.m. All events are open to the public, and alumni, faculty, and friends of the University and of Health and Physical Education are encouraged to join in honoring this grand old building. This photograph, though vintage, provides a more accurate view of the building than more recent ones might. In preparation for the rededication, OSU grounds crews have trimmed the overgrown foliage in front of the building, making its distinctive architectural style more visible to passersby.

Department of Energy. "Oregon alone has about 42,500 miles of roadway, and about 10,000 miles of it needs immediate attention. Within 10 years it will all need some work."

The new technique, called "cold in-place recycling," was developed by Gary Hicks, professor of civil engineering, and Dale Allen, Donald Eppers, and Richard Nelson of the Oregon Department of Transportation. In early tests it has already been used to re-pave more than 300 miles of Oregon roads in the past three years, mostly in Eastern Oregon.

With the new technique, an existing but worn asphalt road is first ground up into small pieces. A paving machine then scoops up the material, reprocesses it with emulsified asphalt, and lays it back down as a new road surface.

Aside from cutting road costs, Oregon state officials said, the system conserves major amounts of energy. It can save up to 4,000 gallons of fuel for each mile of road resurfaced with this approach, and the work done in Oregon has already conserved 400,000 tons of asphalt.

Complete technical details about the new system can be obtained from the research section of the Oregon Department of Transportation.

Hicks said he is optimistic that the technique will gain wider national use after further testing.

—David Staath

## 'Perspective Taking' Critical In Successful Relationships

We all know them, people only able to see things one way — theirs. Uncooperative, self-centered, they can't seem to understand anyone else's problems.

In general, they're unpopular. Their inability to take another person's point of view, what social scientists call "perspective taking," figures a great deal in their unpopularity.

Recent research at OSU, sponsored by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, reflects the critical role this ability plays in the lives of

children and adults and how children learn the skill from their parents.

"People are socially better adjusted because of the ability to take the perspective of others," said David Andrews, head of the human development and family studies department in the College of Home Economics. Good perspective takers are better able to interact with others, he said.

In learning the ability, the OSU studies show children are doing as parents do, not as they say.

"It's partially the parents' own ability to be good perspective takers that guides development of the skill in children," said Andrews.

"We typically assume adults are all equally good in this aspect, but we have found some very successful adults who are not good perspective takers, and it's affecting their relationships."

Andrews and his associates, Ed Long and Cindee Bailey, assessed perspective taking with several studies of parents and their children, focusing on various aspects of their environment.

Andrews and Long studied perspective taking within the marriage relationship. Using married parents of OSU students, they found partners were more satisfied with their relationship and were less likely to have thoughts about ending the marriage if they had partners who were good perspective takers.

Andrews and Long found the match between the partners' abilities may be crucial.

"If both partners aren't good perspective takers, the expectation isn't there and it doesn't make as big a difference. If one person is good at it and the other isn't, however, it affects the satisfaction of the good perspective taker in the relationship," said Andrews. Also, if one partner perceives the other to have perspective-taking skills and feels those aren't being used, it can hurt the relationship.

Other studies showed that children mirrored the perspective-taking ability of their parents, Andrews said.

Poor perspective takers "need to expose their children to a wider circle of people to see other role models" to help foster better social adjustment, he said.

—Carolyn Homan



# OFF CAMPUS

## The World Will End May 5, 2000, and Other Prophecies of Doom

"WILL YOU-EE-OO be ready? Will you-ee-oo be ready, when you hear that 000-ee-00-ee-00-ee-00-ee-00-ee-00?"

Thus did a forgotten early '50s hit ask if we were ready to board the train-from-the-beyond for our eternal destination. It was heavy on the rhythm, and the onomatopoeic 00-ee-00-ee-00 business was hardly designed to spur theological ruminations. But, then there's little money to be made in the mass market from intimations of mortality.

Or is there?

In fact, enough people have been predicting imminent global catastrophe that they might merit at least a moment's thought.

Swiss psychiatrist Carl Jung, who died in 1961, saw the new unidentified flying object or flying saucer phenomenon as "projection-creating fantasy" rising from exhaustion with deities revered for centuries and a need for new, more rational supernatural forces. The presence of real or fantasy UFOs, he felt, presages the end of an era, the dawning of a new age for all humanity.

In a few years, not just the century but the millenium will turn over. Dire predictions often precede turns of centuries. The turn of our only other largely-agreed-upon millenium, in A.D. 1000, inspired some to think the whole world (that is, Europe) was about to go smash. Of course, at that time most civilizations on the planet then calculated the time to be something other than A.D. 1000. Now, most of the planet officially uses one calendar. It tells us that just 13 years and a few months lie between us and A.D. 2001.

Actually, some are telling us, and making money on book sales to do it, that we may not make it. And that if we do, we might rather have not. Three 1987 books on extraterrestrial visitations predict Something Big. Real Soon.

The most popular UFO visitation book is Whitley Streiber's autobiographical "Communion." He says UFO beings left him feeling life would be different and difficult by century's end, without specifying how and why. He said others, visited by UFO crews, also feel strongly that things will be very different very soon. Streiber's personal theory: the ozone layer. He's written about its dilution.

Gary Kinder's "Light Years" is about Swiss semi-recluse Eduard Meier whose friendly (and therefore very unusual) UFO visitors over 20-plus years left him feeling global war will do the job. The beings have seen worlds end before, in our galaxy, he says, and have done nothing to stop it.

The scariest book is Budd Hopkins' "The Intruders," about several people in the same region who say they have been visited all their lives by UFO people (so does Streiber), have been used in medical experiments and have been used to breed semi-alien.

One Hopkins subject wishes she could forget that in 1975 she learned that life by 1999 would be only for the young, the brave and the strong.

Will any of those authors earn anything near what Hal Lindsay has made on his "The Late, Great Planet Earth"? Doubtful. He's made his pile by telling us the world may end in our lifetime. The rapture, the anti-Christ and the end may be near, and when they get here, Lindsay should have it pretty posh.

Not, however, if Richard W. Noone is right in "5/5/2000 — Ice: The Ultimate Disaster." Ice building up at the North and South poles will upset the Earth's axis, sending cataclysmic amounts of ice and water to the equator, and tilting the Earth. The date of this disaster: May 5, 2000. Two U.S. communities are preparing for it, Noone says.

Occult writer Ruth Montgomery says Guides (with a capital G) from beyond talk to her, saying tectonic plates in the Earth's crust will be behind the big disaster and that the farther one is from the ocean, the better.

The prophecy business is a dicey one, of course. After predicting that 1975 would see the end of everything, Jehovah's Witnesses lost some members after the big day came and went. And hundreds of doom-mongers have surely greeted non-apocalyptic turns of centuries with mixed emotions of relief and acute humiliation.

But what if the doomsayers are right? What if the curtain does come down around 2001? It certainly would change life as we know it.

We ponder death as little as possible, but expect to die essentially alone. If the direst predictions are true, we will indeed all go together when we go. It may rattle some that the world goes on even when they don't; in this instance, it might buck them up to know it won't.

If everyone believed the end was near, it might cause national and international pandemonium. The last years might pass in universal, constant border wars. Or the world might react as in Nevil Shute's 1957 "On the Beach," with the orderly preservation of normal appearances to the end.

It seems hardly possible. More likely, planned pregnancy, colleges and life insurance would end. Some would kiss off law and religion and run amok. Generally, though, church attendance should increase and multiply. TV evangelism would get hysterically competitive. Guilt donations would cascade in but with so much money and so little time, most of it might just sit there.

The greatest fact of life is that we know it will end, but not exactly when. If we knew, we could keep short-timer calendars, as soldiers do as discharge day approaches.

What would we do? How would we act?

Would we start smoking? Stop dieting? Start dieting to be as sexy as possible in the short haul? Tell bosses what we really think? Dump spouses? Get dumped? We can't know. It's truly unimaginable.

Some would stay to the bitter end, curious to the last. Others would slip off quietly, before it gets too hairy.

It's a horrific idea, the world ending, everyone dying.

But in just ordinary ways, millions will die long before May 5, 2000. Before a nuclear weekend does us in. Before the saucer people come down and turn Earth into either a zoo or a breeding farm.

And if it doesn't happen in one big bang, everyone will die later anyway, in smaller batches.

*This commentary originally appeared in The Oregonian under the title "All to Travel to Beyond — Maybe all at once." It was written by Ted Mahar, movie reviewer for the paper. Reprinted by permission.*

## Curriculum Revision Underway at OSU

Working with the present and looking toward the future sum up the split focus of OSU's academic planners this fall as work continues on curriculum review and calendar conversion.

Early in October, chairs of the curriculum review and calendar conversion commissions brought faculty and administrative officials up to date on their parallel efforts to ready OSU for the semester system and curriculum revision by the fall of 1990.

"We plan to report to the provost by the end of December," said Frank D. Schaumburg of civil engineering, chair of the curriculum commission, at the beginning of a two-hour "open house" on the two subjects.

Schaumburg explained a draft general education model that, among other things, puts emphasis on a broad-based undergraduate education at OSU.

A new "writing intensive course" would stress the importance of composition throughout a student's college career and in all departments, Schaumburg said. Humanities and social sciences would be addressed through "themes" instead of the traditional specific disciplines. Physical education activities would



George Edmonston Jr.

Frank Schaumburg

focus on fitness, weight control, and stress reduction, he said.

Schaumburg said it is anticipated the first class to graduate under the new curriculum guidelines would be the class of 1994.

Jack R. Davis, chair of the calendar conversion commission said class sizes, articulated programs, and a shortened summer in 1990 are among the major concerns receiving attention by his group.

Vice President for Academic Affairs and Provost Graham Spanier said that switching to a semester system and the subsequent review of the University's entire curriculum "present a unique opportunity for reform that may not be repeated for many years."

— Ed Curtin

## Computer Advance Could Save Millions for Timber Industry

The computer revolution has moved to the woods of the Pacific Northwest, and the rugged image of Paul Bunyan may never be the same.

It's an odd sight. As a misty rain drizzles in the towering forest, a muscular logger with a chain saw brings a huge Douglas fir crashing to the ground. But what does he do then? Use his years of experience to decide how to cut up the 200-foot log into the proper size pieces for the mill?

No. He whips out a small, but powerful, hand-held computer and starts plugging in data, using a new program developed by research at OSU. In moments, the computer has considered up to 100,000 possible options and tells the logger the exact, optimal lengths to cut this particular log into.

The computer has, in fact, done the job expertly. In controlled tests with computer solutions, compared to those of experienced log "buckers," no logger has yet been able to equal the computer's results. Not once.

Nothing, apparently, is sacred anymore.

"For centuries the job of bucking has been a matter of experience and some informal feedback from the mills," said John Garland, a forest engineer at OSU. "But with the latest advances, computers can be made fast and powerful but still small enough to use out in the field. We're now able to consider thousands of possibilities and cut these logs into optimal lengths to gain the most possible market value from them. And that can translate into a lot of extra money."

Research suggests that use of the new computerized "bucking" system can add 10 per cent or more to the already high value of the raw logs. In Oregon alone, if only 20 percent of

the timber were cut with this system at today's average log values, it would be worth \$24 million a year more than it is now.

"Those figures are conservative," Garland said. "The savings could be greater than that. But we think it's clear that the concept could make logging more efficient and Oregon loggers more competitive in the world market."

OSU will soon sign a licensing and royalty agreement with an Oregon firm to develop and sell this technology in the commercial marketplace.

The computer program was developed by OSU associate professor John Sessions. Garland and associate professor Eldon Olsen are now completing the research on optimal computerized bucking, and research assistants Steve Pilkerton and Mark Bailleau conducted the field tests. The work was done in cooperation with Willamette Industries and two other forest products companies.

The programs and technology for the new system are complete, Garland said, and the equipment should be on the market by January. As a forestry extension agent he will help explain its operation to workers in the timber industry, ranging from large companies to six-man logging crews.

A full day's training and a couple weeks of experience may be all it takes for loggers to learn to use the small computer, he said, and they can then combine its recommendations with their own knowledge and experience.

And by this time next year, some Pacific Northwest lumberjacks may leave for the woods each morning with their hardhat, lunch bucket, chainsaw. . . and their handy Hewlett Packard Model 94 personal computer.

—David Stauch



# FACULTY PROFILE

## Their Side of It:

### Professor Studies Cheyenne Tales of the Battle at Little Bighorn

By Gail Wells

As a military engagement, it was relatively minor — 264 soldiers outnumbered, defeated, and killed by a superior enemy force. But the frontier skirmish on the banks of Little Bighorn River on that hot June day 111 years ago has occupied a high place in the American consciousness ever since. Sensationalized by the journalists of the day, researched by legions of scholars ever since, "Custer's Last Stand" remains a complex web of fact and myth that fascinates historians, history buffs, and ordinary Americans.

The Little Bighorn battle was a turning point for the Plains Indians who won it, for it marked a major signpost on their road to the reservations, the death knell of the Plains' free-roaming way of life that was sounded finally at Wounded Knee, S.D., 14 years later. "They won the battle," says Royal Jackson, "but they lost the war."

Jackson, OSU historian and professor in the College of Forestry's department of recreation resource management, recently completed an oral history of descendants of the Northern Cheyenne Indians who fought at the Little Bighorn. Results of his year-long study will become part of the historical resources of the Custer Battlefield National Monument, operated by the National Park Service at the Montana battlefield site.

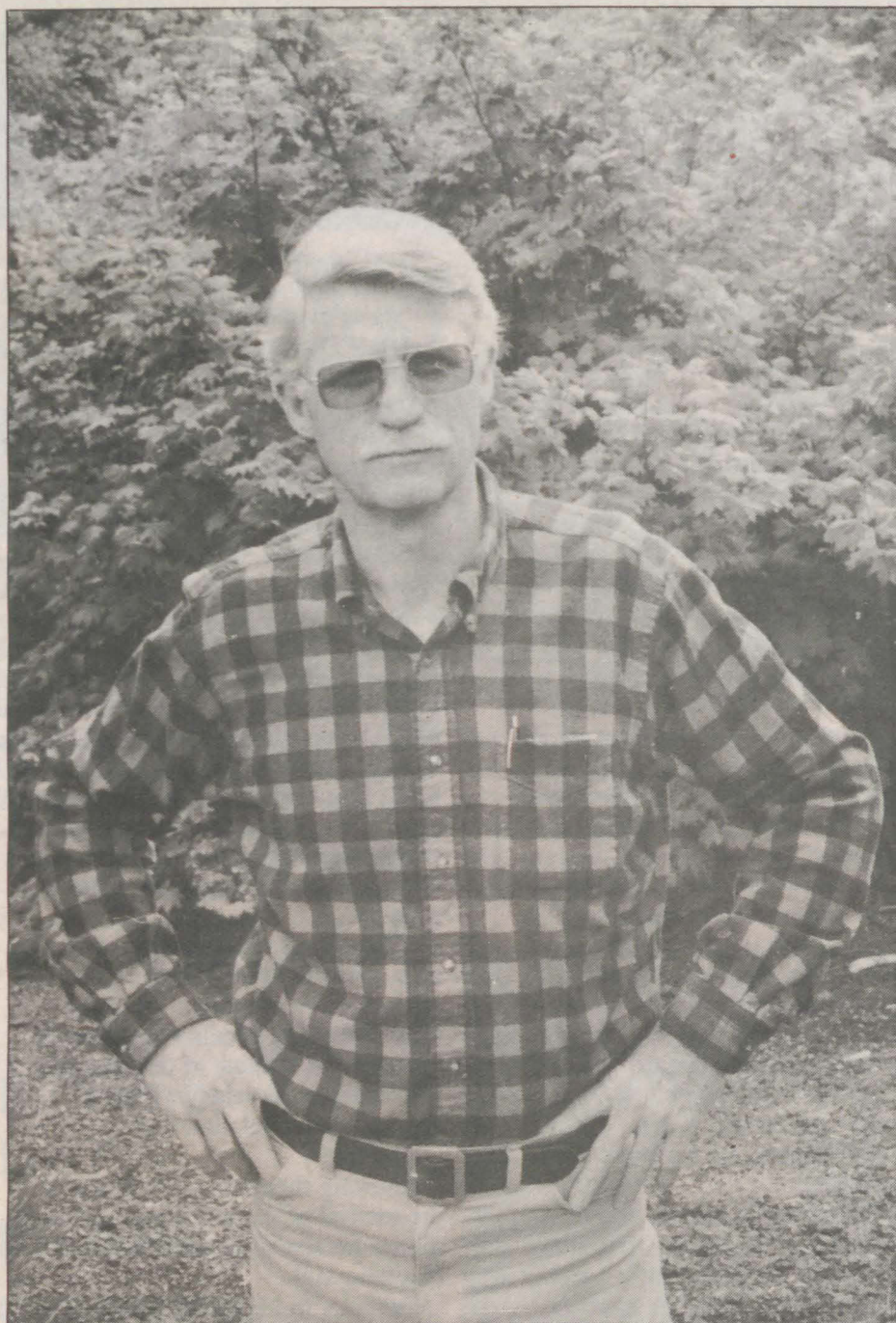
His aim, Jackson stresses, was not to write the definitive history of this well-researched topic. The army of reporters, researchers, historians, interviewers, and investigators that followed Custer's army has yet to accomplish this, and much of the story remains unresolved.

"What I wanted to do," he says, "is to find out how the Custer story was perceived by the Cheyennes — how it was transmitted to the present generation. I wasn't so much interested in whether that perception was 'true' in a factual sense. How this story is seen today — that was my main point."

This subjective approach to historical reporting is useful, he says, because generally the mainstream version of what happened ignores what he calls "the underside of history." He cites as an example the assassination of President John F. Kennedy — a documented historic fact, and also a vivid emotional memory for those who experienced it. "Most people can tell you exactly what they were doing when they heard the news," Jackson says. "This, in my view, is what oral history deals with. Its purpose is not to document specific data, but to find out how people feel about things that happen."

Jackson has done several other oral history projects under contract to the USDA Forest Service, the National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management on such subjects as the Basques of eastern Oregon and the ranching family that once owned what are now the John Day fossil beds.

His study of the Northern Cheyennes differed from the typical oral history project because of the impossibility of interviewing eyewitnesses, those directly involved in the event itself. Rather Jackson sought out tales handed down through the generations, not only about the battle but about Cheyenne traditions and culture. "I asked them to reflect on how life used to be and how it's changed. I wanted to get not



Royal Jackson

just interesting vignettes, but some comment on the shift in values that's come about as an impact of change."

The stories he heard, Jackson says, "get us in the realm of the oral tradition, mythology, folklore. This is an important part of a people."

It's a part that some Cheyennes were unwilling to share. "These people have been interviewed continuously for the last 110 years," Jackson says, and some of the interviewing techniques have not been friendly. Immediately after the debacle, the Indians felt that the whites blamed them for Long Hair's death, and the resulting atmosphere "was not conducive to full disclosure," as Jackson writes in his final report. Later interviewers, as many of Jackson's informants pointed out, profited by publishing stories based on what they learned from the Indians, while the Indians received nothing for their contributions. Through the years, this exploitive treatment, along with linguistic and cultural misunderstandings and outright racial hostility, contributed not only to the general confusion surrounding the battle but to the Indians' reluctance to talk about it.

Of Jackson's potential subjects — all direct descendants of Cheyennes who fought in the battle — some intended to write their memoirs and decided to keep their stories to themselves. Others were afraid their testimony would upset people in the close-knit Cheyenne community. Often someone would agree to be interviewed, but would simply not be home at the appointed hour, or would not open the door. One man agreed to be interviewed four times, but each time changed his mind at the last minute. The man "finally explained, in an emotional voice, that he just could not give the whites anything else after they had taken so much away from the Indians," Jackson writes in his report.

In tracking down his elusive informants, Jackson says, "I felt like a gumshoe. I'd wait outside the post office, having only some vague description of a person to go by. He'd go out before I spotted him. I'd follow him to a restaurant; he'd be inside having coffee with his daughter." Still, "if you can penetrate that general suspicion," he says, this laborious and time-consuming work pays off because "there is a universal human proclivity

to talk about oneself that is irresistible."

After a year, Jackson's work produced 20 intensive interviews: 17 men and three women, 56 to 79 years old, most of them born on the Cheyenne reservation. These Indians offered Jackson a composite of comments that add interesting details to the Custer lore. One man told how his grandfather, just before the battle, caused an eagle to come down from the sky to land in front of him. He pulled four feathers from the eagle, one each for himself and the three warriors with him, and the four rode into battle. One of the warriors lost his feather and was killed, the tale goes, while the other three, including the man's grandfather, survived.

Many informants made a comment that surprised Jackson. "They asked me, 'Why are you white people still interested in this? Custer is dead. Why don't you forget about it?' The story of the battle seems to be relatively unimportant to the current generation." At the same time, several of his informants appeared to regret that theirs was the last generation to hear these stories, and that the younger people weren't interested in them or in any other accumulated wisdom of the older generation.

This opinion was part of the larger picture that emerged from Jackson's research, a picture of Cheyenne life in the old days — a picture of hard work, isolation, close-knit families, a dependence on and respect for the natural order, and a well-defined set of values. There was concern among his subjects that the younger generation is falling away from the right ways of the past — a universal complaint, Jackson writes, and hardly unique to the Cheyennes.

He also encountered considerable bitterness about the influences of white society, and in particular the devastation of alcohol. One man told him that alcohol "killed more Cheyennes than Custer ever did. It has destroyed our culture . . . it is . . . every bit as demoralizing as an artillery barrage, as deadly as a Gatling gun."

One man mourned the loss of the traditional lines of authority that disappeared when the white ways of government replaced the chiefs and warrior societies. Several recalled the parochial or government schools where they were not permitted to speak in their native language.

As always, Jackson says, these interviews have given him insights not only into his subjects but into himself. "I always learn. It makes you focus on your own values in life, and how they change. I find it gets new perspectives on basic life problems by talking to people who have worked through them . . . I always come away reflective."

Although it may seem strange that a recreation professor from the College of Forestry is conducting research of this kind, a look at Jackson's past shows him to be a man of many interests and talents. Jackson came to OSU with an educational background in Spanish, history, Latin American studies, international relations, education, and recreation. He received his doctoral degree from the University of New Mexico.

Jackson has taught in California, New Mexico, and several Latin American countries. He was the recipient of the Elizabeth P. Ritchie Distinguished Professor Award in 1975.

OSU



## Researchers Join Superconductivity Quest

A group of Oregon's leading scientists from universities, federal agencies, and private industry are joining forces in a new "Oregon Superconducting Research Group" to enhance their studies of the promising new field.

The group should be better able to coordinate their efforts, speed research progress, and compete for a wealth of new federal funding in the area, organizers say.

One \$3.5 million grant has been applied for and some types of research are already underway.

"High temperature superconductivity is a genuine scientific breakthrough that has the potential to revolutionize the world economy," said John Gardner, a professor of physics at OSU and leader of the new research group. "The progress has been absolutely sensational, and it's the first time in my life I've seen this type of action, this concentrated scientific focus."

