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THE STUDY OF ETHICS

It's Being Integrated In All Academic Divisions At GFC

- Materialism. The love of things has blinded many of us to the needs of others.
- Dishonesty. We instill it in our children whenever we do not tell the truth.
- Apathy. It has allowed destruction of our environment.

Ethical issues. Ask college students which ones they are struggling with and many will return blank stares. The reason they are unable to identify values like brotherhood, justice and responsibility in their lives is simply because they have never been taught about them, says Ron Stansell, assistant professor of religion at George Fox College.

Three years ago, the Christian College Consortium—a national organization that represents evangelical higher education concerns in Washington—decided to take action against the gaping absence of ethics awareness in the American education system. It began a three-year "Ethics Across the Curriculum" project with part of a \$1.8 million grant from the J. Howard Pew Freedom Trust of Philadelphia.

As one of CCC's 13 member colleges, George Fox received approximately \$41,500 for ethics projects. Coordinator was Arthur Roberts, professor emeritus; former chairman of the Division of Religion.

This year, the Consortium received another \$1.8 million three-year grant from the Pew Foundation, this time part going to "Teaching of Values." At George Fox, Stansell will coordinate the second phase, which will begin next fall.

ETHICS ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

To determine if GFC faculty members were prepared to include new studies in their classes, a five-member "task force" of GFC professors—representing five of GFC's seven divisions—conducted a survey. Results indicated that 82 percent of the faculty had never taken a specific course in ethics relating to their discipline.

The first step of the task force, therefore, was to teach fellow faculty and administrators. Task force members, along with faculty finalists who had submitted proposals for ethics projects, attended an in-house conference to study ethical systems and establish goals. The task force also participated in CCC's Institute on Ethics Across the Curriculum conference at Wheaton College in Illinois. Finally, the task force shared its newly gained knowledge at a general conference, aimed at motivating GFC faculty to include the study of ethics in their courses.

As a result of CCC's push for the study of ethics, 12 ethics projects (several are featured in separate stories below) were generated over the past three years at GFC:

- Three 12-minute video presentations based upon New Testament ethical dilemmas were prepared by Stansell. The presentations combine humor and satire to give biblical messages dealing with a variety of ethical issues, including tendencies to rationalize in respect to sexual morality. Stansell

also designed a 12-minute video presentation illustrating responses to an oppressive social system.

- Paying particular attention to the social reasons leading to abuses of athletic traditions and standards, Craig Taylor prepared himself philosophically for developing an ethical component in a physical education course. To facilitate student learning he developed video vignettes and other material resources for class discussions.

- A computer simulation of ethical case studies was designed by Mark McMinn, associate professor of psychology. A short article describing the program appeared in the journal *Teaching of Psychology*, April, 1988.

- Based on the principle that one's ethics forms the order of words, an ethics component was introduced to two writing courses by Ed Higgins, associate professor of English. Students read the works of various Christian authors to gain a greater understanding of various perspectives on individual, community and global moral issues. They study the structure of the works for use as models in articulating their own viewpoints.

- A three-week ethics "component" for three required major courses was designed by Mike Allen, professor of sociology, and four faculty members in the Business, Sociology and the Social Work departments of GFC's Social Science Division. The group also formulated two new courses, "Ethics in Business" and "Ethics in Nonprofit Organizations." A "Kickoff Seminar" included member businesses of the local Chamber of Commerce. Darrell Reek, professor of business and religion at the University of Puget Sound, gave an address on "Personal Ethics and the Workplace."

(See "Second Phase" on page four)

Ethical Decision-making In the Classroom

RELIGION

"We see ourselves as a Christian college and we see ourselves as an ethical institution. And we have Christian values. But the bottom line is, equipping students with tools to make their own decisions is quite another thing," said Ron Stansell, assistant professor of religion, who will coordinate "Teaching of Values" projects at GFC during the next three years.

"Many people think, 'of course we're ethical because we're Christian,' but that's a false assumption," he said. "We may have basic Christian values but we may not be applying these Christian values correctly."

People either make ethical decisions on a "gut level" basis, or through a conscious decision-making process, Stansell said. Before the three-year ethics thrust, issues of right and wrong came up in classes, but that didn't mean teachers were teaching students to think critically about values, he explained. It needs to be a "systematic, conscious effort."

While secular educational institutions study ethics based on "absolutes" such as "what is best for the individual is best for society," George Fox studies ethics based on biblical absolutes, Stansell said. The two academic paths may run parallel in many cases, but when issues such as abortion are raised it becomes clear the two are nothing alike.

Stansell used video presentations based upon the New Testament to present biblical messages on a variety of ethical issues including sexual morality and "prosperity preaching." Another video presentation focuses upon responses to an oppressive social system.

Materialism is a pressing issue students of the 1990s are going to have to think about, Stansell predicted. "What does one do with one's life? Make money, get a satisfying job, help people?" Studies indicate, he said, that students today, even in Christian colleges, place the highest priority on making money.



Ron Stansell

MEDIA

"Are there some things we should not put before our eyes?" asked Alan Hueth, instructor of telecommunication.

"Obviously, there are. Christians should not watch pornography, for example," he answered.

On the other hand, "you can put yourself in a position that if it's not Walt Disney, if it's not done this way, then I'm not going to watch it."

Hueth designed an ethics segment for several courses required of telecommunication majors. This year students in GFC's "Mass Media and Pop Culture" class studied media's effects on society and the individual. Students were then asked to consider the roles Scripture and Christian perspectives played in the scheme of things.

"What the students have learned to this point is 'hey, it [the media] does affect us. It does cause us to think and feel a certain way,'" Hueth explained before the class had started the ethics segment. He was interested to find out if students who remained "totally satisfied with the status quo" would feel the same way after the concluding portion of the class. His hope was that they would leave, pondering the question "Have we been doing something wrong all these years?"

While content of media is examined, the entertainment industry in general also comes under scrutiny.

Last summer, Hueth presented a two-hour seminar on "The Ethical Challenges in the Motion Picture Industry" at a media workshop at the University of California in Los Angeles. The project came after he had attended the workshop the previous summer and noticed a "glaring" absence of the study of ethics. He approached the seminar's board of directors about the weakness and they agreed the topic should be covered.

While the workshop is secular, Hueth integrates a Christian perspective in his presentation. Many conference goers seemed relieved that their concerns are being addressed, he said.

(See "Awareness" on page four)



Alan Hueth

Missions In Medicine

The GFC Influence Overseas

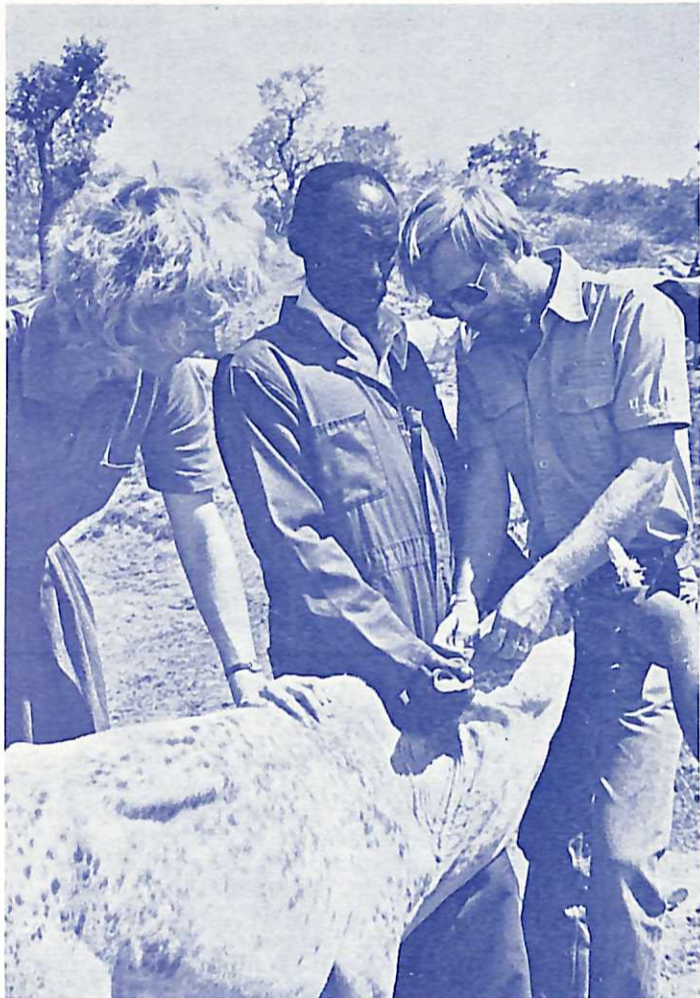
The Lord does make me able to go through difficult times and places. It's hard to lie under warm blankets in my tin-roofed, mud-walled little bedroom with clean bamboo mats and burlap sacks on the floor, and to hear, over the drumming rain, the cry of soaked babies in the cold, muddy night outside the full shelter walls.