The new group will include about 20 senior scientists from OSU; the University of Oregon; Tektronix, Inc., a Portland high-tech firm; Teledyne Wah Chang in Albany; and the U.S. Bureau of Mines in Albany. Among the researchers are experts in chemistry, physics, and electrical and mechanical engineering.

Exotic new materials were recently discovered that can conduct electricity with no energy loss at higher temperatures than ever thought possible, and since then progress has been unusually rapid. The new materials may make possible higher speed computers, super-powerful magnets and a host of other new products.

Gardner said he is "quite confident" that the new group of researchers can make important progress in characterizing, and better understanding the chemistry of the new superconducting materials. They will also work on fabricating practical working devices.

Gardner is optimistic about the long term future of superconductors.

"As soon as people come up with one or another insurmountable

obstacle, someone else comes up with a solution," he said. "I think most scientists believe we'll have working superconducting devices at liquid nitrogen temperatures within a few years. At temperatures higher than that, no one knows yet."

For the moment, Gardner said, the field is so new and changing so fast that many scientists in the research group are going "back to school." This term, OSU is sponsoring a new course called "Special Topics in Advanced Physics Superconductivity." Gardner will be the lead instructor, and it will feature a variety of guest lecturers and seminars.

—David Stauch

## You Seem So Familiar... Have We Met Somewhere Before?

As brother and sister, they were separated at birth. When growing up they never met each other. As adults, they didn't even know the other existed.

Then, one lazy summer day, they encountered one another for the first time... and the recognition was instant. Somehow they sensed a common ancestry. Call it instinct.

A strong bond of kinship was formed, and they chose to live near each other for the rest of their lives.

What is this? A sob story in a tabloid magazine?

No, it's about tadpoles. Frogs. Slimy little creatures that recognize their kin with an uncanny ability humans can't possibly match.

With one species called a "Cascades frog" that is being studied by OSU scientists, researchers have found some rare capabilities, unusual survival mechanisms, and perhaps another clue to the genetic aspects of behavior.

This ability to recognize their brothers and sisters may help the frogs avoid predators, grow faster, and better compete for scarce food resources, the scientists believe. It may also add data for the nature-



George Edmonston Jr.

Fifteen secondary school teachers from places like Pretty Prairie, Kansas, and Lake Nebagamon, Wisconsin — as well as Los Angeles, New York, and Turku, Finland — spent six weeks on the OSU campus this summer taking part in a seminar on Ralph Waldo Emerson's "The American Scholar."

Lead by David Robinson, professor of English at OSU, and sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the seminar commemorated the 150th anniversary of Emerson's address, one which has been enormously influential in American cultural history.

Participants included, from left to right, first row: Mike Jam, Billings, Mont.; David Robinson, NEH Director and OSU Professor of English; Deanna Peters, Garland, Texas. Second row, left to right: Rennie Shattuck, Lunenburg, Md.; Everett Stern, Toledo, Ohio; Eric Martinsen, Manorsville, N.Y.; Sherri Hoffman, Bellevue, Ind.; Joan Meinhoff, Honolulu, Hawaii; Nancy Franklin, Shaker Heights, Ohio. Third row, left to right: Monica Fiello, Los Angeles, Calif.; Michael Meinhoff, Honolulu, Hawaii; Esko Heikkonen, Turku Finland; Kathryn Head, Coatesville, Pa.; Elizabeth Horgan, Los Angeles, Calif.; Margaret Kickert, NEH Administrative Assistant, Corvallis, Ore. Fourth row, left to right: Dieter Herold, Luebeck, Federal Republic of Germany; Harold Little, Pretty Prairie, Kan.; Dan Madison, Lake Nebagamon, Wis.

versus-nurture controversy: is behavior influenced more by learning or by genetics?

"This frog species has one of the most sensitive animal recognition systems we've ever seen," said Andrew Blaustein, associate professor of zoology. "A tadpole of the species can recognize its relatives even if reared in total isolation from the time it's an egg."

Knowing their kin is important to the survival of the individual and the species for several possible reasons, Blaustein said.

Tadpoles in kin groups find and share a limited food supply. It appears they might also grow and develop faster, due to chemical hormones they emit that accelerate growth.

An individual tadpole that is attacked or eaten by a predator can release a chemical cue or "alarm system" that warns nearby family members to flee. And at some development stages the tadpoles may be poisonous to their predators. If an animal eats one tadpole and lives, it won't want to eat another of the same group.

As adults, the frogs retain the ability to recognize their kin, and it may help them choose breeding mates. To achieve the best blend of genes, Blaustein said, they should breed with frogs that are neither too closely related, like brother and sister, nor too remote.

The OSU experiments were conducted by Blaustein and research associate Richard O'Hara, and included both laboratory work and a fair amount of splashing around in high mountain lakes.

With field tests, in which different kin groups were "color-coded" by harmless red and blue dyes, the tadpoles preferred to associate only with their own siblings. That recognition, in turn, set the stage for cooperation in different types of behavior, from combating predators to proper breeding.

"Not all types of frogs have these capabilities, and not all of them need

them," Blaustein said. "But with this Cascade frog species it's an important part of the survival mechanism. They know each other, they stay together, and they may help each other."

—Dave Stauch

## The Making of a Desert

Current research at OSU is suggesting that climate changes can occur in "abrupt shifts" and over much shorter time periods than is often believed.

As recently as 100 years ago, the North American Southwest was not a desert. But it is now, and scientists believe it may have been caused by just a small shift in the seasons.

The Southwest may even return to its former status as a rolling grassland, one researcher says, and the next 50 years could hold some unexpected surprises for other regional climates around the world.

"It appears that the planet does not just glide smoothly from one regime to another," said Ronald Neilson, assistant professor and terrestrial ecologist with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. "In various areas it can pop on and off like a furnace, in one mode or another, and these changes can have major impacts on plant life."

Neilson is now a lead scientist in the EPA's effort to predict the environmental effects of global climate change, from causes such as the greenhouse effect or depletion of the ozone layer.

In recent research, Neilson studied changes in climate and plant life in the Southwest, from thousands of years ago to more recent periods. It had been generally accepted that climatic changes controlled the existence and location of different types of plant life, he said, but no one really knew how.

The studies were an effort to tie all

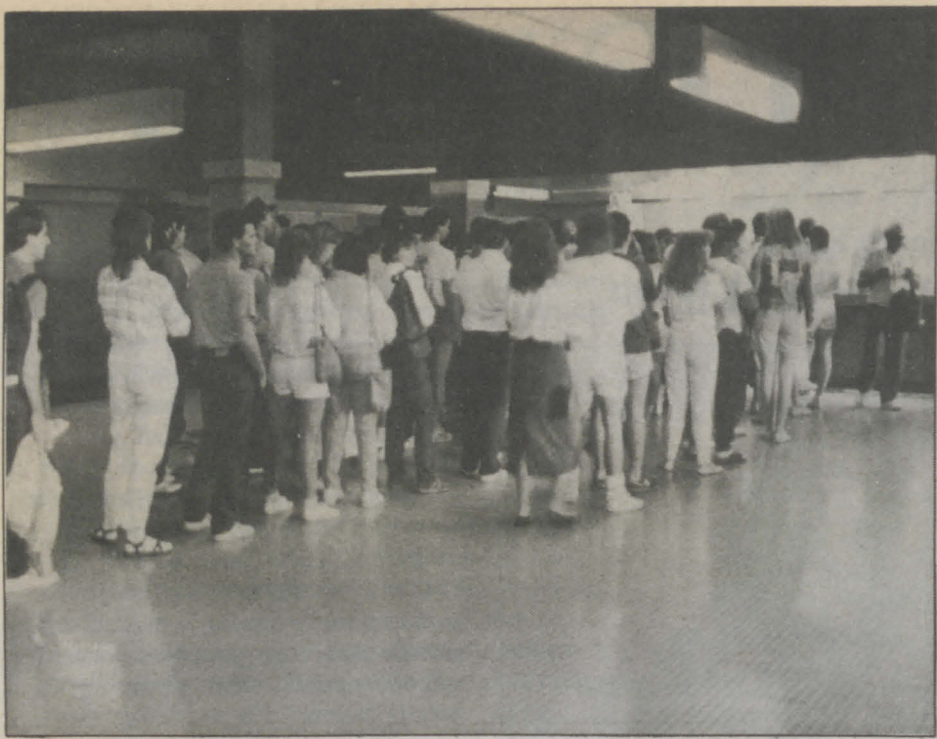
(Continued on Page 21)



George Edmonston Jr.

RIGHT HERE IN RIVER CITY: There it was, in broad daylight, a sign hanging from the east wall of Mitchell Playhouse, touting certain pleasures of the flesh... complete with student discounts! The shame of it all. Actually, the sign was the idea of C.V. Bennett, OSU professor of speech, as a promotional stunt to generate student interest in his production of "The Best Little Whorehouse in Texas," which played for one week in early October. Kelly Crawford, left, a speech communication major from Portland played the part of "Angel" and Holly Hill, right, a textile and apparel design major from Eugene, played "Shy."





Yang-Hui Cheng

The influx of students toward the end of September always surprises those who remain on campus through the quiet summer session. Final enrollment figures for this term are still not known, but officials in OSU's Office of the Registrar predict this year's total enrollment to be virtually identical to last Fall's total of 14,128 students. Freshman enrollment, however, was up by over 200 students, and undergraduate post baccalaureate enrollment was up by over 20 percent.

## Seafloor Animals Appear To Be Living On Methane

Oregon State University researchers have discovered fields of clams and clumps of tube worms living in cold water vents on the seafloor off the Oregon coast. And, using a specially-designed instrument, they have measured elevated concentrations of natural gas at the same location where the clams were found.

The natural gas, or methane, was found emerging from a small vent on the seafloor about 60 miles west of Newport. The vent was approximately 7,000 feet below the sea surface at the foot of the continental slope. The researchers studied the site this summer while on board the submersible Alvin.

OSU professor of oceanography Erwin Suess said that the amount of

methane is "really quite high, and it helps support our theory that methane actually fuels the life down there."

The seafloor at 7,000 feet is dark, rather cold, and might be expected to be nearly barren of life. Researchers theorized that the energy source might be methane, which is a carbon compound, and which could be made available as food by specially-adapted organisms. Adaptation would be required, however, as methane normally does not support life, Suess explained. Methane, the combustible gas used in kitchen stoves, absorbs oxygen.

But until the recent measurements of methane, researchers had no clear support for their theory.

The concentrations of methane measured by the OSU researchers were about 100 times greater than they had originally thought they would find, based on earlier research. The normal concentration of methane in seawater is extremely small, about 10 parts per billion, but Suess and colleague LaVerne Kulm of OSU had detected concentrations of methane as

(Continued on Page 21)

Editor's Note: With this issue, *The Oregon Stater* begins a new section devoted to reviews of recently published books written or edited by members of the OSU community. Alumni, faculty, staff, and students are encouraged to submit books for review. Please send books, and descriptive information if available, to Cheryl McLean, Assistant Editor, *The Oregon Stater*, Administration 416, Corvallis, OR 97331.

Carleton W. Carroll, editor and translator, *Erec and Enide*. New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1987. 349 pages, hardcover.

A project five years in the making, Carleton Carroll's translation of the earliest surviving romance by the first and perhaps finest writer of Arthurian romance in the French language was published this year. Composed in the latter part of the 12th century by Chretien de Troyes, the narrative poem constitutes the earliest surviving treatment of the Arthurian legends, relating to King Arthur and his knights, in French. Named for the two protagonists, the romance deals with the difficulties of reconciling knightly prowess and marital bliss, individual comfort and one's duty to the larger society.

Carroll's painstaking translation from the Old French text strikes a balance between two earlier and much-criticized editions, written in 1890 and 1953. Textual notes examine questions of a textual or interpretive nature, elucidate potentially unfamiliar words used in the translation, and acknowledge emendations from the original manuscript.

Carroll, an associate professor of French in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, has been teaching at Oregon State since 1974.

Lex Runciman and Steven Sher, editors, *Northwest Variety: Personal Essays By 14 Regional Authors*. Corvallis, OR: Arrowood Books, Inc., 1987. 151 pages, paper.

"Variety" forms the key to this rich collection of deeply personal writings by some of the best of the Northwest's ample colony of writers.

They come from places like McCall, Idaho, or Hermiston, Oregon. They live in cities like Tacoma or Portland. Others have been transplanted from south of the border — Fresno, Pasadena — or from exotic places like New York or Noreast, Sweden.

## BOOKS IN BRIEF

One writer, M.K. Wren, found her way to the Oregon coast from Amarillo. The words "Amarillo, Texas," conjure, for the writer, "a world and a life experience of such overwhelming bleakness that readers understand immediately that this character has been internally scarred by the experience, that this character is not like other people, that this character is stamped with the desolation of the place and is probably melancholic at the least, or even dangerous."

Yet she, like the 13 others included in the book, has found a home in the Northwest, a place to write and to live among the owls and the evergreens, the rainforests and the High Desert, the mountains and the sea. These Northwest landscapes have found deeper meanings in the work of these poets and writers.

"Perhaps I've come to have a sense of place, after all: a liking for the sound of rivers, wind in the tall trees, the smell of stark desert and white mountain and vast ocean," writes Oregon playwright Charles Deemer.

Each of the essays flows with lucid, sometimes self-conscious, always well-crafted prose. The writers explore their pasts, the influences — literary as well as geographic — that have formed their own writings. Other authors include Vern Rutsala, Paul Pintarich, Vi Gale, William Kirtledge, Lawson Fusao Inada, and Madeline DeFrees.

Co-editor Lex Runciman, writing instructor and director of OSU's Communications Skills Center, has taught at Oregon State since 1981. The book was published in part as a contribution to the Richard Hugo Memorial Fund, a scholarship fund established after the famed poet's death in 1982. Twelve percent of the cover price of each book is donated to this fund.

William M. Lunch, *The Nationalization of American Politics*, Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 1987. 410 pages, hardcover.

In his carefully researched book on change in American politics, Lunch argues that in the last quarter-century our entire political system has been transformed: it is now a truly centralized system, no longer subject to the old influences of strong state and local party organizations.

Lunch identifies in this change a

shift from politics by material interests to politics by ideas, a process that began, perhaps, with Adlai Stevenson in the 1950s.

No longer do the political parties exchange services for votes. No longer do party leaders sitting in smoke-filled rooms decide who the presidential candidate will be. Individual states no longer enjoy the political clout they found during the Truman or Eisenhower administrations, for example.

"At the same time, television and increased use of advertising, survey research, direct mail, and other mass marketing devices were changing the nature of presidential campaigning," Lunch writes. "Taken together, the new campaign techniques and the new election rules made it inevitable that presidential candidates would focus their efforts at persuasion on the voters, rather than political party leaders."

Lunch's clear writing style makes a complex and intricate subject accessible. According to its publishers, "This book does not shy from controversy. Its argument cuts across the traditional categories of left and right, liberal and conservative, to provide a refreshing analysis of the current state of our politics and how it got that way."

An assistant professor of political science at OSU since 1984, Lunch received his master's and Ph.D. degrees from the University of California at Berkeley.

Kenneth L. Gordon, *Notes of a Naturalist*, Corvallis, OR: Oregon State University Center for the Humanities, 1987. 64 pages, cloth and paper.

Kenneth L. Gordon, a professor of zoology who began his career at Oregon Agricultural College in 1927, was a respected scientist who made significant contributions in the fields of mammology, natural history, and ecology. According to Christopher Howell, former OSU English professor who compiled this delightful book from among the thousands of pages of field notes, poems, and drawings, Gordon "approached his science and his life in a spirit of philosophical anticipation conventionally associated more with 18th century humanism than with the cataloging, categorizing, materialist age upon which he was to make his mark."

Perhaps the most surprising element of the book are poems like "Indian Ford, August 2, 1941":

*Arrived camp early afternoon. Overcast. Sky between rain and snow. The air mild. A bat flew a long time at dusk, especially over the stream; now and then dipping to drink.*

*Found a nest and a Peromyscus under the loose bark of an old snag; and a young Neotoma and nest in the cavities of a rotting log.*

*In the dark, waking, I heard the trees almost talking with the night wind; almost knew what they said.*

Knowing Gordon's profession, knowing of his copious notes from observational trips into the field, one might ask, "Are these merely field notes?" Written in a shorthand style, they could have come from a scientific observer simply recording events as he witnessed them.

Yet whether these were intended as poems or not becomes irrelevant: the language of poetry — the sensual appreciation of the sound of words, even words of science like "Peromyscus" and "Neotoma" — stirs in us a kinship with the lone scientist in his camp at Indian Ford. The shorthand notes give the poems a kind of immediacy, a sense that this is truly what Gordon experienced, that the air was indeed mild, the sky "between rain and snow."

The poem "West Lava Camp, September, 1945" begins with descriptions of the changing clouds as the day wears through its cycle. The language, while poetic, sounds reminiscent of a weather broadcast. Yet he ends with these lines:

*... Light shower about three. I stood in it an hour, peacefully, listening to its texture underneath the singing of the several-noted solitaire.*

Writes Howell in his eloquent introduction to the book: "I have read thousands of pages of his field notes, hundreds of pages of poems, read dozens of scientific papers, looked at countless drawings and photographs; what is most striking is the calm happiness of a man who plainly found no important distinctions between any of these human products and their activities. They were life, and life was wonder and learning and continuous revelation of the dance of pattern and explicitness."

The book, published by the Oregon State University Center for the Humanities, is dedicated to the memory of Kenneth Gordon, 1899-1983.

—Cheryl McLean



# Oregon's Old Growth

OSU Research Helps Balance Economic and Environmental Interests in Old-Growth Forests

What is old-growth forest? In Western Oregon, where trees cover almost half of the land, that is a question worth asking. And there are many answers. An old-growth forest has big, tall trees dominating a haunting landscape of fallen logs and standing snags that may have died centuries ago. It has a soft, springy floor, sparkling-clear streams, and a multitude of animals, plants, and microorganisms.

And it's timber. Some 8.1 billion board feet of timber were cut in 1985 from Oregon's forests. The Oregon Forestry Department estimates that about 45 percent of that, or 3.6 billion board feet, came from forests that had never felt a saw. Since virtually all of Oregon's remaining old-growth lies on public lands (mostly Forest Service lands), management of it has become a heated public-policy controversy over the last few years.

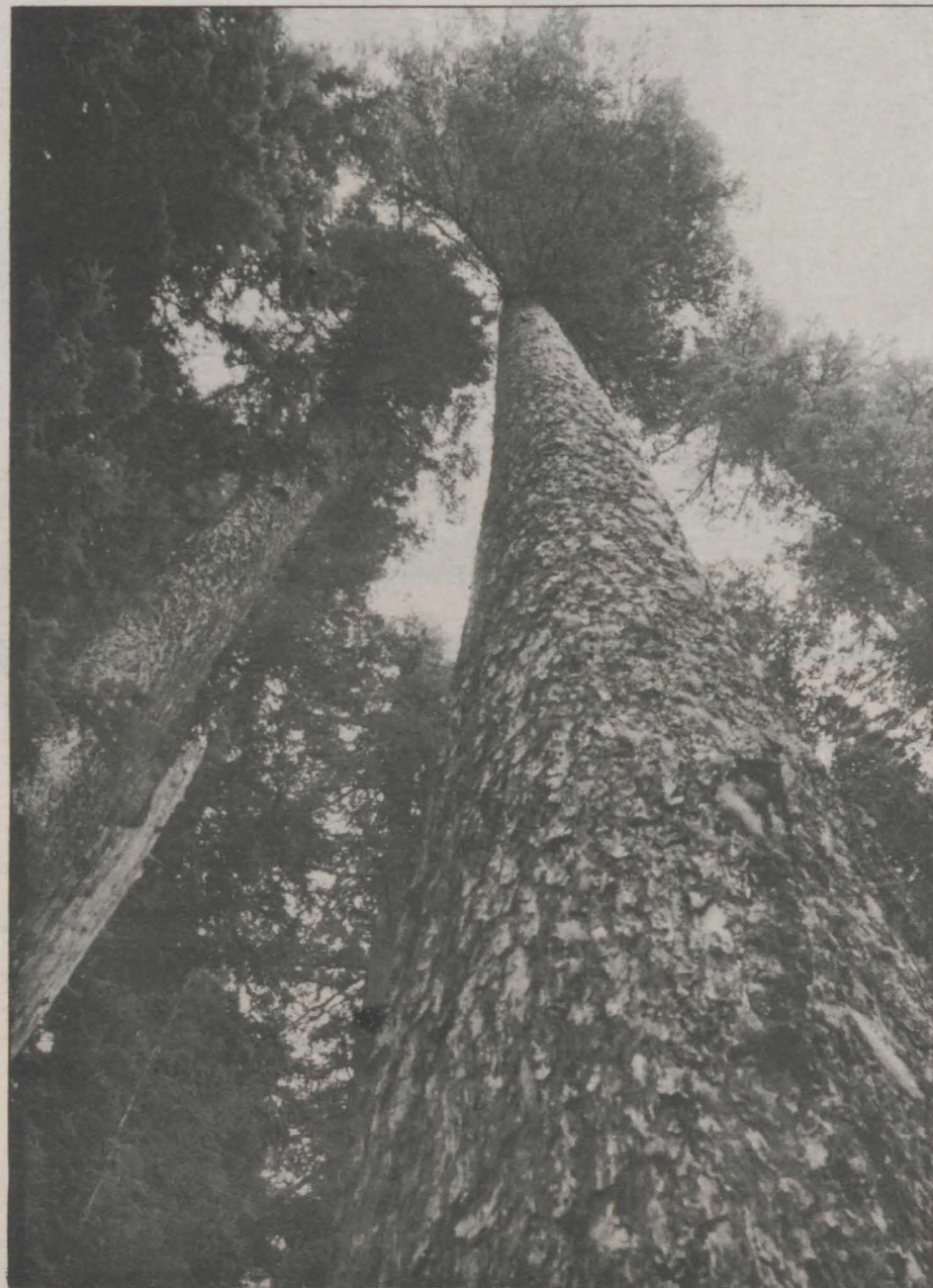
"It's the old story," says Richard Waring, a professor of forest ecology with the forest science department of OSU's College of Forestry. "You have good farmers and you have bad farmers. If you have good farmers working the land, you can sleep at night."

Waring and about a dozen colleagues are part of ongoing research projects being conducted at OSU aimed at helping forest managers be "good farmers" — helping them harvest trees and grow new ones in a way that lessens the damage to the rest of the environment. Results of this research are being translated into management policies that reflect a broadened view of what a forest is and what it does.

The rules of forest management are changing, says Waring. "It used to be that (conventional forestry wisdom) treated all forests the same. But the world has changed; all forests no longer have the same history" because of such human influence as shortened harvest rotations (schedules of planting and harvest), intentional fire control, and air pollution. "To maintain productive forest land," Waring maintains, "you have to legislate with a clever head rather than a hard hand. The only way I've seen that it works is to approach the subject as a scientist rather than as a politician."