Or to get up like this morning, and find two dead amongst the pools of diarrhea where they huddled under what little tin roofing we have been able to build outside....

Have you ever started your day by picking up another dead child, his face distorted, skin hanging in folds from his legs?

A newsletter written by veterinarian Fred Van Gorkom reveals the dark side of life as a missionary virtually alone in a foreign country.

It's a side Van Gorkom endures until light pierces the blackness and warms his heart again. Like the time he saved an old woman's ewe:



Van Gorkom in the field with his wife, Vicki, left

Sometimes I wonder why the Lord has me here, stumbling through clinics as best as I can. Struggling with inexperience.... Other times, I know. Like the cloudy day a bright-eyed old woman, her face deep-lined with wrinkles, brought me the last of her life savings: a ewe.

... You can understand why I sighed! In many other countries, dinner might include mutton stew that night. But here a ewe is analogous to, let's say, your frozen food storage. It represents a supply of food for the unknown future. The woman needed that ewe to stay alive.

She lives in the leper village near here, where most income is sifted from farming or begging. Errant seams and irregular colors patched her dirty dress, its calf-length fringe hanging tattered over

muddy feet. She is typical of multitudes of women here, but poorer than most.

We usually dispense medicine at break-even prices. But for the poorest of them, we unobtrusively forget to charge for everything. This was one such time. I finished cleaning the big black hole in her ewe, doing every treatment I could think of, then stood slowly to meet her black eyes. They were no longer proudly pleading, only piercingly grateful and relieved.

Her ancient wrinkles smiled.

A missionary with World Concern since 1983, Van Gorkom began his work in Africa just one month after he graduated from the School of Veterinary Medicine at Washington State University.

Without any missionary training or knowledge of the African language, Van Gorkom, a 1979 GFC graduate, spent his first two years in Ethiopia "on loan" to the League of Red Cross Societies, then in 1985 on loan to a Southern Baptist refugee project. Since 1986 he has been on loan to the Society of International Missionaries (SIM). He and his wife, Vicki, also a veterinarian, work among the pastoral Hamar people in the southwestern corner of Marxist Ethiopia.

Van Gorkom's interest in missions took root during his postgraduate studies, when a speaker at his church talked about the need for missionaries in Africa. "One thing I heard was that if someone in the U.S. really wants to hear the Gospel they can go to a Christian bookstore, or watch television or listen to the radio," he explained while on furlough in the

States. "Whereas in other countries if someone really wants to hear about God there's no one to tell them. That really sunk in."

The lack of religious freedom in Ethiopia continues to fuel the Van Gorkoms' efforts.

Up until 1983 only three of the 50,000-population Bunna tribe were Christians, Fred said. The number increased to 50 after that year, when SIM was invited into the area to work

"Sometimes I wonder why the Lord has me here... other times I know."

on famine relief projects. Ironically, "it was the famine that really opened the door."

The Van Gorkoms host a discipleship training course every Sunday for the Christians, who, Fred said, were "thrown off their fathers' land" when they converted to Christianity.

The Van Gorkoms also are trying to teach livestock management techniques to 10 national evangelists who preach in other parts of Bunna-land. Their effort is a roundabout way of ministering. Their hope is that after tribes seek medical instruction from the well-respected evangelists they will seek ministry from them as well.

In a 1988 newsletter, Fred writes about the spiritual questions and "warfare" that exist in the country today:

Meelaw came last week. How would you have answered him?

From the distance he was just another Bunna man, being cool, striding unconcerned along a narrow footpath that twisted snake-like between ubiquitous thorn bush. But as he approached, his face was clearly etched with lines of concerned puzzlement. He asked, "If I believe in Jesus, must I divorce one of my wives?"

BIG question, all over Africa. One African man found a startling answer: When he and his three wives believed, he killed his second two, keeping his first to join the church. I expect your brave Western eyes are shocked—just like mine were, blinded by pride and ignorance. You see, in many African cultures, a woman cannot be married a second time. Divorce flings her into the dungeon of poverty, prostitution and abuse—and mashes up the cell key. This man knew: Murder was better than divorce.

Please pray that the small group of new believers here will have unity over this issue. Please pray, too, for the spiritual warfare. For the last several weeks, heavy rain clouds passed on either side of us, so Bunna tribal elders visited our village to find out why—what taboos had been broken causing the rain not to fall. They discovered somebody had bought a bull. On the way home it had wrapped its tail around a tree like a snake. That stops the rain just as if a woman were to ever milk a cow. They sent the bull away and last night it rained. They're taking full credit today.