One of the chief tasks of scientists over the past few years has been to arrive at a definition of that slippery term, "old-growth." To timbermen it means trees; to environmentalists, the environment that produces them — with added emphasis on its recreational and spiritual value. Scientists define old-growth as a complex ecosystem of interrelated plants, animals, and microorganisms that exist in a particular set of geological, climatological, and hydrological conditions. Left to itself, it is not a perpetual and stable state, but one stage in an ecological cycle that spans centuries. Old-growth, according to scientists, has four main structural characteristics: large, mature trees, a multi-layered canopy of their branches; standing dead snags; and fallen logs.

How much old-growth is left? There is much debate about this. A 1986 Forest Service research paper by Richard W. Haynes, "Inventory and Value of Old-Growth in the Douglas-fir Region," puts forth a highly



By Gail Wells

tentative figure of 3.3 million acres of trees at least 250 years old in the Oregon and Washington forests west of the Cascades. Haynes cautions that the figures are deceptive because they consider age of trees without taking other old-growth characteristics into account and because some of the figures are outdated.

In the Willamette National Forest, the top timber producer of all Oregon's 13 national forests, the Forest Service has tallied acreage bearing trees of 21" in diameter or bigger, and arrived at 868,000 acres. Of that, an estimated 417,000 lies on land that is either unavailable or unsuitable for logging.

The forest has become a focal point of the controversy over old-growth management. The North Roaring Devil timber sale, in the Willamette's Detroit Ranger District, has been most recently in the news. Clearcutting of three parcels totaling 63 acres there has prompted not only protests in the form of tree-sitting by environmental activists, but legal challenges to the Forest Service's timber management policies. The logging continues while several claims are pending.

The vast Willamette National Forest sprawls over 1.8 million acres of six counties in Oregon's west-central Cascades. About the size of Delaware, it is a major presence in the lives of Oregonians. By law the Forest Service must manage the Willamette, and all its national forests, for the whole public — timbermen, environmentalists, everybody.

This difficult task has been made easier by scientists at OSU, both past and present — specialists in forestry,

forest ecology, fisheries and wildlife biology, entomology and mycology, botany, microbiology, soils, geology, climatology, and hydrology.

At the Andrews Experimental Forest, a 15,369-acre living laboratory in the Willamette National Forest's Blue River Ranger District, coordinated research into forest ecology has been going on since the early 1970s. The Andrews project was one component of a nationwide research effort sponsored by the National Science Foundation aimed at studying the functions of the different biomes, or biological regions, of the United States.

At the Andrews forest, the focus was on the coniferous forest biome and how it functions as an ecosystem — how fast it produces plant matter, how nutrients are cycled, how it uses water. "We didn't set out to learn about old-growth forests specifically," explains forest ecologist Kermit Cromack, who has been with the project since just after its beginning, "but since that's primarily what we had to work with, we learned a lot about it."

Some of what they learned has been incorporated into the management policies of the Forest Service in the form of several significant shifts in logging regulation and practice. One good example is the attitude of managers toward woody debris in streams. Traditional logging practice called for clearing streams of snags, limbs, and other debris left behind after a logging operation, under the assumption that cleared streams were better for fish. Now, says Cromack, it is understood that this debris creates protected corners where plants can take root and

provides nutrients that enrich the habitat for downstream fisheries.

But trees need to keep falling in when the old stand is replaced by a young one. Other stream-ecologist Stan Gregory, "can be handled with (current) management schemes. But at the moment there's no way to provide that large, persistent material without mature timber (alongside stream banks)." He and other scientists are working out ways to encourage managed forests to contribute debris to streams. One possible method, he said, might be a buffer strip of trees carefully planned to incorporate a variety of ages and species.

Another fruit of the close working relationship between OSU scientists and Forest Service managers is the current de-emphasis of the traditional practice of "pumping and yumping" — loggers' shorthand for "piling unmerchantable" and "yarding unmerchantable" wood off a clearcut and burning it. Tom Spies, a Forest Service ecologist at OSU, says his research has indicated that this wood is valuable to the environment. Besides helping to reduce erosion, it provides travelways for small mammals, which are important in dispersing mycorrhizae — fungi essential to the forest's growth and decay processes.

This management change resulted from direct conversations last summer between OSU scientists and Forest Service supervisors. "We were extolling the virtues of woody debris," Spies says, "and it turned out that they were also evaluating (the pile-and-burn policy) from a cost basis — it's cheaper to leave the stuff lying there."

Spies' studies are also discovering the benefits of leaving living trees. The trees are strong enough to withstand the slash burn that prepares the ground for replanting, and scattered enough not to compete with the new crop of trees. They act as habitat in the new forest for cavity-nesting birds such as the pileated woodpecker and the Vaux's swift.

Another forest science researcher, Mark Harmon, is looking into what happens to conifers when they die and decay. Part of his research consists of finding a way to determine the decay rates for the different species of trees. This, Harmon says, could have a commercial application in a few years by enabling timbermen to discover saleable wood in fallen trees that now have no commercial value. But more importantly, it will help them manage a second-growth stand so as to incorporate certain features of old-growth that will pay off in healthier trees. "There's a lot of interest (among managers) in dead trees," he says. "All that death in the forest contributes to a rich ecosystem. In a managed stand, you can't sustain that level of decay. But you can try to maintain some of it — balance the new wood with some old and decaying wood for the sake of the ecosystem."

Waring predicts these values will become more precious as Americans have more time and money to spend. The quality of living will become more and more valuable.

Cromack believes management changes reflecting that view will

(Continued on Page 21)



## A Better Way To Score Multiple Choice Tests

It's time for a quiz. Which of the following describes that nightmare known as multiple choice tests?:

A) They are difficult to make up; B) They promote guessing; C) They don't take uncertainty into consideration; D) They are a pain in the . . .

Hmmm. All four sound correct. Then again, that is one of the problems with multiple choice.

For teachers who must evaluate the work of hundreds of students, there traditionally has been little other realistic choice. Essay exams are too time consuming to grade, true-false tests promote even more guessing than multiple choice, and fill-in tests simply aren't functional for certain subject areas.

But there may be hope for multiple choice exams. Two professors have developed a method of scoring multiple choice tests which they say provides a more accurate barometer of the students' mastery of the subject.

Charles Neyhart, professor of accounting, and Gene Abrassart, professor of management science, base their method on "probabilistic responses." The multiple choice format remains the same: a question followed by four or five alternative answer choices. But instead of requiring the students to select a single response, they may write that they are 70 percent certain that "A" is correct and 30 percent certain that "D" is correct.

These probabilistic procedures permit "the expression of any uncertainty or partial knowledge on the part of the student," Neyhart said. The responses are incorporated into the scoring of the test in a manner that encourages the student to provide an honest indication of his or her confidence in each alternative answer choice.

In other words, students don't have to commit themselves to only one

answer if they are torn between two answers which both seem correct.

"On the average, students will score better if they respond truthfully," Abrassart said. "Their score will reflect it. The question is, will the students recognize that or will they fudge on their answers?"

When Neyhart tried out probabilistic examinations in a senior level accounting course at OSU, he said it met with success, both in terms of the measurement of student performance and in student attitudes.

Using a modified item analysis, which indicates how well a test contributes to effective measurement of student performance, Neyhart found the new method worked quite well.

"The probabilistic results were at least as good and generally higher than the conventional results," Neyhart said. "Once students realized that guessing would not help them, their overall performance improved as did their disposition towards the objective form of testing."

Probabilistic exams have been tried in the past, in different settings with different degrees of success, the OSU professors noted.

"One problem with younger students attempting probabilistic tests was lack of mathematical skills and a knowledge of probability," Abrassart said. "In grade school, a student might answer 70 percent for 'A' and 50 percent for 'D,' and that wouldn't work too well."

Who, then, would be best suited for probabilistic multiple choice tests?

"We're unsure if you have to be a college student to take this kind of test, but older students tend to have a better knowledge about probability and might better understand and accept the concept that guessing could hurt them," Neyhart said.

One other problem which has limited probabilistic testing is a lack of knowledge about how to grade the tests and how to evaluate them through item analysis procedures.

"To be most effective, you would need a machine-readable test answer sheet and a computer program to do the grading and to perform the item analysis," Neyhart said. "These represent a mechanical hindrance but they are not insurmountable."

—Dave Stauth

## Rabbit Meat More Than A Delicacy

At \$55 a plate, what is the most expensive dish on the menu at one ritzy San Francisco restaurant?

What is also a leading source of exotic wool, a popular backyard business, and the central topic at a major Portland convention in October?

Rabbit.

It may not be in a position to dethrone beef or chicken as America's favorite meat — the annual rabbit consumption in the United States is still only one-half ounce per person. But this furry animal is good for a lot more than a child's Easter gift, and the interest level is rising.

On Oct. 10-11, about 300 rabbit farmers, researchers and rabbit "show fanciers" met in Portland for the first conference of its type, the North American Rabbit Congress. Sponsored by the Rabbit Research Center at OSU, this two-day event offered a range of speakers and seminars on the latest findings in rabbit research and technology.

The event also highlighted a potential growth industry for Oregon's Willamette Valley, which has perhaps the best climate for rabbit ranching in the nation, scientists said.

"I don't think there's any question that the demand and interest in rabbits will increase," said Nephi Patton, a professor of veterinary medicine at OSU and one of the University's leaders in rabbit research. "They offer a very healthy meat, with lower cholesterol than red meats. Rabbits can also be used to produce Angora wool, and one species even makes a coat that is competing in the marketplace with \$2-5,000 mink coats."

According to Patton, the market demand for rabbit meat in the U.S. is higher today than at any time since World War II, when it was one of the few meats that was not rationed. Total production in the nation now exceeds 10 million pounds a year.

— Mark Floyd

## "YES, THERE IS LIFE AFTER BREAST CANCER. AND THAT'S THE WHOLE POINT."

—Ann Jillian



A lot of women are so afraid of breast cancer they don't want to hear about it.

And that's what frightens me.

Because those women won't practice breast self-examination regularly.

Those women, particularly those over 35, won't ask their doctor about a mammogram.

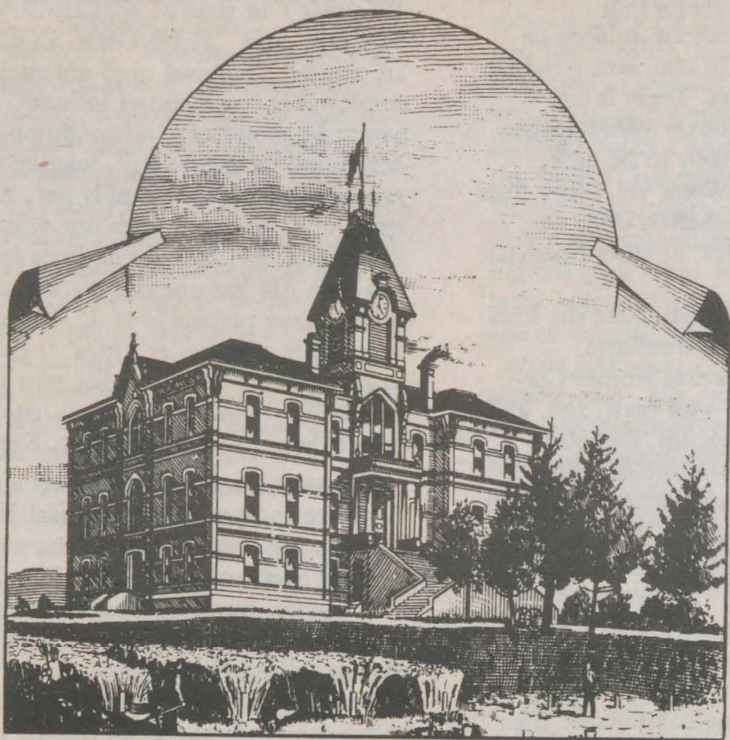
Yet that's what's required for breast cancer to be detected early. When the cure rate is 90%. And when there's a good chance it won't involve the loss of a breast.

But no matter what it involves, take it from someone who's been through it all.

Life is just too wonderful to give up on. And, as I found out, you don't have to give up on any of it. Not work, not play, not even romance.

Oh, there is one thing, though.

You do have to give up being afraid to take care of yourself.



### Benton Hall Centennial Celebration

October 28 - 3:00 p.m.  
Northeast Lawn Adjacent to Benton Hall  
*Public is Invited to Attend*

### A Homecoming Tradition for over 40 Years

### The Alumni BBQ

McAlexander Fieldhouse

11:00 a.m.

November 7, 1987

*Come Grab a Bite Before the Game*





# ARMAG

**N**ot much was known about Huberty. He was, like other deviants, unremarkably ordinary in most respects. A few facts: born 1942; raised in Canton, Ohio; married in 1965, wife's name Etna, two children ages 10 and 12; attended college, worked as a mortician, welder, security guard; moved January 1984 to the southwest in search of new opportunities; and one other thing. Huberty was a "survivalist."

Huberty saw signs of growing trouble in America. Government regulation and meddling caused business failures and unemployment; he was forced to switch from job to job. High interest rates stifled economic growth; his real estate investments proved unproductive and hard to sell. These were not accidents, he complained. International bankers were purposely manipulating the Federal Reserve System to bankrupt the nation. Soviet aggression was everywhere. Economic collapse, perhaps nuclear war, a complete breakdown of society was near, yet when he tried to warn his co-workers they would not listen. It became clear that only strong, independent individuals would survive. He vowed to be among that chosen few. Thousands of dollars of long-term-storage food and a half dozen guns were purchased to provision and defend his home when the time came. The guns were especially important. He knew what they could do and how to use them. When he left Ohio the food stayed behind, but not the guns.

Survivalists do not know precisely when or even how today's world will end, but they are sure of one thing — the slide toward chaos has already begun. For James Huberty it was later than he thought. His own chaos came on a 1984 California summer afternoon. Other survivalists, across the country, are still waiting.

**F**or the past four years sociologist-colleague Eileen Baumann and I have been studying survivalism. As participant observers we attended and took part in group meetings, conferences, and training camps of moderate and militant survivalists in five states from Washington to Tennessee. Through these experiences, and supporting research, a picture of survivalism emerged.

Survivalists may be defined as people who perceive contemporary society as being in danger of imminent serious erosion or total dissolution and who take steps to ensure their own post-disaster welfare. These people are often distinguished by their more dramatic possessions — military-style firearms, wheat stores, fallout shelters, radiation meters and the like, but this is not all there is to survivalism. More fundamental to the movement than physical preparations is the development of survival outlooks, imaginatively constructing futures where survival readiness will be both necessary and sufficient. Before counting ammunition or sacks of wheat, sharpening chain saws or buying flak jackets, before estimating radioactive decay rates or bullet velocities, the perils of the coming disorder must be cognitively proportioned to the survivalist's perceived capacities to respond. There is variety among these explanations. Survivalists differ in their focal concerns, coping strategies, group composition, and leadership styles. There are also many common themes that run through the three dominant types of survivalist: the "protectionists," the "warrior," and the "true-believer."

## Protectionists

**S**am Holmes fears economic troubles. He believes "the worst depression this country has ever experienced is coming in about three years." To Holmes and other protectionists the nation seems badly led, on the wrong course, especially in fiscal matters. There is flaccidity and disease, "a cancer" Holmes calls it, in the most vital of institutions, the economy. Treatment is possible but not easy. "If we don't excise the cancer, in the long run we are doomed to a lingering and ever more painful existence until we are dead." The cure? "The only physician who has the skill to correctly diagnose all the facts of this pervasive cancer is our free enterprise system. Either it survives and

grows prosperous again or 'doomsday' will . . . be a reality."

The typical protectionist survival group is a nuclear family, comprised of two related, college-educated, agnostic adults employed in professional or technical fields in urban areas. The two or fewer children are considered optional. A materially comfortable lifestyle is not. Knowledge of other survivalists and activities comes second hand through magazines, catalogues, and newsletters. Mensa, the organization of persons with IQs demonstrably above the norm, has a survivalist Special Interest Group of the sort that interests protectionists. Reasonable, obviously intelligent people belong. There are no meetings to attend, and only the remotest of laissez-faire leadership, expressed through the editorial policy of the *Survivalist SIG Report*. This usually monthly, mimeoed, six-page newsletter is compiled from the contributions of the most active of the organization's approximately 100 members. Protectionists work to correct governmental policies they perceive as misguided. They vote, usually for independent or libertarian candidates, and participate in other legitimate political action. But policy changes take time, and time may be running short. Protectionists also provide personal safeguards against an uncertain future.

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*"Survivalists do not know precisely when or how today's world will end, but they are sure of one thing — the slide toward chaos has already begun."*

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Protectionists invest in gold Krugerrands, silver bullion, diamonds, and other presumed buffers against economic downturns. They admire, and occasionally install, commercial backyard bomb shelters, usually buriable concrete or corrugated steel enclosures 8x8x16, claimed adequate for four persons for up to two weeks of fallout-induced encapsulation. Cost: \$10,000 to \$20,000, sans freight, installation, water, food, or toilet. There is ambivalence in these acquisitions. Shelter owners realize that if used, these warrens are likely to be dark, dank, odiferous, and crowded. Worse yet, other than a limited utility as wine cellars, shelters offer no adjunct to current property values, or other financial advantage.

More desirable though less affordable are the likes of Joel Dodson: designed fortified dwellings. Dodson's Oregon-based firm Survival Homes Corporation specializes in dwellings with blast, fire, and radiation resistant interior strongholds, backed by multiple, independent security and life support systems. Bulletproof windows and machine gun ports are optional, but not recommended. "You never want to make a house an obvious fortress," Dodson advises. There is no way you can design a home to withstand RPG rockets and tanks . . . That's why I design these homes so you virtually cannot tell inside or out that they are any different from a conventional home." These structures are more comfortable than shelters, and more costly. Specialized equipment averages \$100,000, plus the house, the land, and Dodson's fee.

Some protectionists believe a rural retreat is a better investment. At times home may not be a haven, no matter how well fortified. Rural properties offer alternative attractions. For now they may serve as vacation destinations and tax write-offs or rental property; later, they can provide isolation from urban marauders and prevailing fallout patterns. Carol Kenworth, a 35-year-old attorney living in Green-

wich, Connecticut, is married, a parent, with a \$100,000-per-year income. She worries about "shortages and riots due to economic pressures" and the "ensuing military effort to control same, eventually leading to a war-time economy and possible nuclear resolution." She is interested in a joint retreat venture with "six or seven families who might wish to purchase with me a large tract or farm, put vacation houses on it (now a tax shelter and when needed a fallout shelter)." But these partners should be compatible, "well-educated, professionals," preferably "atheistic or agnostics, persons who have successfully completed psychoanalysis, and the ultimate — who adhere to the principles of Ayn Rand in *Atlas Shrugged*."

**R**eal estate promoters recognize the potential survivalist market. In 1977, Peg and Harry Melman acquired 1,089 acres of semi-arid range land in southeast Washington and began developing "Sequoia Village," 202 undeveloped plots promising "increased security from possible economic and social deterioration." By summer of 1986, 45 plots had been sold for \$9,000 to \$17,000, 15 improved with structures of some sort, and 12 were owner occupied.

The area around Grants Pass in southern Oregon is less well defined than Sequoia Village, but better known, having often been depicted in the media as a homogenous hotbed of survivalists. It is not. Most residents of southern Oregon work hard in agriculture or an ailing timber industry. They worry more about the incursion of Japanese lumber products and the Gypsy Moth than Communist spies or foreign invasions. Nevertheless, a recent Grants Pass Realtor of the Year attributes his success in part to the willingness of survivalists to spend \$200,000 for a workable mini-farm and up to seven-figure prices for 500 to 700 acre retreats. Especially in larger properties, demand continues to exceed supply.

Finally there is the Terrene Ark. Its developers paint a rosy picture. A place on the Ark promises a sound investment in a fully appointed condominium development buried beneath "at least 44 inches of earth and concrete" in the southern Utah desert. Complete with three independent power generators and a system of "absolute water and air filtration to remove radiation, chemical and biological pollution" the Ark offers "AN ATTRACTIVE RETREAT RESIDENCE PROVIDING SURVIVAL SAFETY & SECURITY in time of NUCLEAR WAR! CIVIL STRIFE!" and "ECONOMIC COLLAPSE!" Investors are assured "Survival need not mean living uncomfortably." Amenities include "furnishings anyone would be proud of," air conditioning, an underground recreation hall, jogging track, library, and even a kennel for the family pet. A two bedroom and study unit, complete with one year's supply of freeze-dried food: \$95,500. Aside from inaccessibility and cost, the Ark has one drawback characteristic of many protectionist preparations. It is only at the planning stage, only a promoter's idea. It does not exist — yet. In spite a \$1.2 million dollar start up and promotional campaign, only a handful of potential owners have expressed interest. None have invested.

Protectionists are more curious about than committed to comprehensive physical survival measures. Some buy multipurpose retreats, a few build less versatile backyard bomb shelters, a handful fortify their homes. But these preparations are of equivocal popularity even among the indulgent wealthy elite who can afford them. After all, these things are expensive. Bomb shelters are cramped. Fortified homes are unattractive. Too much bother for the typical protectionist. When the physical or financial demands of survivalism become excessively inconvenient or disruptive to an ongoing lifestyle, the comfortable present takes precedence over the possibly chaotic future. The protectionist majority talk and dream and imagine what life would be like on a farm in southern Oregon or in the Terrene Ark beneath the Utah desert sands, but they sheath themselves against danger with what they perceive as more meaningful and appropriate economic prophylactics.



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## A Profile of American Survivalists

By Richard G. Mitchell Jr.

What matters most to protectionists is not the utility of products, the fire power of assault rifles or over-pressure ratings of bomb shelters, but the vitality of the system that produces them. For them, rationalized production is not a means of obtaining survivalist necessities but a necessary end in itself. As the economy is the paramount protectionist reality, the exchange of goods and services are its most potent empirical affirmations. The protectionist's greatest comfort lies in the functioning of the marketplace, in the availability, though not necessarily the possession, of bulletproof picture windows and Joel Dodson's architectural advice, Krugerrands and bullion, retreats in Oregon and space in the Terrene Ark. Opportunities to buy and sell, to invest and save, to risk and profit, confirm the protectionist's faith in capitalism and free enterprise, in the validity of the marketplace. But not all survivalists share this outlook.

### Warriors

Typical warrior survival groups are comprised of a dozen or fewer unrelated males with primary group affiliations as workmates, neighbors, and friends. High school education, non-combat military service experience, and technical or skilled labor employment in urban areas are characteristic. They salute the flag, vote with the union, and mow the lawn or go hunting on Sundays. Wives and children, when present, are treated more as valued commodities justifying extremes in defense preparations than partners in the survival enterprise. Three members of the Cascade Mountain Volunteers share barbecues, beer, and fence lines on a suburban cul-de-sac. All seven members have other things in common: camouflage uniforms, distinctive shoulder patches, .45 caliber semi-automatic pistols, military assault rifles, a 28-page manual of operating procedures, an authoritarian hierarchy from "commander" to "infantryman." They also share CB radio frequencies, monthly outings, target practice and inspections, and a detailed emergency-time escape plan that includes attacks on a rural police station, robbing a food storage facility, and capturing control of a major highway bridge. Their warrior outlook is uncomplicated.

In "alien invasion" scenarios reminiscent of the films "Red Dawn," "Invasion U.S.A.," and the ABC miniseries "Amerika," warriors imaginatively transform the omnibus horror of thermonuclear decimation into limited, mano-a-mano contests with susceptible human adversaries. In these scenarios, nuclear war hardly ever happens. Perhaps U.S. leaders, faced by an enemy with far superior strategic nuclear forces, will have no alternative but to accept an ultimatum of surrender, and subsequent occupation. Alternatively, they believe limited nuclear strikes could disable communications and the governmental infrastructure and, in the ensuing confusion, foreign troops invade. In any case, global holocaust, the scourges of radiation, pestilence, disease, and climatic destabilization, are neatly exchanged for more conventional conflict with warriors playing the part of Ramboesque guerrillas.

Jim Thomas has another notion. He believes modern, highly specialized, interdependent society has simply outgrown itself. "The dinosaurs are dying," he warns. As founder and president of Illinois-based, 900-plus mail-order member Stay Free, Inc., Thomas anticipates, "The big, all-powerful, centralized institutions that past generations have come to depend on for their security are all near the end of their days." With the collapse, economics will be reduced to barter and larceny, politics to force and coercion, ethics to pragmatic opportunism, and mortal enemies will abound. "Criminal gangs and paramilitary marauders will be the real danger to life and freedom in time of crisis," he says.

Whatever their scenarios, warriors idealize post-cataclysmic times as a modern kind of western frontier, clear and urgent in its requirements, where unrestrained individual action will once again be meaningful and effective in providing the essentials of life. Only the strong will survive, they claim, but tools provide strength, and warriors fancy themselves as masters of tool use. Survival is therefore a technical problem, a matter of acquiring appropriate implements and supplies and guarding these against the predations of others. Defense is the preeminent warrior concern. Tools for this special purpose, weapons and other combat equipment, head the warrior's list of necessities.

During the last five years, magazines like *American Survival Guide*, *S.W.A.T. — Survival Weapons and Tactics*, and *Survive* sold 70,000 to 90,000 monthly copies touting tool-mediated solutions to survival problems. In product critiques, sometimes barely distinguishable from ads, readers learn that Ultra Shock bullets produce "greater wound cavities with more penetration"; the Nighthawk carbine offers "firepower, fast and furious in 9mm Parabellum";

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*"During the last five years, magazines like American Survival Guide, S.W.A.T. and Survive sold 70,000 to 90,000 monthly copies touting tool-mediated solutions to survival problems."*

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the "Foxfire high-tech crossbow reflects silent lethality"; and the features of the Urban Skinner push dagger "make it possible to sever major muscle groups in a single slash . . . and easily pierce the rib cage." There are articles on custom hollow-handled survival bayonets costing up to \$200 each, umbrella and sword canes, and other knives and daggers disguised as lipsticks, fountain pens, belt buckles, and credit card holders. Defensive paraphernalia includes bullet "proof" vests, caps, umbrellas, and clip boards. For stealth there are camouflage patterned shirts, pants, jackets, and caps. Of less obvious utility are camouflaged handkerchiefs, pens, Bic lighters (two pack, \$4.95), hiking shorts, boots, shoe laces, suspenders, and underwear. The response of airline security personnel to a passenger carrying an "easily concealed . . . jungle pattern camouflage attache case" can only be imagined. These, along with tear gas projectors, G.I.-style dog tags, blow guns, laser gunsight systems, used armored personnel carriers, and books on "Secrets of the Ninja," "How to Avoid Electronic Eavesdropping," "How to Find a Girl to Love You," and "Torture, Interrogation and Execution," all are offered to the would-be survivalist.

These martial predilections may seem excessive to many Americans, but to warriors they have special meanings. For them, guns, knives, camouflage clothing and the like are not the essential implements of a practiced trade but symbols by which survivalists dramatize their personal competence. Warriors feel estranged by theoretical, abstract, and collective solutions to survival problems, but they are reassured by possession of what they perceive as potent technology, and fascinated by technical detail and the operation of standardized mechanisms. To the warrior, his tools are more emblematic than utilitarian, more signs of rational preparation and commitment than mortal and obdurate necessities.

Warriors measure readiness in terms of the accumulation, display, and verbal substantiation of claimed skills, not in demonstrated acts of violence.

The Cascade Mountain Volunteers are typical warriors, much less fearsome than first they may seem. Their firearms are state-of-the-art, their ammunition dry and plentiful, their garb and demeanor impressively military, but they are far from ready soldiers. Attendance at the "mandatory" monthly meetings I attended averaged 40 percent. The commander's "orders" elicited discussion and debate as frequently as obedience. Members are no longer young, nor slim, nor well-conditioned. Their backpacks travel mostly by pickup truck. Only two members can read a map and compass. Only one knows CPR. Their authentic Vietnam-style jungle combat clothing is nostalgic and looks snappy at meetings but is ill-suited to the cold, damp outdoors of their native Pacific Northwest. When it rains, these warriors usually stay home. So do others.

After all, they are not Hubertys. Their chaos has not yet come. For now it is enough to discuss tactics and bullet design, to stack the ammunition and keep the guns oiled; alert, but comfortably safe in a predictable world. Survivalists with a different vision are not so patient.

### True Believers

For true believers, the social order is not so much technically flawed as it is morally decayed. These survivalists decry the separation of church and state, the decline of religious fervor, the dilution of racial and ethnic purity. Millennial times are drawing near, they say. The end of an age is upon us. In this emerging conflict believers imagine themselves aligned against enemies of malovelance as well as fearsome power, enemies aided by Satanic minions, joined in conspiracy and sedition. At the core of the true believer's outlook is the "Identity" movement, a pseudo-Christian fundamentalist persuasion begun in 19th century England by Edward Hine and rejuvenated in post World War II U.S.A. by Wesley Swift and his followers. The Aryan Nations and its offshoots - The Order, the Christian Patriots Defense League, the Posse Comitatus, elements of neo-Nazi groups, the Ku Klux Klan, and others — share members, occasional meetings, and a common commitment to Identity precepts. Identity doctrine holds that the biblical ten lost tribes migrated from the Middle East to settle the "Anglo-Saxon, Celtic, Scandanavian, Teutonic" nations of Western Europe and North America. The United States, not Palestine, is the genuine Holy Land, the true promised Israel, they claim. White Aryans are the authentic Israelites. Jews are believed to be descended from Cain, the literal spawn of Eve and the Satan, and are the mortal enemies of Identity Christians. Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, and other non-whites are said to have branched from the evolutionary tree long before Adam, the first "white" homo sapiens, appeared, making them spiritually souless and culturally and intellectually on a par with higher animals.

Col. Joshua Mason Wind (ret.), an early disciple of Swift, expresses Identity concerns with typical vehemence in one of his weekly taped sermons. "This country is like Sodom and Gomorrah today. Race mixing all over. Your government is turned over to the Jews! The heathen is coming in here by the millions, the Vietnamese brought in here by Kissinger, a Communist Jew agent of the KGB!" Believers contend these are not correctable deficiencies but symptoms of a fundamental corruption. Only a radical transformation, a great culling of the inferior and uncommitted, can restore humanity to its proper course and reenfranchise the righteous. For those of the Identity faith, the apocalypse beckons as divine justice, the inevitable culmination of some grand cosmic design. It signals

(Continued on Page 14)



the prophetic end of a protracted struggle to achieve exalted purposes. Rev. William Imere, ordained by Wind, warns his faithful few to prepare in monthly newsletters. "We are at war!!! . . . The whole world is in a great upheaval. Evil is on the rampage, out of control and beyond men's solutions. Satan is running rampant in these latter days....Awaken and prepare to act!!! We are at war with the hordes of Christ-haters."

**T**he battle lines are absolute and uncompromising. Good, God, and Freedom are aligned against Imere's summary antithesis, the "evils of Godless-Atheistic-brutal terroristic Jewish Communism." There will be no equivocation in this contest, Imere reminds his followers. "We are God's race, the true Israel, we are all involved *whether we like it or not!* . . . Your Caucasian race, your white skin is your I.D. You can hide it not, just like your enemies are marked also." God, of course, is thought to be on the believer's side in this conflict, but as always, he helps those who help themselves. Believers have an active role to play in this end-time cleansing. Their mandate, their responsibility, is clear. "They say Jesus came to bring peace." "Rev." Wind exhorts. "That's not what *he* said! Jesus Christ said 'I come to bring *war and division!* I come not to bring peace.' And he didn't send us here to make peace with these heathen devils! He sent us here to *kill* um!" A handful of believers have already begun this work.

**P**osse Comitatus stalwart Gordon Kahl claimed the IRS was unconstitutional, the "Gestapo" of the "corrupt Jew-owned federal Reserve" and the "Jews who control Reagan," he called it. When in February of 1983, U.S. Marshals came to arrest him for tax violations, he shot five of them in a North Dakota roadside gunbattle. Two died. Four fugitive months later, in Arkansas, Kahl and a local sheriff killed each other in another shootout.

Robert Matthews and his companions in The Order imitated the characters of a novel, *The Turner Diaries*, in seeking to start their race revolution. Throughout 1984, they robbed banks and armored cars for \$4.1 million, counterfeited \$20 and \$100 bills, fire-bombed a synagogue, assassinated a turncoat member, and machine gunned a Jewish talk-show host, Alan Berg, to death in front of his home. In the book it worked this way: "By dramatic strikes against the top System personalities and important system facilities, we would inspire Americans everywhere to initiate similar actions of their own."

But life is not fiction. Only the FBI showed real interest. Most of the group was apprehended, tried, and sent to prison. After a November, 1984, assault on a federal agent, Matthews fled, and two weeks later died in a fiery gun fight with pursuing officers. For some this was a fortuitous death. White supremacy had a second "martyr." Within days, essays on the Aryan Nations computer bulletin board networks we were monitoring across the country carried fresh essays. Matthews was dubbed the "first American killed by the U.S. military in the second American revolution" and nominated for the just-invented "Aryan Medal of Honor, First Class (Individual Combat)." Kahl was nominated, too.

Posse Comitatus members David and Doris Young were inspired. They made plans. On May 18, 1986, it was time to act. They used homemade gasoline bombs and 13 guns to hold 167 children and teachers hostage in a Wyoming school house. They waved pamphlets and demanded \$2 million ransom for each child to finance the race-purifying war. Doris was careless. A bomb exploded, killing her and burning 70 children and adults. David shot the band teacher in the back, then himself in the head. No medal of honor nominations, this time.

There are also a few isolates, perhaps at the margins of sanity, who are agitated but unguided by the believer's outlook. Huberty's frustration with imagined conspiratorial machinations produced a generalized, non-programatic violence. David Rice sought to save humanity from what he fancied as the holocaust of an impending communist invasion by planning vast bomb shelters and bludgeoning to death a prominent Seattle lawyer and his family. But these are exceptions. Only a dramatic few true believers share the violent skills or predilections of a Matthews or Kahl or Huberty. A majority are older, in their 50s and 60s, stolidly married with three or four grown children. Their unsteady work careers in agriculture, construction, and other semi-skilled labor began before graduation from small-town high schools. Believers abstain from alcohol, tobacco,

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strong language, national elections, non-procreative sex, and television. They do participate in theological debates and pamphleteering with identity sympathizers, and help elect the local born-again sheriff or school board member. Coalescence of these correspondence networks around charismatic leaders gives rise to the basic true believer survivalist group, a "church" of one to three dozen visible members, and twice that number of subscribers to mail-order taped-sermon services. Annual conferences are the highlights of true believer church activities.

**I**n April of 1984, Eleen and I joined Wind's followers for a three-day "National Identity Survival Training Seminar." Forty believers came to the isolated Christ Identity Church property in the western foothills of California's Sierra Nevada range. Dressed in modest denim and polyester readywear, they drove primer-spotted domestic pickups or four-door sedans with blackwall recaps and six-digit mileage. Men's billed caps and the buckles of their necessarily ample belts proclaimed allegiance to brands of trucks and farm implements. The church is a triple wide trailer. In the sanctuary segment I counted 57 folding chairs, a piano, a small organ, 17 assorted back issues of *The Spotlight*, *Shotgun News*, *The National Vanguard*, and 140 hymnals. Unusual pictures adorned the walls. The large images of Jesus, Westminster Abby, and various flags on battlements and mountain tops were neither prints nor originals. Each one, under glass, in a gilt frame, was an assembled jigsaw puzzle.

Instruction covered three topics: religion, politics, and practical survival skills. Religion seemed the easiest for participants to understand. Sermons on the whereabouts of the Lost Tribes, Christ's ethnic origins, God's plan for white America, and Satan's counterproposals on these matters were reassuringly familiar. Around the room, heads nodded in agreement. Fingers flipped through dog-eared Bibles to relevant scripture with practiced ease.

Politics was more confusing. Wind taught us how to organize guerilla forces: "Stay in small units. Decentralize," he urged. Regarding leadership: "There is no room for disobedience of command. . . Those who disobey become casualties. Wipe um out. Wipe um out! Bury um!" He explained intelligence and assassinations: "Use your women. . . Get a dossier on these Jew Communist suckers in your community. Know where they live, where they work, what kind of cars they drive. . . Form your own BUG groups. That's B-U-G. . . You're gonna put um Belly Up in the Grass about two o'clock in the morning." Psychological tactics were outlined: "Don't just kill um, terrorize um!" Wind advised us. "If you ambush seven of um don't just leave the bodies. Cut their heads off and line um up across the trail. Then when one of their buddies comes along. . . he's gonna be mighty scared."

There were hints for successful operations: "A guerilla fights only when he can win. . . If there's five big niggers comin' down the trail and you've got ten men, then kill um and go ahead and strip the bodies. But don't forget the 'flop squad.' Put a round through the head of any one a them that's still floppin' and the rest to be sure." The followers looked uneasy, but listened with care. Practical survival skills were the hardest: "Start thinking of yourself as a warrior race!" Wind admonished. "You are warriors, not chickens!" But for most of the clumsy, bespectacled congregates this was an elsewhere task, not necessarily beneath them, but beyond their capacities or immediate concerns.

Nevertheless, they tried. Outside, on the hot, tick-infested grass, our first lesson was eye-gouging. "Move in and grasp your opponent quickly. . . extending the fingers to the eyes — and then DIG!" An assistant demonstrated zip guns fashioned from pipe, nails, and rat traps. In uncoordinated pairs, participants practiced throat-slitting and garroting with rubber knives and fabric nooses. There were special tricks for breaking arms and necks. When practical, Wind insisted on style as well as proper technique in these procedures. "Use your bare hands," he encouraged. "Take that Jew and break his arms, break his neck! But don't kill him. No! Let him suffer. Make him go to the doctor every week of his miserable life, but don't kill him. He's not worth it." At night we joined in vespers, then patrol and ambush maneuvers in the woods. Sunday morning there was church service. It was Easter.

## Understanding Survivalism

**W**hat makes them do it? What causes the survivalist's apparent loss of confidence, even hostile rejection of contemporary society? Survivalism derives from both desperation and hope. It is simultaneously a psychological defense against the uncertainties and confusion of omnific social change and a stratagem for accruing status advantages in the unsettled future.

Today's world is rapidly changing. Western civilization especially is in the throes of a historically unprecedented, meteoric realignment of social, economic, and cognitive patterning. Sociologist Max Weber argued that social institutions and relationships are increasingly being "rationalized," that is, permeated by logical planning, structured management, measurement, and calculation. The results of this transformation are far reaching. Rational organization of economy combines capitalism and machine process to produce goods and services in such abundance that skillful marketing is needed to create new "needs" and forestall consumer satiation. Technology, rationalization's concrete manifestation, provides the leverage to pry away the earth's crust, capture the power of the sun, and fling men to the moon. It brings within grasp the abilities to suppress polio, reattach retinas with tiny blades of laser light, and restructure the genetic foundations of living organisms. Potent tools, efficient means — these are the legacies of rationality. There are also deficiencies.

The rationalized world increasingly becomes an artificial product of mechanical manipulation, estranged and separated from conquered nature. Modern science replaces primitive superstition. But with new ways of knowing comes a vast new unknown. The pantheon of ancient gods, the mysterious animation of everpresent spirits and sprites have vanished. The sacred grove has been logged and sold, the enchanted pool pumped dry. Likewise, the reassurances of religious myth — an omnipotent deity, the heavenly host, a sky filled with angels — all are gone. Astronomers and astronauts reach out into the expanding universe and discover humanity's insignificance and solitude. Instead of the surety of God's grace there remains only the ability to reject null hypotheses, to reduce the probability of error. Knowledge of material things is gained, but holistic, spiritually encompassing understanding of life is lost. In the workplace loyalty and tradition are replaced by meritocracy and cost-benefit analysis. Individual crafting and creativity are subjugated to the depersonalized routines of automated mass assembly. Rationality begins to set its own agenda. The production of new scientific discoveries and technological applications demands ever larger and more specialized organizations, more dispassionate management and refined calculation. Faced with the growing power and complexity of modern institutions, the diminishing individual no longer hopes to comprehend or control even a fraction of the forces that surround him or her. Bloated, sclerotic social structures, amoral inconstancy, powerlessness, purposelessness — these too are the legacies of rationalization. Survivalism is a reaction to these encroachments.

**S**urvivalism is therefore more than a practical contingency plan. For all its apparent calculation and utility, it is primarily a celebration of irrationality, an encompassing, compelling game of make-believe. This is not to suggest it is a trivial experience. When survivalists play out their distopian



creations they are deeply immersed in a powerful, imaginative actualization akin to sacred performance in archaic culture or millenarian rituals of more modern times. Personal worth is reaffirmed, overawing ideology once more embraced. Survivalists' end-games are temporary enchantments, times when worlds that never were nor could have been, nor ever will be in the obdurate reality of everyday existence, are crafted and momentarily admired. Life is transformed, idealized, simplified. Imaginary sides are clearly drawn, rules set, action consequent and lasting. It is also a game where survivalists enjoy special advantages.

In the reprioritized future, survivalists fantasize their own skills and resources emerging as vital and valued necessities, providing them newfound wealth, power, and freedom of action. In the protectionists' libertarian future, Adam Smith's economic models really work. Contracts are inviolate (the renters at the retreat will obligingly leave when the crisis comes), and the value of certain goods with which protectionists are well supplied — gold, silver, trade items and the like — will be universal and immutable. In the warrior's times ahead the barriers of effete civilization are flung aside. Warriors stride forth like characters in dime novel westerns, free-roving anarchs "beholden to no man." "Defense" looms paramount. Warriors control the weapons and martial technique in a paradox world where the core cultural product, the essential means of production, are the means of destruction. For true believers, the apocalypse will be, with secular assistance, discriminating and thorough. God's work is made easy. One does good by destroying evil. The faithful are called to excise spiritually malignant undesirables, made obvious by "beast marks" of melanin density, lip and nasal contours, and hair texture. Through this pogrom the just and worthy

**"Don't just kill um, terrorize um!" the instructor advised us. "If you ambush seven of um don't just leave the bodies. Cut their heads off and line um up across the trail."**

will be uplifted and united. For participants, the results of this play are gratifying. Both power and purpose are momentarily restored. The rigid gray gloom of rationalized existence is, for a time, dispelled. But are they serious? Are the boundaries of make believe understood and respected? Equivocally, yes.

The survivalist movement itself is not a grand *folie a deux*, the psychiatric peculiarity of "shared madness." For the most part, survivalists recognize the game-like quality of their actions. Commitment to the reality of their scenarios is only partial. Protectionists fear fiscal instability but store their Krugerrands and bullion in bank safe deposit vaults. Warriors arm themselves, then support the local police and a strong national defense. Believers pray for guidance and endlessly debate the "literal"

portent of scripture. As 1987 draws to a close, organized survivalist activities are on the wane. Wind and his key followers are free on bail having been charged with threatening to kill IRS officers and federal judges. The Cascade Mountain Volunteers have disbanded following rifts over meeting times and activities. Dodson's architectural firm has shrunk to a home-based, one-person operation. Imere has a new xerox machine and just finished the roof on his church, but fewer attend services than last year. Stay Free, Inc., has lost significant membership and is virtually inactive in the once-thriving Pacific Northwest. Why this apparent decline?

For many survivalists surreptitious separatism no longer seems necessary. The reassurances they seek now come from public and powerful figures, appealing to broader audiences. Today, televised messianics fascinate and bemuse millions, and earn billions, with promises of rapture and revivification for the faithful, and generous. Pat Robertson is even running for president. So is Lyndon LaRouche, whose conspiratorial claims are often consonant with the most virulent of true believers' views. Even the highest vested authorities tell tales of radical, remedial transformations soon to come. Politicians craft foreign policy based on Hollywood phantasmagoria of "Dark Forces" from the "Evil Empire." Then they promise peace on earth, not through patient negotiation or mutual understanding, but from the heaven-borne technological magic of Star Wars.

Survivalism is an eccentric game, a way of pretending that a complex, heterogeneous social environment of competing ideas and alternative life stratagems can be reduced to a few simple principles, the right tools, and a will to work. Played in small, isolated, uncohesive groups it is relatively harmless. The impact of irrational fantasies among more powerful persons is yet to be seen. OSU

## UP CLOSE & PERSONAL



Mitchell and Baumann

"Rich had finished his book on mountain climbing and we'd moved up here to Oregon," explains Eleen Bauman, when asked why the pair of OSU sociologists were drawn to a study of survivalists.

"We'd been reading about survivalists in the newspaper, just like everybody else, and we were curious about who those people were. We had all kinds of preconceived notions about survivalists, which, by the way, were entirely incorrect. We assumed that you could spot a survivalist on the street — that there was something so unusual about their behavior that they would stand out in a crowd."

As sociologists, both Mitchell and Baumann prefer an ethnographic approach,

going to where the people are and conducting in-depth, personal interviews. They consider themselves phenomenologists, reviewing every aspect of a phenomenon as relevant material.

"So we were interested in the phenomenon of survivalism in the United States, and it lends itself to an ethnographic approach," Baumann continues. "Also, we had general survival skills — what we called survival skills: the ability to travel comfortably in the backcountry, Rich had taught 'survival' courses through the department of recreation resource management."

Survivalism, they felt, was also fairly accessible. The Northwest figured prominently in most newspaper coverage of survivalists — southern Oregon particularly was described in the media as something of a "hotbed." In actuality, says Mitchell, it took a significant effort to find survivalist organizations, partly because they were secretive but primarily because their numbers weren't as great as they'd imagined. Also, even those organizations seeking to be seen and heard operated narrow and fairly ineffective networks of communication.