Home for the Van Gorkoms is the SIM station at Alduba. The Van Gorkoms manage the station and the veterinary clinic they helped build there. Other SIM projects at the station include water development, food production and primary health care.

Traveling once a month to isolated areas to dispense veterinary medicines and teach livestock management techniques, the Van Gorkoms are unable to schedule appointments ahead of time since the Hamar have no concept of days of the week. They solve the problem by camping overnight till their presence simply "becomes known."

The Van Gorkoms live in a concrete-block structure with a mud ceiling. Connected to the roof are solar panels for solar electricity. Appliances include a solar oven, solar food dehydrator and solar water heater, all constructed by Fred. He now is making plans to purchase a solar refrigerator.

Another 1988 newsletter, this time written by Vicki, describes day-to-day living in Africa:

HOW, when something breaks, to fix it. Things that you might call a professional for in the states—our priceless wringer washer, for example. I'm sure Fred cringes whenever he hears the machine stop prematurely, knowing I'll soon come begging him to work wonders and get it running again. Fred's becoming quite an expert in toilet repair as well!

HOW to buy groceries for two to four months at a time and then figure out where and how to store everything. (You can grow impressive cultures of mold here...) How creative could you be in your cooking if the only foods you had available locally were bananas and eggs?

HOW to train a houseworker who has never opened a door or struck a match or seen herself in a mirror.

HOW to cut your husband's hair and (shudder) let him cut yours.

HOW to fix a flat tire—when your spares are both flat—when you're on a road in the middle of nowhere, and you have to use just what you have in the truck. There are no corner gas stations here. During one day's drive, we had seven flat tires!

Describing himself as a "hopelessly domesticated bachelor" during his single years in Africa—able to concoct catsup and cottage cheese over a stove—the 1979 student government president met Dr. Vicki Funkhouser during his work with the Southern Baptist project.

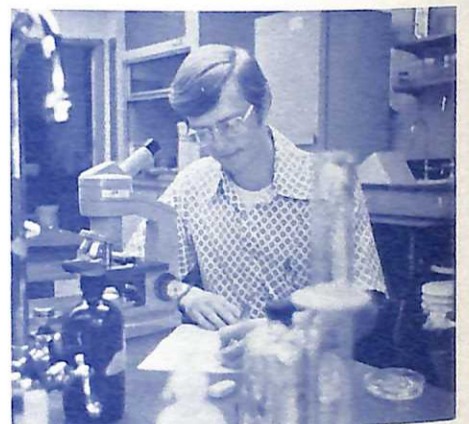
"Since neither of us was worried about successfully impressing one another, we successfully impressed each other," he said with a laugh. While out on a farm call, he gave her his shoes to wear so she wouldn't damage the "nice shoes" she had on.

"I said I let her use my shoes because I loved her," he recalled. "She stopped, and looked kind of startled. Now she says I first told her I loved her over a dead cow." The two were married at Vicki's hometown in Hobart, Okla., Sept. 1, 1986.

After his first three years in Africa, Fred and Vicki enrolled in a nine-month language course to learn Amharic, a dialect with 270 characters to its alphabet. Already accustomed to the language, Fred completed the course in three and a half months.

The Van Gorkoms left Ethiopia on furlough in August. They spent a week in Israel, and visited friends and relatives in the Northwest before spending the holidays with her family in Oklahoma. In February they began preparing for a four-year return to Ethiopia with an addition to their family—Cori Rachel, born December 22 in Oklahoma.

To students who are considering working as professionals in other countries for missionary purposes, Fred shares his own story: On the day he was leaving WSU, he received a call from World Concern telling him about a veterinarian position open in Ethiopia. It came as a complete surprise to the graduate student who had been told repeatedly by overseas



Van Gorkom in 1978 at GFC

counseling services that he would need field experience, teaching experience, seminary training and knowledge of a second language before any missionary group would accept him.

"I prayed, Lord, if it's Your will You can send me. But I really didn't think He'd send me," he said with a smile and shake of his head.

One month after the phone call he was on a plane headed for Africa. He had gotten a passport with uncharacteristic ease, and traveled without a visa, relying on Red Cross to meet him at the airport with one.

"A lot of things like that just worked out perfect so I knew the Lord was leading."