After subscribing to half a dozen survivalist magazines, monitoring as many computer bulletin boards, and gathering information from law enforcement agencies across the country in areas reputed to be hotbeds of survivalism, Baumann and Mitchell went into the field.

They joined organizations, attended meetings in Washington state, went to combat training weekends there. They joined some 40 survivalists for the Ministry of Christ Survival Conference in Mariposa, California. Mitchell traveled to the Christian Patriots Defense League National Conference in Lincoln, Missouri, and the American Pistol and Rifle Association Survival Conference in Benton, Tennessee.

At times, says Mitchell, the process was painful.

"I felt a keen distaste for the racism, the enthusiasm for violence that seemed to permeate much of survivalism," he told writer Mark Floyd in a recent interview. "They say that the role of dispassionate researcher is essential for a sociologist, and I tried to do that. But when Eleen and I left camp after that weekend (in Mariposa), and drove down the road a ways, I pulled off to the side, got out of the car, and cried. It was an enormously disruptive, painful experience."

But from the experience he gained a renewed faith in the American system. "We are a working democracy. Our society seeks to guarantee the very rights of expression and opinion that some survivalists would deny," he told Floyd. "We are tolerant of intolerance as long as it does not impinge on the basic right of others."

The four-year study will culminate in a book on American survivalism and its adherents, according to Mitchell. Mitchell, who like Baumann received his doctorate in sociology from USC, has been on the faculty since 1980. Baumann, meanwhile, has begun two new ethnographic studies, somewhat related to one another because of their focus on women and physical appearance.

Mitchell's previous project, which focused on the sociology and psychology of adventure, produced a book, titled *Mountain Experience*. The couple spent seven years on this project, climbing mountains in Canada, the Sierra Nevadas, and, for Mitchell, the Alps.

Twelve years ago, Mitchell and Baumann were married on a mountain top — North Palisade in the Sierra Nevadas. Their love for adventure has since taken them to the Monarch Ice Cap, a remote area in the coast range of British Columbia. This past summer they spent two solitary weeks cross-country skiing across a glacier on this ice cap. On the heels of that adventure, they drove farther north into the Yukon territories to canoe down 250 miles of the Big Salmon River.

—Cheryl McLean



## Homecoming Schedule Announced

The OSU Alumni Association and the OSU Memorial Union Program Council have announced a full slate of homecoming activities, beginning with a luncheon for the homecoming court, Monday, Nov. 2, and culminating on Saturday, Nov. 7, with the football game between OSU's Air Express and nationally ranked UCLA.

Here's a day-by-day look at what's planned.

Monday, Nov. 2: noon court luncheon; promo table in Quad to help student organizations plan for homecoming.

Tuesday, Nov. 3: pictures with Benny Beaver in the Quad; promo table.

Wednesday, Nov. 4: court tours Corvallis; start of "Bruin Hunt" in Quad; promo table.

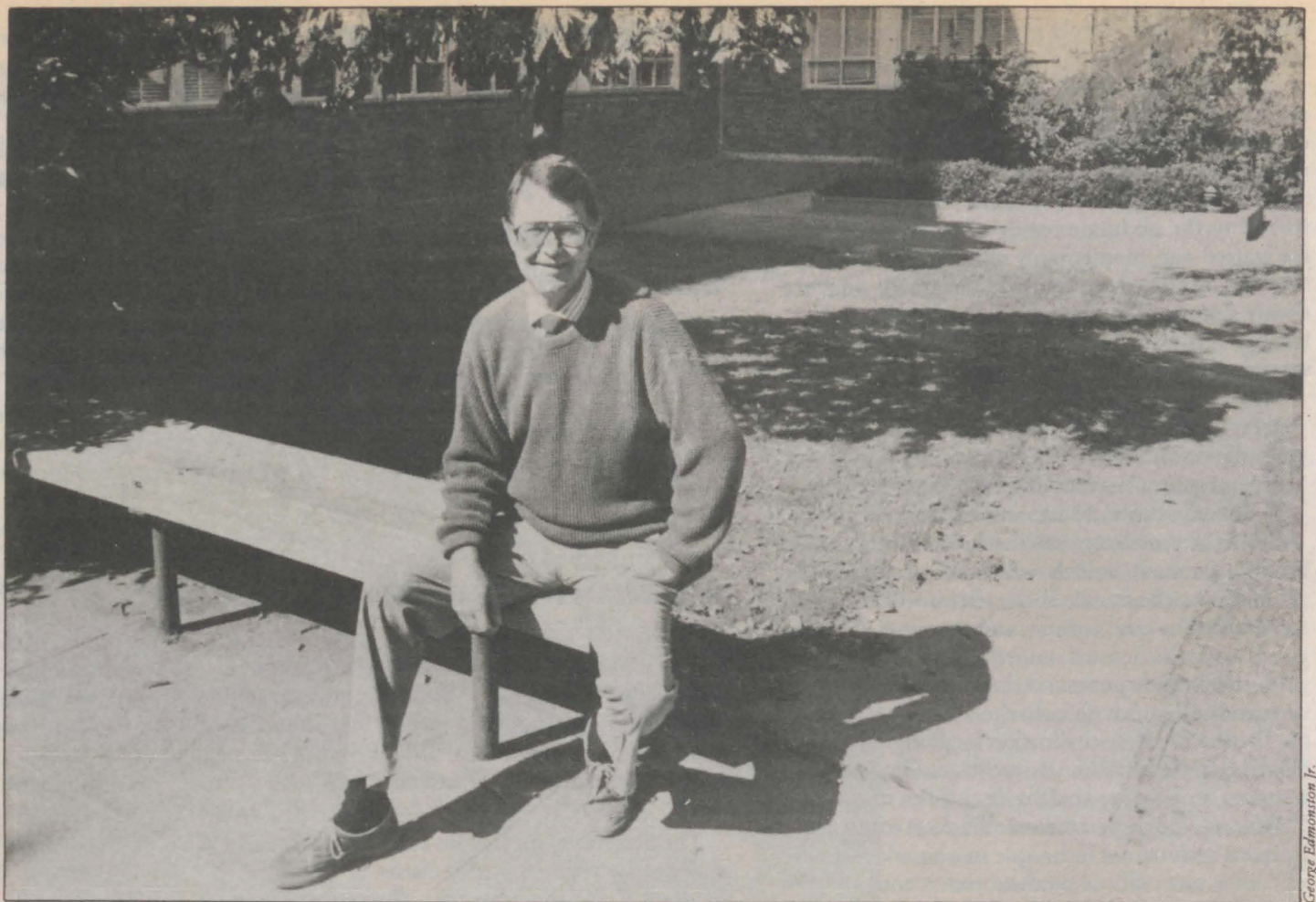
Thursday, Nov. 5: court tours Portland; "Bruin Hunt"; promo table.

Friday, Nov. 6: noon coaches corner with Dave Kragthorpe; promo table; judging of parade entries; parade; bonfire; dance with Johnny Limbo and the Lugnugs; "Bruin Hunt."

Saturday, Nov. 7: alumni BBQ, McAlexander Fieldhouse; OSU vs. UCLA; court introduction at halftime; announcement of winner of "Bruin Hunt."

Sunday, Nov. 8: fun run.

At the time the *Stater* went to press, this schedule was still tentative and times for all homecoming activities had not been finalized.



George Edmonston Jr.

## C.J. "Bud" Weiser Named Alumni Professor of the Year

During University Day ceremonies September 17, Dr. C.J. "Bud" Weiser was awarded the OSU Alumni Association Distinguished Professor Award for outstanding professional achievement through teaching and scholarship. During his long and distinguished career, Dr. Weiser and his colleagues have published more than 70 scientific papers in 20 journals. He was selected as one of the youngest fellows in the National Society for Horticultural Science and eventually served as its president and chairman of the board. Many of his

graduate students have developed into nationally and internationally renowned scientists and administrators. Weiser, whose Ph.D. is from the OSU, is currently chairman of the horticulture department. He recently co-chaired the OSU Long-Range Planning Commission that developed a strategic plan for the University. The OSUAA Distinguished Professor Award is among the most prestigious given at OSU and carries a one-time gift of \$3,500. It has been given every year since 1965.



George Edmonston Jr.

Portland Young Alumni Club Members gather prior to the San Jose State game, Sept. 19. They are, left to right, Leon Jackson, '82; Janet Baumhofer Buskuhl, '83; Patty Hudlow, '83; Dennis Brookshire, '79; Kathy Peters Dooley, '82; and Roy Mosqueda, '80.

Bay Area Beavers have a Fall full of fun ahead and everything kicks off on November 7 with a Day at the races at the Bay Meadows Race track in San Mateo. Post time is 12:30 p.m. For questions and reservations, contact Beth or Mike Schneider, 415/833-7268. On November 12, Club members will have a chance to meet Bill Wilkins, dean of the OSU College of Liberal Arts, and Fred Horne, dean of the College of Science, at a no-host gathering at the San Francisco Press Club, 555 Post Street, from 5:45-7:00 p.m. Contact Betty Lattie, 415/396-3983 for reservations. On December 3, join other Club members at Scott's Bar and Grill (Embarcadero Three) for a Christmas gathering. There's a \$5.00 admission charge, which includes hors d'oeuvres and a no-host bar. Contact Beth and Mike Schneider at 415/833-7268 for more information.

Lane County Beavers have planned a tailgater tent before and after the big Beaver win over the Ducks at this year's annual Civil War battle November 21 at Autzen Stadium in Eugene. The fun starts at 11:00 a.m. Look for the giant tent in the

southeast corner of Autzen Stadium parking lot. Gary Young at 503/686-0346 has more information.

Los Angeles Beavers had great fun at a pre-game tailgater tent just prior to the CSU/OSU game. For upcoming club activities, contact Michael Colliau at 213/258-6352.

Seattle Club members are hoping the Beavers can "repeat the feat" against the Washington Huskies on October 31 in Seattle and will tune-up for the annual event on Oct. 30 by hosting a social with Air Express head Coach Dave Kragthorpe and OSU Athletic Director Lynn Synder at the Seattle Sheraton from 6:30-8:00 p.m. The Sheraton is located at 1400 6th Avenue. On Saturday, Seattle-area alums are invited to a Suds and Dogs tailgater at the northeast corner of the parking lot at Husky Stadium. An \$8.00 cover takes care of refreshments, and the Club tent opens at 10:30 a.m. For more information contact Darcy Green at 206/522-3341.

The Portland Young Alumni Club enjoyed tailgaters before the San Jose State and Akron games in Corvallis. Patty Hudlow at 503/284-0541 has information on upcoming events.



**President and Mrs. John Byrne**  
and the

Oregon State University Alumni Association

invite you to join them

on a seven-day Caribbean cruise

aboard

Princess Cruises'

"Pacific Princess"

February 27-March 5\* 1988

Rates from \$1478 per person

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Ship's Registry; British

**For more itinerary information  
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Oregon State University Alumni Association  
Memorial Union 103 Corvallis, OR 97331

Names _____		
Home Address _____		
City _____	State _____	Zip _____
Business Telephone _____		Residence Telephone _____





George Edmonston Jr.

**REUNIONS, REUNIONS.** The weekend of Oct. 10 marked the first reunion weekend of the fall, and what a busy weekend it was, with the classes of 1947, 1977, and the "Giant Killer" football team of 1967 all returning to campus for three days of socials, banquets, cookouts, dancing, and visiting with old classmates and friends. In the above photo, the class of 1977 poses for a group photo just outside the Corvallis National Guard Armory, where, just prior to the Akron football game, the group of over 80 returnees enjoyed suds, dogs, and good conversation. In the

two photos below, members of the class of 1947 share news and fond memories at two gatherings, a luncheon in the Memorial Union and an evening banquet/dance at the Corvallis Country Club. Over 70 members of the class returned for the reunion, with Lois Linton Maddox of Conroe, Texas, and Zoe Bandy Reith of Kula, Hawaii, traveling the greatest distances. For more on the "Giant Killer" reunion, see pages 23-24.

# There's Still Time To Sign Up For These Fantastic Vacation Adventures

**SOUTH PACIFIC ADVENTURE — 15 days**  
February 6-20, 1988    \$3499 per person from Los Angeles

**SPAIN-PORTUGAL ADVENTURE — 14 days**  
April 30-May 13, 1988    \$2799 per person from New York

**ITALY/SWISS ALPS ADVENTURE — 13 days**  
June 24-July 6, 1988    \$3099 per person from New York

For reservations and information please contact:  
Oregon State University Alumni Association  
Mrs. Jane Derryberry  
103 Memorial Union  
Corvallis, OR 97331-5003  
(503) 754-2351

Full Name \_\_\_\_\_

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*An Exclusive INTRAV Deluxe Adventure*



Steve Wilkowske

Dean Dan Poling (left) has become a regular fixture at OSU reunions. Here, the former OSU dean of students and men chats with Glen and Donna Warren of Menlo Park, Calif., just before dinner at the Corvallis Country Club in honor of the class of 1947. Glen was a member of the OSU basketball team in 1942, '43, and '46. Later Dean Dan led the entire group in singing the OSU alma mater.



Steve Wilkowske

June Pihl of Canby, Ore., reaches to shake the hand of classmate Lyris Witzig of Eugene during a reunion luncheon given in the MU to honor returning graduates of the class of 1947. Others in the Witzig party include James Witzig (with beard) and Jesse and Maxine Simmons Bell, also of Eugene.



## FOUNDATION FUNDAMENTALS

The program: FourSight!

The goals: To attract and retain outstanding faculty, to enhance already strong interdisciplinary research programs in the sciences, and to strengthen research, curriculum development, and public programs in the humanities.

The results to date: \$7.5 million in private contributions to support Advanced Materials Research, the Marine Sciences, the Humanities, and Gene Research and Biotechnology. Additionally, the \$7.5 million already given by alumni and friends has helped OSU faculty generate several million dollars in research contracts.

Clearly, much good has been accomplished. However, a few significant challenges remain to be met.

Matching funds of \$360,000 must still be committed for the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant received in 1984. With those gift funds yet to be raised, and the consequent release of the final \$120,000 from the NEH, Oregon State University will achieve full implementation of the public programs, research projects, and humanities library that constitute the Center for the Humanities.

An endowment to fund a professorship in the Marine Sciences, which was launched with a \$100,000 commitment, needs at least another half million dollars if OSU is to retain its position as one of the preeminent oceanographic institutions.

In Gene Research and Biotechnology, another half million dollars is needed for equipment, faculty support, and assistance for postdoctoral fellows and graduate students who assist with research.

Two major laboratories designed to stimulate advances in computer and electrical engineering and in composite forest products are being developed as part of the Center for Advanced Materials Research. More support is needed to enhance special fellowships, a seminar series, and seed money for pilot research projects, along with almost one-half million dollars to fully equip a laboratory which will allow molecular-level study of materials' surfaces.

The target ending date for FourSight! is December 31 of this year. I urge you to help put FourSight! over the top. There are few better investments than a gift to the OSU Foundation. Not only do you create an immediate impact, but you also receive the satisfaction of knowing that your contribution has made a difference long term, that the future will be better because of your action. And the tax structure for 1987 makes this another good year to give. A gift of any size is important, and helping make the FourSight! program a total success is an excellent way to benefit both yourself and Oregon State University.

John Evey  
Executive Vice President  
OSU Foundation

## OSU Fund

The 1987-88 fiscal year is off to a great start for the OSU Fund. Our goals for the year are \$1.3 million from 26,500 donors. As of October 6, 1987, just over 2,900 donors had already contributed \$182,548. Most of these gifts have come in response to the letter from President John V. Byrne in early September which was

mailed to all alumni. Sixty-three percent of the donors have opted to designate their gifts to particular programs on campus, with the balance going to the University Fund to go wherever the need is greatest.

As always, matching gifts have been doubling the value of gifts from alumni who fill out matching gift forms. Companies which have recently instituted matching gift programs include IMO Delavel Inc., Mentor Graphics, National Starch and Chemical, and Peterson Industrial Products. If you'd like to know whether your company participates in a matching gift program, check with your personnel office, or call the OSU Foundation, 503/754-4218.

If you haven't already mailed your annual gift this year, there's a good chance you'll be talking with an OSU student calling from campus, or an alumni volunteer calling from your community, during the OSU Fund fall telefund program. Please plan to pledge your support for education at Oregon State University — every gift counts.

## Notes of a Naturalist — Poems and Drawings by Kenneth Gordon

When Kenneth L. Gordon, department of zoology professor emeritus, died in 1983, he left a bequest of over \$50,000 to the University with the stipulation that his papers be put into order and edited for possible publication. That request recently became reality with the publication of the book, *Notes of a Naturalist*, by the OSU Center for the Humanities, beneficiary of Gordon's bequest.

During his career at Oregon State, which spanned more than four decades, Gordon produced over 2,000 pages of field notes along with a substantial body of poetry and drawings inspired by his scientific observations in the field.

*Winter, mild and dry. Only brief flurries of snow in the yard. Spring was Spring, birdsong and all.*

*Summer, hot and dry and filled with fruit and the beautiful gold of afternoon. Autumn turning to rain*

*turning to floods and leaks in the roof. No real cold yet, but I feel it on the way.*

— Some Items From the Year Past

Kenneth Gordon came to Oregon State in 1927 to teach zoology. He retired as chair of the department in 1969. He engaged in an ongoing investigation and celebration of nature through his drawings, photographs, and carefully crafted descriptive writing. The art, photography, and poetry are set down side by side with his scientific field notes.

Former OSU English instructor Christopher Howell evaluated Gordon's papers and compiled the selections included in the volume.

Gordon's work has a resonance to it and a tendency, according to Howell, toward "sharp, meditative observations and celebrations of the unceasing hum of nature."

*The stream hovers by a narrow strip of aspen, with willow and birch along the banks. Shrubs, herbs, and grasses form a thick ground cover that is beautifully fragrant and soft for resting in. Mornings you can see the matted, oblong bowls left by deer that lay quietly after their morning drink and watched the dawn come down.*

— The Plants at Indian Ford, August, 1941

"Gordon has interesting perceptions," Howell says. "Whether observing the territorial signaling of ground squirrels, writing a poem, or depicting with charcoal or pencil an image from Indian legend, Dr. Gordon was engaged in science, in what was for him a discipline of delight."

In his bequest, Gordon requested that any proceeds from book sales be used to support individuals to conduct further study and writing with the purpose of "preserving for future generations a description of the passing scene." The book is available through the OSU Center for the Humanities for \$6.95, paper, and \$12.95, hardcover. Copies may be ordered by sending a check to cover the cost of the book plus \$1 for postage and handling to the OSU Center for the Humanities, Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon 97331.

## WTD Industries Establishes Scholarship Program

WTD Industries, Inc., a major wood products firm with operations in Oregon, Washington, and Montana, has established a scholarship program to be administered by the OSU Foundation.

The program will provide a \$1,500 scholarship each year to a child of a mill employee at each of the 24 WTD mills. The company has expanded rapidly since it was founded in 1981 and now ranks among the top five U.S. lumber producers.

Scholarship recipients will be able to use their awards at any four-year public college or university in Oregon, Washington, or Montana with no restriction on field of study or degree. The company is currently accepting applications and will select the 1988-89 recipients by early December 1987.

Bruce and Teri Engel, founders of



Dr. Philip A. Sharp, professor of biology and director of the Center for Cancer Research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presented the 1987 Gene D. Knudson Lecture in Molecular Genetics on September 24. The lectureship was established by the Collins Pine Company in 1983 to honor Mr. Knudson upon his retirement from its board of directors. A graduate of OSU in 1939, Knudson has been a trustee of the OSU Foundation since 1975. This gift is just one of the many that have benefited the four areas of FourSight!, the fund-raising effort to which the OSU Foundation is giving a final push this fall.

## GOOD NEWS FOR DONORS IN 1987

**Tax Savings From Your Charitable Gifts to OSU May Never be Greater**

1987 is a transitional year under the Tax Reform Act of 1986. Many taxpayers will have higher taxes this year than in 1988. Is this true for you? If so, you can probably save more because:

1. For individuals who itemize, the charitable deduction is retained in full.
2. For individuals who find they will no longer itemize, combining more than one year's gifts into a single tax year might make it possible to itemize this year.
3. Gifts of appreciated property are more attractive than ever before.

For more information about gifts to the OSU Foundation, call or send the coupon below.

— — — — — Clip & Mail — — — — —

Please send information about making charitable contributions to OSU. I am interested in:

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|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Giving Securities      | <input type="checkbox"/> Giving Real Property |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Life Income Agreements | <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wills and Bequests     |   |

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OSU Foundation, Snell 517, OSU, Corvallis, OR 97331/ (503)754-4218



# NEWS FROM CLASSMATES & FRIENDS

## '30s

Genevieve Hanlon Hendricks, '30, and her husband celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary on June 12th, and she still directs the exercise class for senior citizens at the Northwest Senior Center in Seattle.

Dr. Walter Palmberg, '36, whose job as assistant to the president of Blue Mountain Community College led him to the presidency of a community college in Wyoming, is currently dedicating much time to the organization of the National Native American Foundation.

Retired furniture store owner Bob Blackledge, '38, of Corvallis was recently honored as a 48-year veteran of the Outside Volunteer Fire Department.

James C. Howland, '38, senior consultant at CH2M HILL in Corvallis, has been elected to the grade of Honorary Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers by the society's board of directors. He was a founding partner of his company in 1946 and was the firm's chief executive officer from 1947 to 1974.

## '40s

David S. Takalo, '41, worked as head microbiologist at Emanuel Hospital in Portland from 1953 until he retired in 1981. He and his wife have enjoyed travelling and are currently planning a February cruise to Hawaii.

Kenneth Eugene Gerttula, '41, has moved to Palm Beach Gardens, Fla., where he works as director of marketing for a major citrus company.

Multnomah County Circuit Judge Charles S. Crookham, '45, a past president of the Oregon Circuit Judges Association and chairman of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, is the first recipient in Oregon of the Patrick Henry Medal. The Oregon State Bar recently recognized his service by creating a scholarship in his name at Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark College.

Barbara Ketels Chester, '47, and her husband recently retired and moved from Bolton, Mass., to Eugene where they plan to get re-acquainted with the Pacific Northwest. Chester plans to attend her 40th OSU class reunion on Oct. 10th.

Jim Rearden, '48, former college professor who helped found the Department of Wildlife Management at the University of Alaska and was also state fisheries manager, is well-known as one of the state's premier outdoor writers and photographers. He and his wife live in Homer, Alaska.

## '50

Donald C. Wilson, vice president and chief operating officer of Pacific Northwest Bell in Seattle, has been elected to the board of directors of Peoples Bancorporation.

A partner with the international CPA firm, Coopers and Lybrand, Portlander John R. McClure is serving as president of the Oregon Society of Certified Public Accountants.

## '52

Recently completing his 30th year as an agent for the State Farm Insurance Company in Oakland, Calif., was William R. Underhill.

Dr. J. David O'Dea is now retired as a Florida State University professor and consultant for I.B.M. in education and psychology. He would like to hear from his former Oregon State friends at 509 Baywood Dr., South Dunedin, Fla. 34698, Telephone: (813) 733-7535.

Robert E. McDole, extension soil specialist for the Cooperative Extension Service in Moscow, Idaho, has been presented a Commendation Award for 1987 by the Soil Conservation Society of America.

Darrell Maxwell is working as a staff agronomist with the Staff of Life Consultants, Inc.



1947 Mortar Board members and their spouses gathered over the Fourth of July weekend in Portland for a 40th reunion. From left to right: Jack and Ruth (Hoffman) Talbott, Wes and Janet (Gonsior) Radford, Ted and

Eldora (Green) James, Guy and Nancy (Teutsch) Selleck, Henry and June (Cyrus) Bashkin, Dick and Ramona (Warnke) Peters, Earl and June (Jarmin) Bleile, Dave and Jeanette (Othus) Saucy, Wayne and Alpha

Crews, Roger and Laura Jean (Hampton) Hevel, Ed and Joan (Howell) Pierson, Unable to attend were Marge Sutherland Hausmann and Moya Ball Eyerly.

## '55

Wayne R. Rawson, who joined the Oregon Institute of Technology in Klamath Falls in 1955, retired early this year as professor in the Civil Engineering Technology Department. He is a registered professional engineer and a registered land surveyor in Oregon.

## '58

Dorothy Hagerty was awarded a doctor of philosophy degree in home economics at OSU in June and plans to continue research in historical architecture and interiors as well as her painting and interior design business in Albany.

## '59



Kay Kirkey Warner of Eugene has been elected state president of the Oregon State Mothers Club. Her husband, Donald Warner, '58, is employed at PayLess Drug Store in Eugene.

An ordained minister in the United Methodist Church, Dr. Keith Bell is currently serving as a part-time counselor with the Stanwood Counseling Center in Washington.

Navy Captain Herbert M. Harms became commanding officer of the Navy Fleet Material Support Office during change of command ceremonies recently in Mechanicsburg, Pa. Mrs. Harms is the former Susan Lavinder, '60.

## '60

D.T. "Tom" Flynn of Rancho Cucamonga, Calif., has been promoted to director of production engineering at the General Dynamics Valley Systems Division.

Owner of Cantagree Farms in Ridgefield, Wash., is Fredrick A. Griffith, who is presently serving as vice president of the National Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

## '61

John R. Joelson operates a furniture business in Coos Bay and recently opened a specialty furniture store at Valley River Center in Eugene.

## '62

James B. Appling has joined Santa Paula Savings as vice president of marketing in Ventura, Calif.

Portland-based Lamb-Weston, Inc., has a new president, William F. Clyde, a 20-year veteran of the food-processing company. He was most recently senior vice president of operations.

Thomas D. Jones of Oregon City has been promoted to vice president of Talbott Engineers, Inc., specializing in accident reconstruction, fire investigation, vehicle defect examinations and machine and industrial plant design.

## '63

Steve Jensen works as quality control manager at Beatrice/Hunt Foods, Inc. in Oakdale, Calif., and is also president of the Oakdale Lions Club. His wife, Linda Renaud, '65, is an insurance agent for the TSM Insurance Company.

## '64

Mary Barklow Miller is self-employed in financial services in Puyallup, Wash., and her husband, Lt. Col. Dewey R. Miller, '64, is commander and director of personnel at Madigan Army Medical Center.

## KEEP IN TOUCH!

Write the *Stater* today!

## '65

Dr. Kenneth W. Finlay, a member of the Cal State University administrative staff in Dominguez Hills the past nine years, has been appointed director of admissions, records and evaluations at Cal Poly in Pomona, Calif.

George A. Roby, Jr. has moved from Fairfax, Va., to Claremont, Calif., where he is now supervisor of the Angeles National Forest.

B.J. Matzen has accepted the city attorney's job at The Dalles. He formerly practiced law in Klamath Falls, and his wife, Susan Dick, '67, has been a biofeedback/stress management counselor associated with Dr. Carl Koutsky.

## '66

Gary Potter, a 20-year employee of the state Department of Transportation, has been named assistant director of the department's administration branch in Salem.

Now working as plant material specialist for the Soil Conservation Service in Boise, Idaho, is Jacy Lee Gibbs.

## '67

Richard W. Bowne, has been region training manager for Merck Sharp & Dohme's Pacific Northwest Region headquartered in Seattle. He and his family live in Redmond, Wash.

Lt. Col. Ronald J. Lucas has assumed command of the 3rd Battalion, 11th Field Artillery, in Fort Lewis, Wash.

## '68

Karyl Richter Knee of Portland recently had several articles published in the *Sacred Arts Journal* on Russian iconography. Her husband is Orin W. Knee, '64.

Dr. Paul Norris, emergency room physician at Douglas Community Hospital in Roseburg, was named "Physician of the Year" at the annual employee recognition banquet in June.

William L. Wagner, Jr. has been promoted to vice president/residential lending for County Savings Bank's three-county lending area in Santa Barbara, Calif. He and his family live in Santa Maria.

## '69

Previously employed by Science Applications in Boulder, Colo., Dr. Robert E. Peterson is now living in W. Richland, Wash., where he is a staff scientist for Westinghouse Hanford Operations.

Lynn K. Reagan is currently manager of the Diamond S Ranches in Crane and Fields.

Donald P. Osborne is a practicing attorney-at-law in Bellevue, Wash., and enjoyed three weeks in August boating in the San Juan Islands and Desolation Sound in British Columbia.

Dr. Paul Lorenzini has left his job as general manager of Rockwell Hanford Operations in the Tri-City area and is now employed as vice president of special projects for Pacific Power and Light in Portland.

Beverly Barnes Ashwill, who is employed as a counselor at Lane Community College in Eugene, publishes and edits *Writers-In-Waiting* newsletter for beginning writers. She also has published two children's books teaching positive images for disabled people and created a video with her performing group called "Birds of a Feather Theatre".

## '70

George Bergh is president of Bergh Machinery Company in Gresham, a farm implement dealership that began 40 years ago.

## '71

Jeff Selberg is president of Southwest Washington Hospitals, which operates Vancouver Memorial and St. Joseph Community hospitals,

and of Health Systems Group, their parent organization.

Dr. Don Theriault, who retired early this year, held a number of administrative posts at Oregon Institute of Technology, most recently as its director of development.

Now teaching and coaching at Ashland High School in Ashland is Linda Lewman. She lives in Talent.

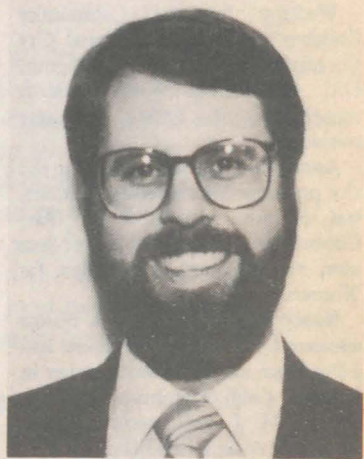
## '72

Gary W. Meier, a district representative in Vancouver, Wash., for AAL, the largest fraternal benefit society in the nation, has qualified for membership in the Million Dollar Round Table. This is an annual award reserved for the top life insurance representatives in the world.

Former high school teacher and coach Tom Phipps is now district sales manager for Northern Telecom Company of Dallas, Tex.

Dr. Eugene Antone is the deputy state university dean for university services in the Office of the Chancellor of California State University in Sacramento.

## '74



Rainie E. Anderson, one of the west coast's leading aviation experts, has joined Wilsey & Ham as a senior project manager. He will provide planning engineering and construction management services on airport, underground utility and private development projects.

Recently earning a master's degree in food science with emphasis in enology, Kerry M. Norton is now vineyard manager and assistant winemaker at Alpine Vineyards in the Willamette Valley.



Susanne Meyer Christopher has been selected as an administrative associate at Portland Community College to coordinate a new employee wellness program. The half-time position will be in addition to her teaching responsibilities in health and fitness, personal health and first aid at the campus.

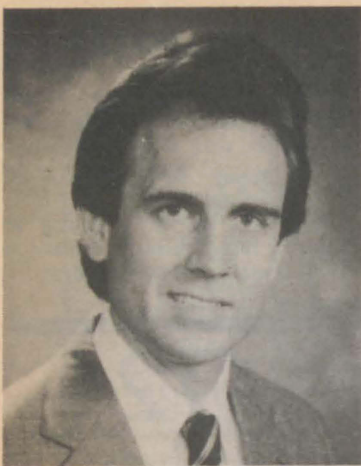
David Allstot has joined the faculty of OSU in the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering in Corvallis. His wife is the former Vickie Genee.

Leonard Hill, who works in the Appraising Department of Klamath First Federal Savings and Loan Company, enjoys running in marathon races around the Northwest. He won the Lake of the Woods Run in Klamath Falls last May posting his seventh win in that event in the past few years.

## Are You Moving?

Write to  
**The Oregon Stater**  
OSU, AdS 416  
Corvallis, OR 97331





Named general manager of KPOI-FM radio station in Honolulu, Hawaii, effective Sept. 1 was Michael Vassar. He was previously the station's general sales manager.

## '75

Arthur N. Orans of Corvallis, who provides photographic illustrations for corporate advertising, has been nominated for a Leica Medal of Excellence in Photojournalism award by the E. Leitz, Inc. company, makers of Leica cameras.

Douglas W. Warneke and his wife are now living in Scappoose and are announcing the birth of their first child, Kenneth Stetson Warneke, born July 18 in Portland.

Working for the Community Children's Ministry of National City Christian Church in Washington, D.C., is Sandra M. Nesheim, who is coordinator of CCM's Hispanic ministry.

Anne-Marie Fagnan, assistant to the vice president for university relations, was recently appointed by Gov. Goldschmidt to serve a three-year term on the State Commission for Women.

Nancy Callister Buley is a realtor associate for Bohlinger Real Estate and a free-lance magazine article writer in Solvang, Calif. Her husband, Scott Buley, '74, is golf course superintendent at Alisal Guest Ranch there.

Now teaching third grade students at Thurston Elementary School in Springfield is Gary Douglas Roush.

Patricia Carman Mueggler received a master of business administration degree from the University of Portland in August and is presently employed as an administration assistant at the Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland.

## '76

Robert V. McCorkle lives in Anaheim, Calif., where he is a board trader for Security Pacific National Bank.

Currently a doctoral candidate in post-secondary education at OSU, Ann Crisp has been named interim president of a newly-formed community college service district located in Lincoln County on the central Oregon coast. She has directed Linn-Benton Community College's community education programs for Benton and Lincoln counties since the fall of 1985.

Craig Tutor is the new supervisor of the Parks Division's Fort Stevens district, which encompasses about seven state parks and waysides in Clatsop County, in Astoria.

Eileen R. Hartmann, a Corvallis certified public accountant, was recently elected to the board of directors of the Oregon Society of Certified Public Accountants. She is an instructor at OSU and Linn-Benton Community College.

Recently named campaign chairman for the United Way of Linn County for 1987 was Jeff Andrews, general manager of Albany-Lebanon Sanitation Company.

Mariana D. Bornholdt is serving as an agricultural extension agent in the Peace Corps in Ghana, Africa.

Dr. John Ojala, an extension potato specialist with the University of Idaho in Idaho Falls, is also technical editor for the *Potato Grower of Idaho* magazine.

## '77

David Stover has joined the Bellevue, Wash., office of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, Inc., as a vice

president and investment executive. He lives in Seattle.

Currently working as a medical photographer in Worcester, Mass., is Charlene Ann Baron. She makes her home in Leicester, Mass.

Kathy L. Ward has completed ten years with Asgrow Seed Company in Kalamazoo, Mich., where she works as vegetable seed research administration manager.

## '78

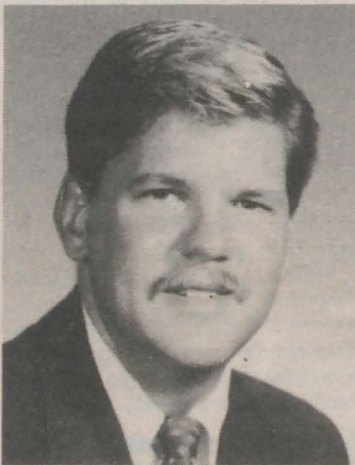
Nancy Klahn graduated from law school in Tulsa, Okla., and is now a prosecutor in the Umatilla County district attorney's office in Pendleton.

Lynn Waldorf has been named sales consultant for Halcyon Del Mar, a 184-townhome development adjacent to Del Mar, Calif. She is a licensed real estate broker and member of the National Board of Realtors.

Receiving his commission upon graduation from Officer Training School at Lackland AFB, Tex., was Second Lt. Michael G. McLachlan. His wife is the former Melodie Secrest, '83.

Steve R. Moore has moved from Maui, Hawaii to Los Angeles, where he is a news editor with the Los Angeles Times. He is also creator of a daily cartoon panel called "In the Bleachers" that is syndicated nationally with Tribune Media Services. Cindy Boydston Moore '80, is a sales manager with The Biltmore Hotel in Los Angeles. They live in Marina Del Rey.

## '79



Philip Peach has been appointed executive director of the Oregon Lodging Association in Portland. He is also a professional pianist.

Dr. Paul F. Kemp, postdoctoral associate at the University of Georgia Marine Institute, is one of nine nationwide recipients of the \$35,000 Alexander Hollaender Distinguished Postdoctoral Fellowship funded by the U.S. Department of Energy's office of Health and Environmental Research. As a Hollaender Fellow, Kemp will be appointed to Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, N.Y.

Moving recently from Beaverton to Irvine, Calif., was Roman Makarowsky, who is now working as a credit analyst for Toyota Motor Credit Corporation.

Joseph B. Hunt has taken a position in the Seattle office of Ecology & Environment, a consulting firm. His wife, Sally Harding, is a full-time mother and housewife.

Mark R. Ward, a partner in Ward Ranches in Baker, was the director of the World Championship Porcupine Sprint Races held during Miner's Jubilee last July.

## '80

Dr. John Shih is a research analyst who presents business seminars in the Portland and Vancouver area. He was senior industrial statistician at Tektronix for six years.

Dan Warren, recent manager of the Esther Island Hatchery, is the new operations manager for PWSAC in Seattle. He and his wife, Nancy Edwards, '77, have a son.

Now working as a pilot for Delta Airlines in Dallas/Fort Worth is Mark A. Harris, who lives in N. Richland Hills, Tex., with his wife, Donna Gunderson, '85.

Patricia Yaeger, a former school administrator in Albany Public Schools, has been named Brixner Junior High

School's new principal in Klamath Falls.

Dr. Jerry Scherzinger, formerly veterinarian with the Southern Oregon Humane Society, has opened his own practice at the Animal Birth Control Clinic in Medford.

## '81

Thomas Joseph Britton lives in Koloa, Hawaii and works as chief pharmacist at the Kauai Veterans Memorial Hospital.

Now working at Safeway Norwest Central Credit Union as their marketing coordinator is Joan Doherty of Portland.

Janice Takalo Dunning is a freelance paralegal worker in Kirkland, Wash., as well as office manager of Wall Street Custom Clothiers in Mercer Island. Her husband, Dale Dunning, '82, is owner of the Wall Street Custom Clothiers stores on Mercer Island and in Portland.

John F. Matthew has been transferred by Unocal Corporation to Bermuda Dunes, Calif. He and his wife, Lorna McBlaine, '83, have a one-year-old son, Nathan.

## '82

Dr. Jeffrey K. Johnson received his doctor's degree from OSU's College of Veterinary Medicine in May and is now an associate at Pedley Square Veterinary Clinic, a mixed animal practice, located in Riverside, Calif.

The University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio awarded a doctor of pharmacy degree to Theresa M. Annen Terry.

Patti Kurtz-Thorn received a master's degree in environmental microbiology from the University of Dayton in December and is now employed in Oakwood, Ohio as a research associate at the Hipple Cancer Research Center.

Dr. Donald E. Herriott has a new position as veterinary medical officer for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Moses Lake, Wash. Mrs. Herriott is the former Karen Hjort, '85.

Terry Whitehill and his wife of Portland have written a bicycling guide book, *Europe by Bike: 18 Tours Geared for Discovery*, published by The Mountaineers of Seattle.

Living in Eugene is Lorri J. Hanson, who teaches and coaches at Cottage Grove High School.

Mark D. Twietmeyer is an operations manager for VRS Electronics in Portland. He and his wife, Susan McDowell, '83, have a one-year old daughter, Amy Nicole.

Robin Lambert Graham is working at the Oak Ridge National Laboratories in Knoxville, Tenn., and her husband, John H. Graham, '81, works at the Sterling Engineering Company.

Cindy Greiner will be awarded a master's degree in business from the University of Oregon in December and plans on a marketing career after she participates in the 1988 Olympics (heptathlon) in Korea.

## '83

Kimra Warren lives in Lincoln, Neb., where she is employed as a registered dietitian at St. Elizabeth Community Health Center.

Currently stationed at Mountain Home AFB, Idaho, is Capt. Dana A. Petersen, who is a base accounting and finance officer.

Carri A. Ramsey is working for the State of Oregon, Adult and Family Services Division, as a welfare assistance worker in The Dalles.

Robert W. Vincent has achieved registration as a civil engineer in the state of California. He lives in Tracy, Calif.

Now working as a corporate account executive for U.S. Sprint Communications in Dallas, Tex., is Richard M. Corso.

Charles A. "Chip" Colby is an engineer currently employed with Mentor Graphics Corporation and a part-time instructor of computer science for Portland Community College in Portland. Laurie Meyer Colby, '78, works for Floating Point Systems, Inc., as an acting supervisor

of computer operations. They live in Beaverton.

Janette Meek is employed as curator at the Historical Museum at Fort Missoula, Mont. She gives tours, works with volunteers, helps decide the focus of exhibits and oversees the cataloging of artifacts.

Working as a branch manager for Enterprise Rent-a-Car in Garden Grove, Calif., is Mark W. Tobiasen, who lives in Huntington Beach.

Jill Morrison Campbell is a science teacher and coach for the Klamath Falls School District while her husband, Eric Wayne Campbell, '84, is serving as a fighter pilot.

Dr. Jeffrey L. Ried received his Ph.D. degree in microbiology and plant pathology in April from the University of Maryland. After a round-the-world bicycle trip with his wife, he plans to do post-doctorate research at WSU in Pullman, Wash.

## '84

Dr. Sunny Kay Boyd is teaching zoology and doing research at Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind.

Curtis Repp is living in Pontiac, Mich., where he is employed as a systems engineer with Electronic Data Systems Corporation.

Craig W. Ward was married to Cherie Cockram on July 25 and is a partner in Ward Ranches in Baker.

George W. Grubb, formerly a branch claims representative for Farmers Insurance Group, has been promoted to branch claims supervisor in the Hayward, Calif., office.

Karla Erovick Lindroos of Pleasant Hill, Calif., is employed by Mary Kay Cosmetics and recently won a new Firenza Oldsmobile for her sales achievements.

Now serving as executive director of the Agri-Business Council of Oregon is Patrick Shannon.

First Lt. Patrick D. Barnes is currently a graduate student in computer science at the Air Force Institute of Technology at Wright-Patterson AFB in Ohio. He recently received both the Air Force Achievement Medal and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Anthony S. Sponzilli lives in Lafayette, Calif., and is working as art director for Graham Advertising Company, automotive specialists. He is also playing semi-pro soccer for the San Francisco Sons of Italy.

Recently receiving her "Wings of Gold" upon completion of Naval Flight Surgeon Training at the Naval Aerospace Medical Institute in Pensacola, Fla., was Navy Lt. j.g. Treina L. Smith Melson. Her husband is Jeffrey M. Melson.

Kari Genre Hohnbaum is now working at Amdahl in San Jose, Calif., as a systems programmer, and her husband, Michael Hohnbaum is a computer and systems architect there.

Suzanne Hinck Roberts is manager of Uniforms, Tool, a medical, hotel and restaurant uniform store that she founded two years ago in Beaverton.

## '85

Hillary Egna Fitzpatrick is assistant director of the Pond Dynamics/Aquaculture CRSP, an international fisheries program located on the OSU campus. She married Martin Fitzpatrick, '87, last May.

Erick Petersen is working in Portland as campaign coordinator for the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry's Capital Campaign to raise money for a new building. His wife, Jennifer Seeman, '86, has been promoted to assistant buyer with Meier & Frank in Portland.

Currently living in Salem where she works as a liability claims representative for Farmers Insurance Group is Patricia Wilkins Foster.

Lt. j.g. Joel Thomas Wilkins is serving in the U.S. Navy assigned to the USS Mobile, Auxiliary Division, homeported in Long Beach, Calif.

Merced, Calif. resident Janet L. Redmond is working for Pacific Gas and Electric Company coordinating agricultural management programs for the Yosemite Division.

Bill Jeness is a special accounts sales representative for Cochrone Northwest, Inc., a wholesale distributor of building products.

Scott Perry Deal is a graduate student in fire protection engineering at Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Worcester, Mass.

Serving as a deputy missile combat crew commander with the 341st Strategic Missile Wing at Malmstrom AFB, Mont., is Second Lt. Kristin D. Beasley.

Bonnie Staebler, who has been a member of the special education faculty at Western Oregon State College since 1978, was recently selected "Teacher of the Year" there. She is the newly-elected president of the Western Oregon Faculty Senate.

Ladd McKittrick is working as a loan officer at the bank on the Army base in Heidelberg, Germany, and First Lt. Lynne Case McKittrick is stationed in Mannheim.

Jodelle Pitts Heath is living in Corvallis where she is an apartment manager for Forrest P. Bowman & Company.

Daniel Heiner is serving as a forester and volunteer for the Church World Service in Managua, Nicaragua.

Stationed in South Korea with the 275th Signal Company is Army First Lt. Molly A. O'Donnell, who is serving as an operations officer there.

## '86

Syntex Laboratories has named Kristen L. Nelson Clark a Syntex professional medical representative after her completion of an in-depth training program. She will provide health care professionals in the Corvallis area with medical background and usage information on their pharmaceutical products.

A military police specialist, Army Spec. 4 Eric F. Johnson has arrived for duty with the 287th Military Police Company in West Berlin, Germany.

David C. Moore is living in Portland and working at Kent & Snow, CPA's in Oregon City.

William Chester Stonebraker is employed as a salesman for Savin Copy Machines in Long Boat Key, Fla.

Neal S. Brown has been promoted to branch officer in charge of operations at U.S. Bank's Myrtle Creek branch.

Second Lt. Caroline Jones Fisher has graduated from the officer rotary wing aviator course and received the silver wings of an Army aviator at Fort Rucker, Ala. Her husband, Second Lt. Russell E. Fisher, also graduated from the course at the U.S. Army Aviation School at Fort Rucker.

Chloe L. Thompson lives in Carson, Calif., where she works as an outdoor education teacher for the Long Beach Unified School District.

Suzanne Eaton has been named a professional medical representative by Syntex Laboratories in the Portland area.

Thomas R. Quinn is working as a bank examiner for the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. He recently returned from a three-week vacation to Australia where he visited several former OSU-Australia exchange students.

## '87

Dr. Lee Fausett received his DVM degree from OSU and has now joined the staff of the Butte-Oroville Veterinary Hospital in Oroville, Calif.

Air Force Second Lt. Valerie L. Schalk is a student pilot who is assigned for duty with the 47th Student Squadron at Laughlin AFB, Tex.

Anthony Williams of Tigard is employed as a district representative for Oregon Congressman Denny Smith.

## MARRIAGES

Tim I. Mast and Maureen M. Zarosinski, '80; April 25 on Scouter's Mountain.

Philip Charles Murray, '86, and Michelle Ann Helms, '86; April 25 in Lake Oswego.

Jess A. Kelley and Cathy R. Ramsay, '81; June 26 in Coquille.

David Fowler Ross, '86, and Lisa Marie Young, '87; April in Scappoose.

Harris G. Horn and Emily A. Hartley, '80; June 6 in Oregon City.

Gary Keith Nyhus, '85, and Michelle Suzanne Martin, '87; July 18 in Yachats.

Sage Jay Keppinger and Kathy Lee Larsen, '79; June 6 in Shedd.

Scott Paul May, '86, and Tracy Ann Bales, '86; July 18 in Coos Bay.



David Mark Wagner and Rachel Marie Grinberg, '84; July 18 in Portland.

Michael Devlin and Sherri L. Smith, '82; May 9 in Portland.

Jonathan Christian Stoner and Debra Diane Swensen, '84; July 11 in Beaverton.

Dave Adrian and Patricia Ann Pierce, '79; July 18 in Oregon City.

Gregg Kerber and Delora Irwin, '83; July 11 in Portland.

Joel David Jensen, '84, and Suzanne Dolores PeQueen; May 16 in Alexandria, Va.

Ron Brown, '76, and Jan Purpura; May 23 in Bend.

Richard B. Williams, '75, and Mary Jean Harris; June 6 in Port Townsend, Wash.

Frederick L. Monroe, '64, and Catherine Ann Wagner; May 2 in Charlotte, N.C.

David James Buchanan, '86, and Cecilia Lorraine Dawson; May 23 in Portland.

Brady Lee Berry, '84, and Teresa Marie Budinger; Mar. 21 in Bend.

Steven Lyndon McMillan, '80, and Susan Renee Larson; June 13 in Walla Walla, Wash.

Stan K. Simpkins and Dawn Laurisa Welbourn, '82; June 20 in Bend.

John H. Schram, '83, and Ann Marie Molenaar; April 4 in Boise, Idaho.

Rodney Arthur Korn, '87, and Elizabeth Anderson Booth, '87; June 6 in Corvallis.

Kenneth Harding Funk II and Millicent Anne Burton, '87; Feb. 12 in Corvallis.

Richard Charles Dietz, '84, and Jan Louise Larsson; July 25 in Lake Oswego.

James Walter Huggins, '75, and Kathryn Ruth McKnight; Mar. 22 in Salem.

Patrick Albert Cecil, '76, and Megan Gobble; 1987 in Mountain View, Calif.

Todd D. Ouchida, '86, and Michelle J. Hedden, '86; July 11 in Portland.

Jon Raymond Paul and Jeanne L. Bauer, '83; May 2 in Portland.

Glenn Gullely and Janet Marie Lilly, '86; May 2 in Portland.

Bingham Peter Stickney, '83, and Helene Jean Fraunfelder; April 25 in Portland.

Robert Moore Jr. and Catherine Bruton, '85; May 9 in Portland.

Ronald S. King, '80, and Theresa A. Keels, '81; May 30 in Las Vegas, Nev.

Douglas Clark Cleavenger, '70, and Jane Marie Wooton; June 20 in Bend.

David Paul Bruncke, '85, and Michelle Suzanne Lee; May 23 in Vancouver, Wash.

Mark Edmond Miller, '85, and LeeAnne Miller, '84; May 23 in Portland.

Douglas Robert Lovett and Theresa Marie Moore, '84; May 16 in Portland.

William James Maguire, '85, and Michelle Croll, '86; June 20 in Portland.

Steve Miller and Kerri Smith, '87; Aug. 8 in Portland.

Peter Anthony Raulerson and Cleora Frances Adams, '76; Sept. 13 in Seattle.

Dean O. Wiley, '81, and Gwyn L. Gathercoal, '85; May 16 in Corvallis.

Gregg Scott Geisendorfer and Brenda Noreen Powell, '85; July 26 in Corvallis.

Scott Alan Linn and Joy Louise Benson, '85; Aug. 22 in Portland.

Manlik Kwong, '86, and Paula Marie Jerome, '86; Aug. 22 in Portland.

James Michael Knotz, '87, and Debra Ann Strecker, '87; Aug. 15 in Lake Oswego.

Julian Medinger, '87, and Laurel Larson, '85; July 4 in Philomath.

Michael Andrew Stapleton, '86, and Christie Anne Schenk, '87; July 25 in Portland.

Raymond Lynn McCorkle, '82, and Catherine Mary Newman; August in Milwaukie.

Mike S. Johnson and Cindy J. Youngberg, '83; August in Gresham.

James Robert Livingston, '75, and Carmelita Bayon-on; Aug. 1 in Dallas.

Dale E. Bowder, '75, and Kathy Maury; July 12 in Keizer.

Donald Louis Longtain Jr., '78, and Rosanne Robles; July 11 in Los Angeles.

Jeffrey Scott Thompson, '86, and Brenda Marie Blaser; 1987 in Gresham.

Dwayne Edward Banks, '86, and Janet Marie Elting; Aug. 1 in Milwaukie.

Erin John Haynes, '71, and Cherie Foster Davids, '73; Oct. 3 at Lake Tahoe, Nev.

Barry J. Kellow, '74, and Kamirin Lucille Davis; Aug. 2 in Hillsboro.

Dewey Dale Heinsma and Heather Margaret Johnson, '85; Aug. 8 in Lake Oswego.

Scott Alan Hicks, '77, and Paula Kim Mountjoy; Aug. 7 in Anchorage, Alaska.

Lee Allen Powell and Linda VanRegenmorter, '86; Aug. 1 in Portland.

Walter Patrick Rainey, '82, and Marie Elizabeth Zeek; July 11 in Clarksville, Tenn.

Karl P. Hedlund and Karin A. Hengesteg, '86; July 25 in Lake Oswego.

Dana John Larson, '86, and Karin Diane Sandberg; July 25 in Portland.

Douglas R. Levy and Theresa J. Evans, '83; Aug. 1 in Portland.

James E. Pinney, '84, and Laura Jane Davis; June 27 in Portland.

Thomas Alan Kraus, '84, and Tami Louise Boatright, '84; 1987 in Salem.

Patrick Lee Melton and Ruth Ellen Phillips, '85; Aug. 1 in Beaverton.

Greg Shroyer, '86, and Cathy Baldwin, '86; July 25 in Lake Oswego.

David Feagans and Judy Van Walstijn, '85; July 25 in Beaverton.

Donald W. "Skip" Pickens, '86, and Sandi Leavitt, '86; Aug. 22 in Portland.

Michael Joseph McCallister, '85, and Anne Katherine Moller, '85; Aug. 8 in Portland.

Greg Colrich, '76, and Cindy Dansen; May 23 in Portland.

Kenneth A. Reich, '84, and Ray Ann Haskett; June 13 in Jacksonville.

Thomas Joseph Britton, '81, and Ann Louise Lenchanko; May 17 in Honolulu, Hawaii.

## IN MEMORIAM

Clara Murphy Starkey, '17, of Canyonville; December, 1984 in Canyonville.

Josephine Hammond Rodgers, '18, of Silverton; April 29 in Silverton.

Byron Starr Foreman, '20, of Tacoma, Wash.; May 18, 1985 in Tacoma. He was affiliated with SC.

Marjorie Schutt Williamson, '20, of Clearwater, Fla.; Mar. 10 in Clearwater.

Byron Adrien Curl, Sr., '22, of City of Industry, Calif; December, 1985 in City of Industry. He was affiliated with DTD.

Joseph David Haynes, '23, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; July 23, 1986 in Ann Arbor. He was affiliated with PKT.

Duane Stanley Kelleway, '23, of Portland; Dec. 28 in Portland.

Thelma Fritz Cox, '24, of The Dalles; June 26 in The Dalles.

Julius William Johnson, '25, of Gladstone; Sept. 1, 1985 in Gladstone. He was affiliated with KS.

Elizabeth Catherine Rogers, '25, of Seattle, Wash.; Sept. 5, 1986 in Seattle.

Cora Barkley Oliver, '27, of Portland; July 20 in Portland.

Alice Horn Goodale, '28, of Lafayette, Calif.; May 11 in Lafayette. She was affiliated with KD.

Richard Wayne Goodale, '29, of Lafayette, Calif.; May 11 in Lafayette. He was affiliated with KDR.

Thomas A. Pitcher, '29, of Tombstone, Ariz.; May 23 in Tombstone. He was affiliated with TX.

Kenneth Applegate Tulley, '29, of Battle Ground, Wash.; Aug. 20, 1986 in Battle Ground. He was affiliated with PDT.

Aune Sigrid Niemi Sture, '30, of Astoria; Feb. 13 in Astoria.

Harold L. Becket, '31, of Heppner; Aug. 9, 1985 in Heppner.

Tracy Wertz Applegate, '32, of Seattle, Wash.; June 30 in Seattle.

Glen W. Rosenberg, '32, of Tillamook; June 27 in Tillamook.

Frederick Omer Lemery, '34, of Eugene; Dec. 18, 1986 in Eugene.

Anne Wilson Howard, '35, of San Francisco, Calif.; June 17 in San Francisco. She was affiliated with PBP.

John J. Hammelman, '37, of Milwaukie; June 25 in Milwaukie.

Eunice Powell Garrett, '39, of Independence; June 2 in Independence.

Angus L. Ware, '39, of Stayton; May 28 in Stayton.

Pauline VanGelder Bauml, '40, of Tacoma, Wash.; June 21 in Tacoma.

Jorma Michael Leinassar, '41, of Astoria; July 22 in Portland. He was affiliated with TC.

George Edward Ferguson, '49, of Fullerton, Calif.; June 1 in Fullerton. He was affiliated with SC.

William James Davis, '52, of Pomona, Calif.; Aug. 7 in Pomona.

Willard Warren Maxwell, '41, of Lakeview; April 20 in Klamath Falls.

Lenore Elkins Wilson, '43, of Oregon City; Dec. 10 in Oregon City.

Malcolm James Carter, '46, of Beaverton; July 5 in Portland. He was affiliated with TC.

Everett Baynard Sycoff, '46, of Hayden Lake, Idaho; June 12 in Troutdale.

Darrell C. Shepherd, '47, of Albany; June 16 in Albany. He was affiliated with AGR.

Herman William Eggebrecht, '49, of Butte, Mont.; Mar. 7 in Butte.

Harold Raymond McNamee, Jr., '49, of Portland; June 13 in Portland.

George Everett Cook, '50, of Baker; Sept. 2, 1986 in Baker. He was affiliated with PKA.

Arden Donald Fugate, '51, of Albany; June 8 in Corvallis.

Harry Minamoto, '52, of Portland; June 21 in Portland.

Lowell Gene Bell, '54, of Newport; June 17 in Newport.

Quentin Deane Clarkson, '55, of Portland; June 3 in Portland. He was affiliated with PSK.

Zoltan Muttynyansky, '58, of Oakland, Calif.; Feb. 23, 1986 in Oakland.

William Janney Dunham, '61, of Walla Walla, Wash.; June 15 in Walla Walla.

Gene Carl Weise, '67, of Salem; June 25 in Salem.

John Lewis Parsons, '68, of Portland; July 23 in Portland.

Michael John Cook, '76, of Portland; June 15 in Gresham.

Harold Leroy Lint, '77, of Cottonwood, Ariz.; Dec. 20 in Cottonwood.

Jon Ralph Floberg, '81, of Beaverton; May 19 in Portland.

Eric Francis Johnson, '83, of Portland; April 26 in Portland.

Robert William Harris, '62, of Auberry, Calif.; Nov. 4, 1986 in Auberry.

## FACULTY AND FRIENDS

Edward Winslow Harvey, who taught at OSU before founding the Oregon State University Seafood Laboratory at Astoria; Aug. 3 in Astoria.

## Old Growth

(Continued from Page 10)

continue to come, but they will come slowly. "The district rangers, the supervisors are educating themselves . . . to take these and integrate them into management." However, he says, "we're only getting started; their efforts are not widespread. There is not great progress so far in logging methodology." Moreover, private timber interests, which own 23.5 percent of Oregon's commercial forest land compared with the public's 60.3 percent, are generally acknowledged to be slower to respond to environmental concerns, perhaps because public opinion does not weigh so heavily upon them.

Oregon is in better shape ecologically than many parts of the world, says Cromack. "Most Americans have never seen the depleted forests of Europe, North Africa, Asia. Oregon is still a very young state. We still have a lot of old-growth left, which gives us a lot of options." However, he says, the public needs to inform itself and then exercise those options. "Tomorrow would not be too soon to think about what to do. We need to get on with it."

## Desert

(Continued from Page 8)

the loose ends together, he said, from jet streams in the upper atmosphere down to gnarled cactus on the desert floor.

Among other findings, his research showed that the climate in a limited region can change in moderate time spans such as a few years, and that seemingly insignificant changes in the "seasonality" of weather can have a

profound effect on what will or won't grow in a given area.

"For the past 30 years a lot of modern ecologists have had their blinders on, assuming that the climate never changes, or that if it changes it is just too complex to understand," Neilson said.

But it does change, sometimes quickly, and it can be linked to ecosystem changes, he said. One big shift occurred in 1941, when a global cooling trend began. It appears that trend may have changed to a warming trend in about 1972, he said.

"When you then add the global warming that can be influenced by the activities of man, all bets are off," he said. "In the next 50 years we may heat the planet up as much as it cooled down in the past 6,000 years. And at that time, the great plains were hotter. Some plant life in the Rocky Mountains grew 250 miles further north than it does now, and Western Oregon had a climate similar to present-day San Francisco."

If the global climate does make fast shifts of that magnitude, he said, it might be a "transition shock" that some plants and trees will not be able to keep up with, including Douglas fir.

Neilson is now continuing this type of research in the Pacific Northwest. It may be expanded by the EPA to a national level, he said, to help shed some light on how future climate changes would affect our landscape.

—David Stauch

## Methane

(Continued from Page 9)

But Suess suggests that the methane discovery on the Oregon margin is "not likely" to point to deposits of natural gas and oil that would be of economic significance.

Methane coming out of the seafloor could be produced in either of two ways, Suess explained. Bacteria decomposes organic matter that falls to the floor and accumulates in the sediments over long periods of time. Or methane can be produced chemically, far underneath the seafloor, under the heat and pressure of the interior of the earth.

Such "thermogenic" methane, says Suess, is usually the source of economic concentrations of natural gas, oil and related petroleum products; and petroleum compounds are usually found along with this kind of methane. No such compounds were detected at the seafloor vents by the OSU sampling device.

The different kinds of methane are composed of slightly different forms, or isotopes, of carbon, and an OSU researcher is now analyzing methane samples for their isotopic composition to determine which kind of methane came out of the vents.

In an expedition in August that preceded the cruise to the continental slope, a scientific party led by OSU biologist Andrew Carey and including Kulm and Suess, discovered a chimney of calcium carbonate, or limestone, on the Oregon continental shelf. The carbon in the carbonate chimney is the result of the oxidation of methane, Suess explained.

The discovery of a chimney containing this type of carbon lends support to OSU researchers' theory that methane may be widely dispersed

along the underwater edge of the continent.

In 1984 Kulm and Suess discovered similar limestone chimneys at the base of the continental slope. This summer's research on the continental shelf was supported by Oregon Sea Grant and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Office of Undersea Research. The research onto the methane vents of the continental slope was supported by the National Science Foundation.

high as 400 parts per billion in 1984. The concentrations the two scientists measured at the vents with their new instrument earlier this month were as high as 46,000 parts per billion.

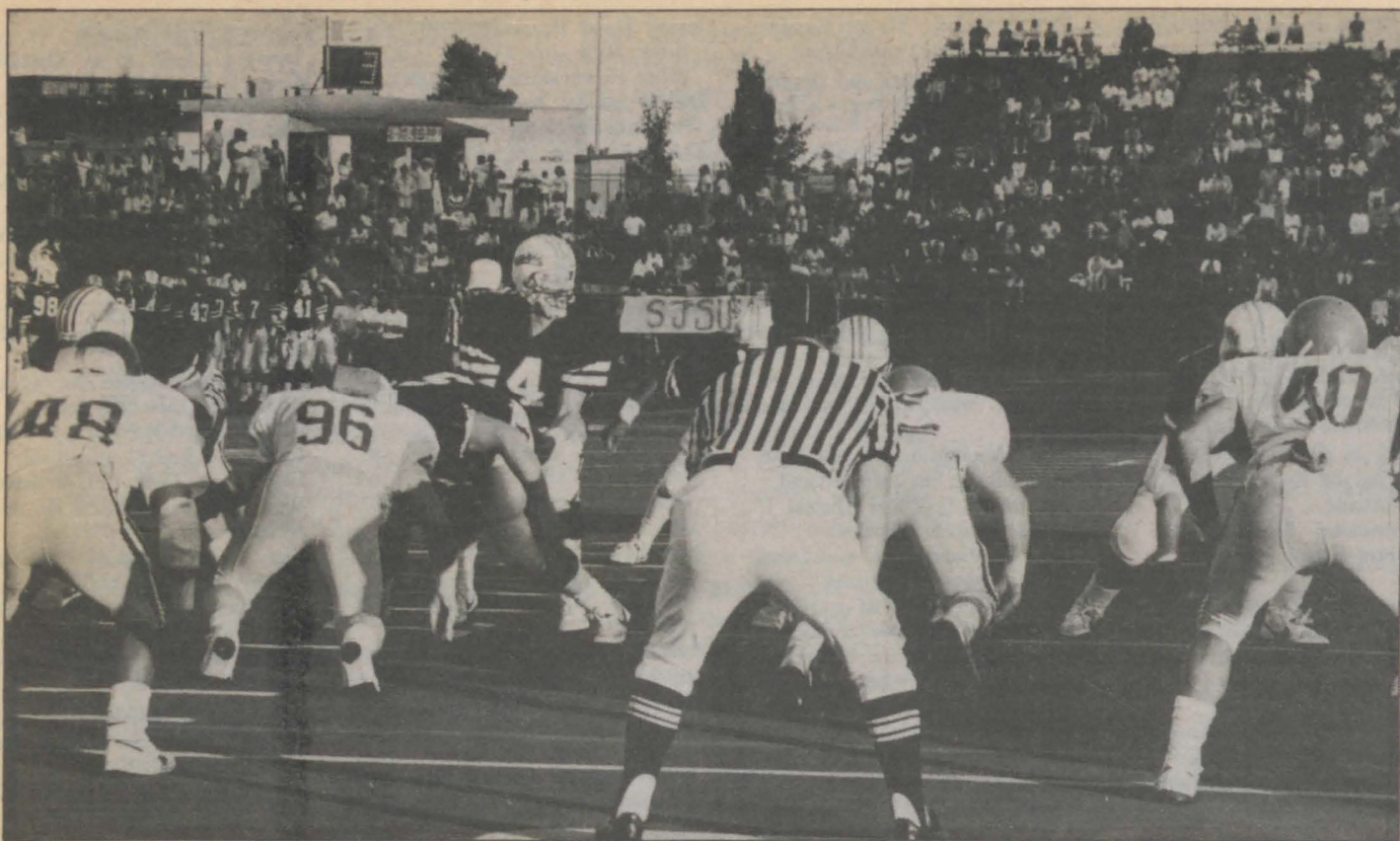
The discovery of such comparatively high concentrations of methane on the Oregon seafloor is significant for geological as well as biological reasons, according to the researchers.

"Before now, there had not been any direct measurements of fluids flowing out of the seafloor in these kind of geological settings," Suess said. The OSU research was conducted on the subduction zone, where ocean floor crust is being pushed under the edge of the continental shelf. The researchers believe that the methane is being squeezed out of the sediments as they are subducted under the continent.

Such a subduction zone exists not only all along the Oregon coast, but also along the edge of the continents at many locations around the world. The suggestion is that venting of methane in the subduction zone, if it occurs on a global scale, could be a significant factor in the composition of seawater.

—Joe Cone





George Edmonston Jr.

As expected, OSU quarterback Erik Wilhelm (No. 4), has served as the Air Express' major offensive weapon this fall, with over 1,500 passing yards through the first five games of the season. On Oct. 10, Wilhelm passed the Akron "Zips" silly enroute to a 461 yard output that set new single game passing records for OSU. It also represented the Pac-10's third best output of all time. Other records that afternoon were set

by OSU's Robb Thomas, who established new single-game marks for receiving yardage (230) and passes caught for touchdowns (4). Defensively, the Beavers have been in a nightmare, giving up over 50 points a game. The only thing really new about the Beavers this year is their new "home" uniforms, solid black jerseys with white numbers trimmed in orange.

## FOOTBALL RECAPS

### GEORGIA 41, OREGON STATE 7

They take their football like they take their religion in Athens. Sometimes they may be one and the same.

So when Erik Wilhelm hit Robb Thomas for Oregon State's opening score of 1987, the fans of "The Big Dawg" were a little apprehensive. Georgia struggled to beat Virginia the week before and with the Air Express deadlocked with the Bulldogs at seven with seven minutes gone in the first quarter, it was time for the "daws" to check their pulses.

OSU ran up some respectable passing statistics, but in the meantime, Georgia steamrolled the Beaver defense for 382 yards rushing and a comfortable 41-7 win. Lars Tate became an early Heisman dark horse in Georgia's first three games and probably secured OSU's ballot with 132 yards on 22 carries. The Bulldog backfield was impressive, going as deep as its third unit for freshman Rodney Hampton (eight carries for 71 yards), who would later in the season roll up 228 yards against Mississippi.

In turn, Wilhelm finished 34 of 53 for 353 yards and the one score to Thomas.

### OREGON STATE, 36, SAN JOSE STATE 34

This one was destined to finish up some time Sunday. Both coaches predicted 100 passes aloft, but, alas, there were only 87.

Another Heisman longshot in SJSU's Mike Perez dueled Wilhelm in a shootout that predictably went to the final possessions.

It started on the first play of the game as Beaver tailback Brian Taylor reversed his field at the OSU 20 and romped 80 yards for an early OSU advantage. The rest of the damage done by both sides was through the air.

Wilhelm won this matchup as the junior from Lake Oswego rebounded from a shaky start to complete 23 of 44 for 287 yards and two more touchdowns to Robb Thomas. Perez was 25 of 43 for 259 yards, but three of his errant tosses were picked off by the OSU secondary, the last one setting up Troy Bussanich's winning 27-yard field goal with 21 seconds remaining.

The victory snapped the Spartans' 11-game win streak, at the time tied

for the longest active streak in major college football.

### TEXAS 61, OREGON STATE 16

The tenor of this contest in Austin differed little from the grounding of the Beaver defense at Georgia. Texas scrapped its winless air game enroute to an outmuscling of OSU in the trenches.

The Longhorns shunned the pass until the last play of the first half, using Eric Metcalf to race by the Beavers for 128 first-half yards, including a 53-yard touchdown dash with less than three minutes gone.

Wilhelm was badgered most of the night, completing only 17 of 37 passes and throwing three interceptions, two of which capped off each half with returns for touchdowns.

The Longhorns controlled the ball 37 minutes of possession time, denying the Air Express any chance at momentum. It had been generations since Texas had started a season out with two losses, longer than that for an 0-3 beginning. Very quickly, UT made sure the streak would stop at a pair.

### USC 48, OREGON STATE 14

Same story, third verse. The defense that couldn't stop Texas also couldn't keep USC out of the end zone, and Southern Cal ran up one of its biggest offensive days in years.

If Steve Webster wasn't dancing through OSU's ranks, Rodney Peete found very eligible receivers for third down yardage. The result of the balanced Trojan attack was 582 yards and a second straight thumping of OSU.

OSU head coach Dave Kragthorpe acknowledged that the 1-3 record to this point was probably to be expected against the likes of such a tough early schedule. It was *how* OSU had lost in those underdog roles at Georgia, Texas, and USC that disturbed OSU's leader. While no facet of the Air Express was running on all cylinders to this point, it was a defense that returned nine starters off a respectable 1986 unit that concerned Kragthorpe.

### OREGON STATE 42, AKRON 26

Former Notre Dame coach Gerry Faust brought Division I-A's newest program into Parker Stadium to face a frustrated Beaver bunch Oct. 10, saying that OSU should be "licking

its chops" at playing a program such as Akron's.

Such pre-game hype and mind games sometimes work, and it appeared that it had its effect on the early OSU effort defensively. It wasn't until Akron had delivered a 10-0 kick in the backside that Oregon State grabbed hold of the situation and outscored the Zips 34-10 in the next 20 minutes.

What looked like the start of further disappointment turned into a record-setting day for the Wilhelm to Thomas combination. Wilhelm chose this one to shatter all the game and career records he would inevitably inherit in the OSU record book. All told, the Beaver southpaw was good on 27 of his 44 passes for an OSU record 461 yards, the Pac-10's third all-time best output, and five touchdowns. Thomas was the primary recipient of Wilhelm's attention. He now owns OSU records for yardage and touchdowns receiving after scoring four times on nine catches good for 230 yards.

The numbers were impressive, but the overall effort was not. Again, this was an anticipated victory, but OSU did not offer the needed consistency throughout this game. Surely, not the effort needed to win in the future against a remaining Pac-10 itinerary.

## New Polo Club Seeks Support

A small group of OSU polo enthusiasts have announced their intention to reactivate the sport of intercollegiate polo on campus, according to Cass Finck, secretary of the OSU Polo Club.

"What we're attempting to do is bring back a sport that was once very popular here on campus," Finck explains. "Records date polo at OSU in the twenties, with collegiate competition in 1923. In 1927, polo was classified as an intercollegiate sport and thrived in the following years. The unique qualities of the armory allowed indoor play and served as a home court."

Finck says if you would like to see a rebirth of intercollegiate polo in the Corvallis area, contact the OSU Polo Club at 752-5880.

## SHORT SHORTS

**Musical Chairs.** . . For two weeks prior to the Akron game, Dave Kragthorpe played "musical chairs" with the OSU defense, trying to find a combination that would stop the avalanche of points his team had given up to the likes of Georgia, Texas, and USC. Don Odegard, the Beavers' starting free safety, was moved to strong safety the week of the USC game and then the week of Akron was moved to right cornerback. Bronco Mendenhall, originally OSU's starting strong safety was moved to strongside linebacker. Lavance Northington, an all-Pacific 10 Conference cornerback in 1985 who missed almost all of the 1986 season with a knee injury, was moved from cornerback to strong safety. Almost a half-dozen players were affected by the changes, and some starters were replaced by players who started the season far down the defensive depth charts.

**Booster Chairs.** . . The frames for all 748 seats in Parker's new VIP section were installed and ready for use the weekend of the Akron game. OSU Athletic Director Lynn Snyder said that 560 supporters have bought seats in the section, which is located between the 40-yard line markers in the upper rows of the west grandstand. Snyder said construction of an elevator to the VIP section and a lounge at the rear of the section will begin this winter.

**Basketball.** . . OSU's Air Express isn't the only OSU athletic program with player troubles. The basketball season hasn't even started and already Ralph Miller's squad for 1988 has been hit with the departure of one key player and the announcement that several key recruits are academically ineligible to play basketball for OSU. Peter Centen, 6'11" pivot man from the Netherlands, went home this summer and announced in August that family commitments would not allow him to return to Corvallis. Mark Scott, 6'8" freshman forward from Dunbar High School in Washington, D.C., failed to meet new NCAA Proposition 48 academic requirements and will spend a year playing JV ball. Another Proposition 48 casualty is Karl Anderson, 6'8" freshman forward out of Chicago's Martin Luther King High School. Anderson has enrolled at OSU but cannot practice or play with the team during the '88 campaign.

**Volleyball.** . . Roseburg senior Tami Good is the one bright spot on what has otherwise been a dismal season for the OSU volleyball team. Good leads the tough Pac-10 conference in service aces. She also leads the Beavers in blocks. At the time the Stater went to press, the Beavers were 1-10 and last in the conference.

**JV Football.** . . Walla Walla Community College defeated the Oregon State JV football team 19-11 to pin the only loss of the year on OSU's junior Air Express. The Beavers finished the season at 3-1.

## OSU Crew Improves Its National Reputation

A trio of OSU crew members are making their marks in national and world competition, including Holly Kays, OSU's first woman to be selected to the U.S. National Team.

Former captain of OSU's lightweight eight, Dan McGill contributed to a gold medal finish for the Pioneer Valley Rowing Association lightweight straight four at the U.S. Olympic Sports Festival. The Rhode Island-based team beat two national team camp boats in what were trial events for the Pan American games. Previously McGill's crew had placed second at the World University Games trials.

Jeff Peterson, after contributing to the 1987 OSU crew effort, narrowly missed a bronze medal at the Olympic Sports Festival with the Penn Athletic Club's heavyweight eight. Earlier, his performance at the U.S. Men's Nationals and the Independence Day Regatta in Philadelphia helped him into the top group of U.S. heavyweights training for the 1988 Olympics.

Kays, a 1985 graduate and assistant coach at OSU, was selected to the U.S. National team after a pair of national championships in the past two years.



## Meet the New Benny and Bernice

Spectators at this year's OSU football games are noticing that OSU's two mascots, Benny and Bernice Beaver, don't look the way they used to.

"What's new" says Bill Slater, OSU vice president for University Relations, "is that our mascots now have new costumes. The old Benny and Bernice outfits were so ragged and worn that to have them seen in public like that was an embarrassment to the University. The new 'look' of our mascots is on a par with the best institutions in the country."

Slater, with the help of generous contributions from Tracy and Mike Clark and several other loyal OSU supporters, purchased the new \$2,500 costumes this past summer. They were made public in a special "unwrapping" ceremony during halftime of the OSU/San Jose State game, Sept. 19.

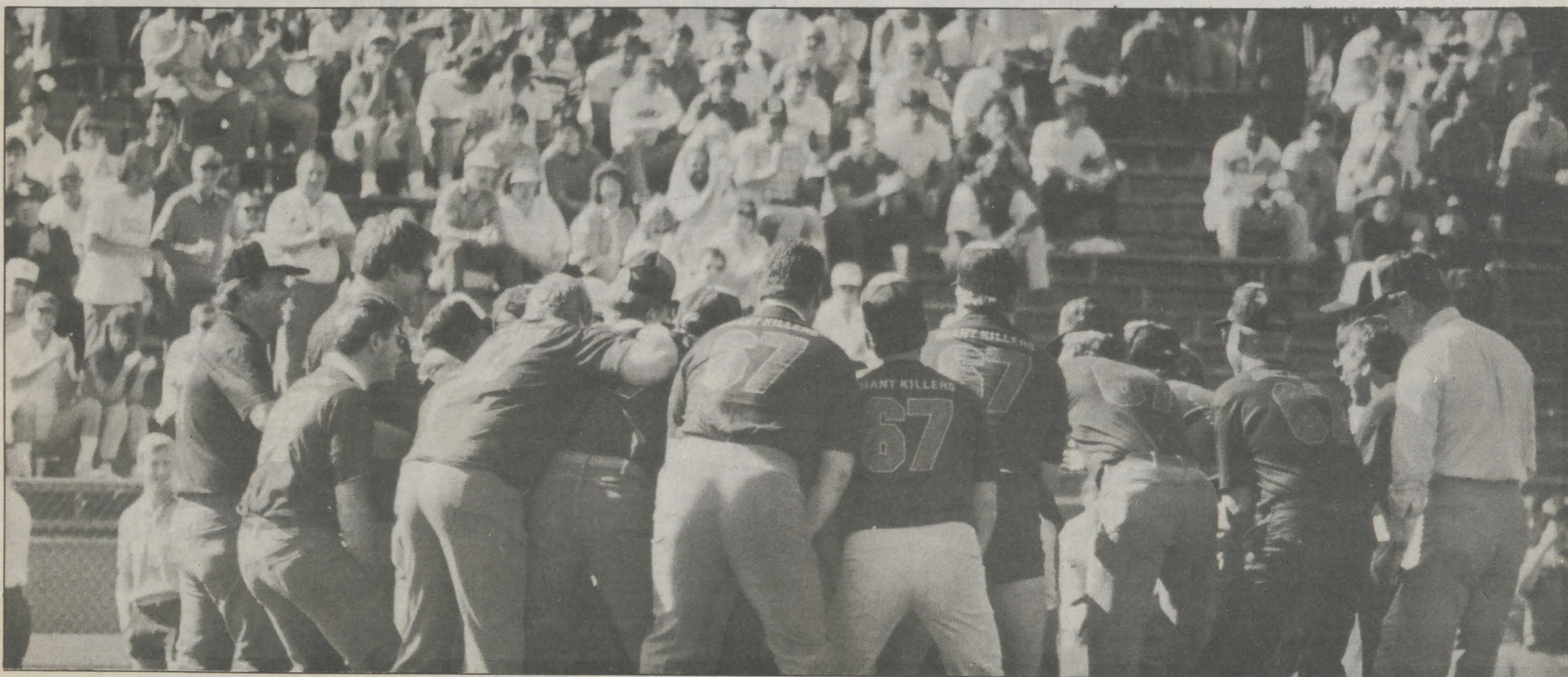
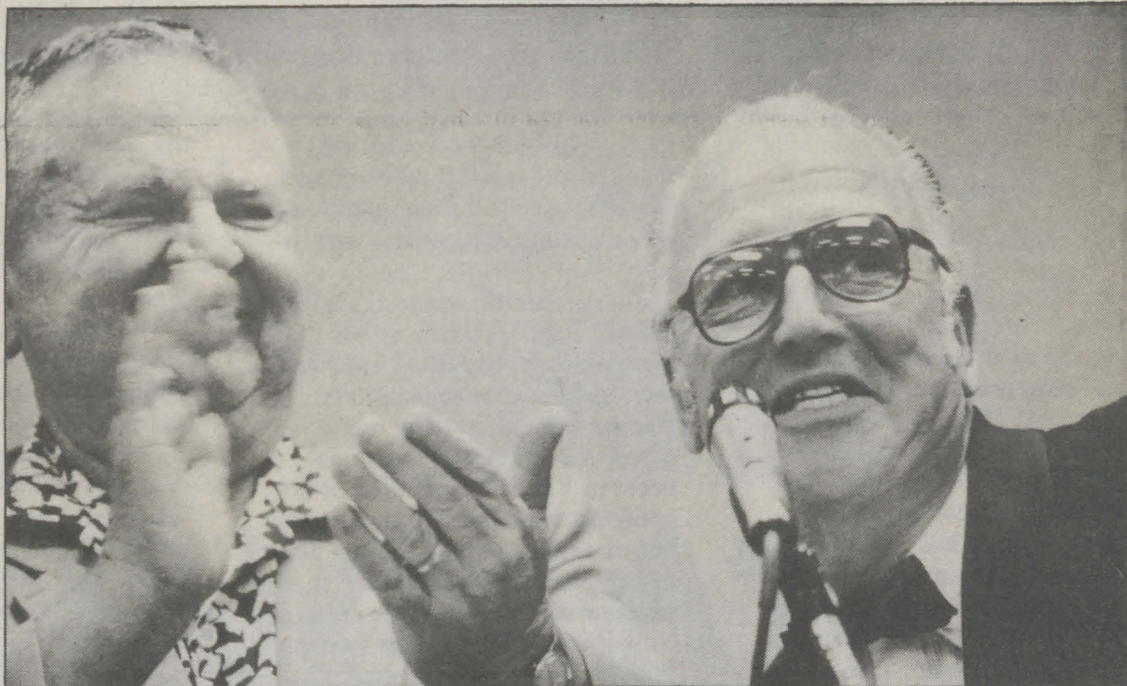
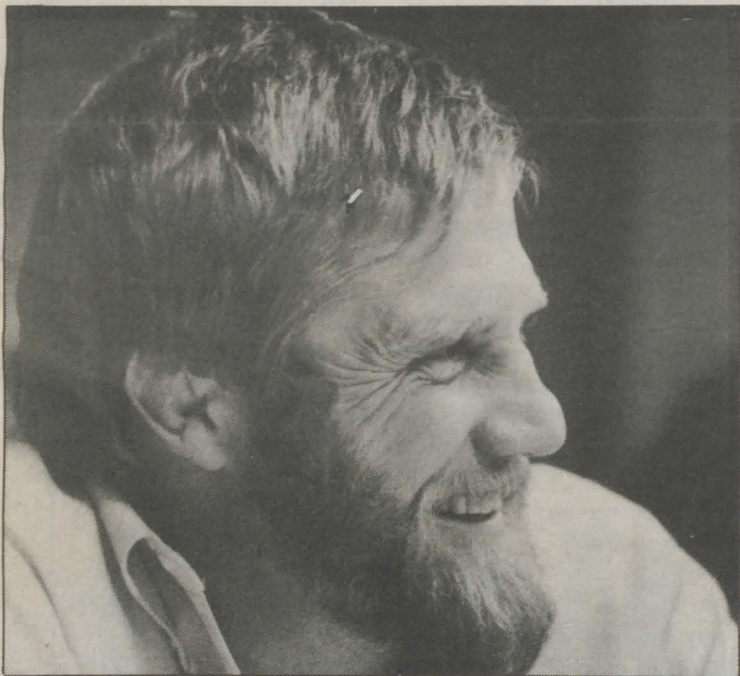
In a rare interview with Perry Koontz of the *Corvallis Gazette-Times*, OSU's two mascots said the students who act out the two roles protect some of OSU's most cherished traditions.

"For one thing, no one knows who we are. Our identities are secret," one mascot told him.

Another tradition is that Benny and Bernice never utter as much as a peep when they're performing.



Photos by Steve Wilkowitz



"GIANT KILLERS" REUNION. It's been 20 years since OSU's famed football squad of 1967 stunned the nation by upsetting Purdue and USC, and 35 members of the team returned to campus Oct. 10 to join their former pigskin mentor Dee Andros for a weekend of parties and sharing memories of their "glory days" at OSU. At a special party for the team Saturday night, former OSU all-American Jess Lewis *top left* laughs as "Giant Killer" Head Coach Dee Andros recalls some of his favorite memories of the '67 season. *Top right*: Bob Blackburn, Seattle's "Voice of

the Sonics," and former OSU play-by-play announcer, introduces Dee Andros at the gathering. The highlight of the evening came as the group watched game films of the "Giant Killer" season. *Bottom photo*: Prior to the Akron game Saturday afternoon, team members recreated the "Dee Andros Huddle," a pre-game ritual during the 1960s which featured the team swarming around Andros in the center of the field. Special T-shirts were issued each returnee prior to the game with the words "Giant Killers" stenciled above the numbers "67."





Steve Wilkowske

**WHO'S THAT GUY WITH THE CAMERA?** Bruce Kannenberg, '69, a member of OSU's 1967 "Giant Killer" football team points to photographer Steve Wilkowske during the OSU/Akron football game Oct. 10 in Parker Stadium while friend Sue Carpenter of Portland looks on. To Bruce's immediate left is former teammate and OSU Beaver Club member Mike White, '70. Both ex-gridders, along with 33 other members of the '67 "Giant Killer" squad, were on campus

attending special reunion activities honoring the 20th anniversary of their remarkable season, in which they tied or defeated three teams ranked in the Top 3 in the nation. Each returnee received special "Giant Killer" ball caps and T-shirts and viewed the game from a special section cordoned off in Parker's new VIP section. For more on the reunion, see page 23.

## Glory Days

### 1955: USF vs. OSU

Of all the OSU sports featured in September's "Glory Days" cover story, the most questions and confusion have been set off by mention of that 1955 Western regionals finals basketball game against the eventual two-time national champion USF Dons at Gill Coliseum.

It was a bitter loss, 57-56, but few games played on campus matched it in drama, excitement and stars. Certainly, none matched it in basketball significance. The winner would go directly to Kansas City to become one of the Final Four and compete for the national championship.

So, the 11,204 who were there and many thousands more who listened to the radio broadcast remember the

game as few others. To this day, many like to recall the Beaver rally, the last minute, the technical foul, the last shot, play-by-play, pass-by-pass.

But in researching the game for the "Glory Days" feature, we found that many versions varied as to the details that could have changed sports history. Sometimes there was a friendly, but unsettled, argument between Beaver fans as to what actually happened in that now-famous last minute. Even some of the players had different recollections where they were not directly involved.

A review of the recently recovered film of the game has been a great help in unraveling the record. There's no commentary on the film, but Paul Valenti, on the bench that night as Coach Slat Gill's assistant, provided expert analysis along with the identification of players. This, plus comments from several Beaver players and a review of game stories, has filled many of the blanks.

How did it go in that last minute, one of the biggest minutes in OSU sports history?

The Beavers trailed 56-49 with only a minute to play. OSU guard Reggie Halligan hit from the corner. The Dons' Jerry Mullen was fouled and made the free throw. Now it's 57-51 with 42 seconds remaining.

The Beavers' 7-foot-3 center, "Swede" Halbrook, connected twice, first on a short hook and then a layup following a slick steal by guard Bill Toole. The Beavers trailed 57-55 with 13 ticks left.

USF Coach Phil Woolpert called timeout to make sure his excellent ball-handling team would make no error in controlling the ball long enough to seal the victory. The Beavers' chances of scoring one more time and sending the game into overtime were remote.

But then, as the teams deployed for

the USF inbounds pass following the timeout, star guard K.C. Jones inexplicably gave Toole an obvious shove and the Beaver senior guard went down. Technical foul against Jones.

The huge crowd gasp at the sudden turn of events. Guard Halligan shot the technical for OSU and made it. It was 57-56 and, most importantly, now the Beavers' ball to inbounds following the technical. What had Toole done? What was in Jones' thinking to commit such a foul?

"I didn't know what had happened," says Toole, now an electrical engineer in the Seattle office of the CH2M-Hill engineering firm. "We were lining up for the inbounds pass. There was one thing I did not want to do and that was let him get the inbounds pass. He was a key man for them."

"I thought he was coming over toward the sidelines to take the inbounds pass and I stepped in front of him. He then pushed me out of the way."

Toole was known as one of the best in the skill of "taking charge," but he denies any extra "theatrics" with Jones. He said the push surprised him and he went down.

Toole said no one asked him afterward what had happened and it was many years before he fully understood what he termed "the incident." Jones, later to be a star and coach of the Boston Celtics, those many years later was making a Portland stop. Toole finally was able to hear Jones' version of "the incident."

Jones remembered it clearly. After all, it almost cost a national championship and wrecked the USF dynasty. It seems he had gone out on the floor only to be anxiously beckoned back to the bench by Coach Woolpert for additional instructions. Jones hustled toward the bench,

probably trying to read Woolpert's lips as he moved. It was then that Toole blocked his path. The push followed.

So, the famous "incident" turned out to be an accident of sorts, and it did not rewrite history.

Halligan, after making the free throw, inbounded the ball to Toole and the 13-second countdown began. Toole fed Ron Robins in the corner to trigger Coach Gill's play. Robins was one of the Beavers' best outside shooters. Earlier in the season, his last-second bomb in overtime had sunk Oregon. But this time his shot glanced off the rim.

Here's where recollections vary in many directions. Actually, there still was time for a tip-in, but Halbrook and Jones both claimed the rebound and a held ball was whistled. Halbrook tapped the ball directly to Tex Whiteman. The Beavers seemed still in business, but then Bill Russell, the Dons' great center, reached up and over to knock the ball loose and to USF guard Hal Perry.

But the Beavers didn't quit, although precious seconds were ticking by. They converged on Perry and Toole knocked the ball free and to Halligan in the key. Halligan stepped toward the basket and the buzzer sounded. He flipped up a shot, knowing it no doubt would be ruled late.

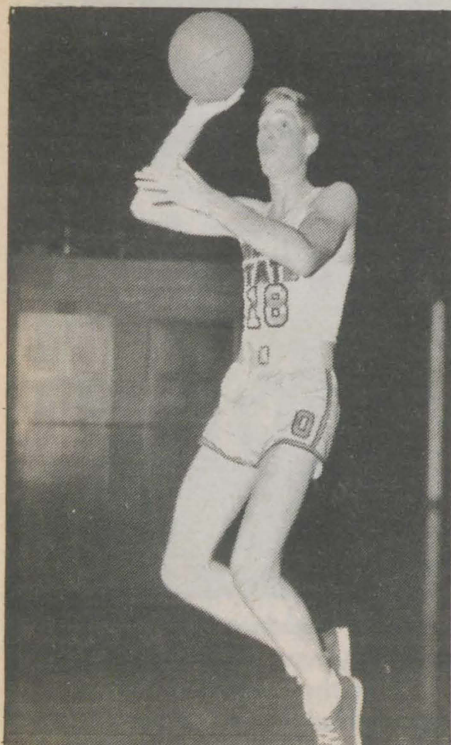
"If it falls in, we perhaps could have had a good argument that it should count, I figured," Halligan said recently from his Redmond ranch. "But, of course, it didn't go in."

"The only thing I didn't like about that game was the score," he added. "I still feel we were a better team, or at least just as good. Then they went back and really didn't have trouble winning the championship."

Toole holds a similar view.

"I thought we were going to win the game," he stated.

— Chuck Boice



OSU Archives photo

Toole—"I thought we were going to win the game."