A Look at Seventy-Five Years



Daisy Newhouse at graduation, 1914

Seventy-five years ago, on the sunny morning of June 10, 1914, 16-year-old Daisy Newhouse looked forward to a special day. Dressing carefully in a snowy-white, hand-embroidered dress, pulling her hair back with a large matching bow, she prepared for her graduation from Pacific College.

Joining six men and two other women upon the stage of Wood-Mar Auditorium, she watched with wonder as family and friends piled gifts and flowers high along the edge of the stage. From her folks she received her first wristwatch.

At GFC's 1989 Homecoming alumni banquet in February, Daisy Newhouse

Read was the recipient of George Fox College's 75-Year Anniversary Award. She is believed to be the College's first 75-year graduate.

At the age 96, Daisy's memories are of Pacific College, where Minthorn Hall was called Canyon Hall and was used as a dormitory. "Oh, how I wanted stay there as they had such good times and home-cooked meals. Many of us could not stay in the dormitory, as we lived too close to the College," she wrote in her memoirs in 1978.

"The spring of 1911 Wood-Mar was finished and we had a day off to carry books to the new library, which was in the southwest part of the building on the first floor," she continued. "The study hall was in the east side of the building. The office was first, then the study hall, and a classroom at the north [was] on the first floor. [The auditorium] was the biggest room I had ever seen."

Today, Daisy sees "the future" that founders of the College envisioned. "I remember in 1907 when I went to Pacific Academy we had only three buildings. . . . Now they are dedicating four buildings," she wrote again in her memoirs. "This shows the results of the prayer and dedication of hundreds of people who really sacrificed in those early days to keep the College going. . . ." On a recent tour of the new \$2.25 million M. J. Murdock Learning Resource Center, Daisy, her eyes scanning the two-story complex, said several times with a shake of her head, "It's too good to be true."

Daisy taught primary grades in Oregon for 41 years, 34 of those in the Portland Public School system, where she taught first grade before retiring in



Daisy Read at Homecoming, 1989

1958. An avid local historian, Daisy has written a small booklet, titled "My College: Memories of Long Ago." She also has written a booklet titled "Springbrook—A Cooperative Community—Then and Now."

She donated to GFC the dress she wore to graduation and it is now on display at the College's Brougher Museum.

Currently she resides in Friendsview Manor, a retirement center just across the street from the College campus.

Upon receiving a plaque, a bouquet of roses and a standing ovation in honor of her 75th year, Daisy told the audience she was feeling good. "I'll see you next year," she said.

From GFC To Carnegie Hall

Richard Zeller has come a long way since he played the pirate king in George Fox College's 1980 production of *The Pirates of Penzance*.

A participant in New York Metropolitan Opera's three-year Young Artists Development Program, the 1983 GFC graduate is under training while performing small roles in operas and filling in as an understudy for lead roles. Recently, Zeller won the \$3,000 New York City Oratorio Contest Award.

In March, the bass baritone made his debut at Carnegie Hall, singing under the conductor Sir David Wilcox in a one-night concert, *Faure Requiem*. Future engagements include leading roles with the Wolf Trap Opera in Washington, D.C.

Earlier that month he made his debut with the Portland Opera, as Masetto in the production of *Don Giovanni*. During his three-week stay in Oregon, Zeller and his wife, Saundra (Conant), a 1982 GFC graduate, and their 7-month-old son, Richard Wayne, stayed with his family in Milwaukie.

Zeller also performed at his alma mater. Dressed in a black tuxedo accented with a black tie and dark red handkerchief, he spoke just five words throughout his entire performance, which received two encores. "St. Patrick's Day this week," he said, pointing to a green tie and handkerchief he had switched to before the final section. It was a dramatic change from his college days, when he graced the stage in the *Pirates of Penzance*, *The King and I*, *An Evening on Broadway*, *A Disney Fantasy*, and *Carousel*.

In an article published in *The Oregonian*, Zeller told of his habit of practicing his roles on the New York subway during his 40-minute commute to his job. He doesn't get too many stares, because the roar of the subway drowns the sound of his deep voice, he said.

Zeller's return to Oregon was actually somewhat of an anniversary celebration. In January of last year, the then



student at the College-Conservatory of Music at the University of Cincinnati came to Portland to participate in the Eleanor Anderson Lieber Awards for Young Singers. He not only sang his way to the \$2,000 first-place prize, but received the attention of the Portland Opera. He was offered the bass solo in Haydn's *Creation* with the Oregon Repertory Singers last fall, and the role with *Don Giovanni*.

Zeller, who received a master's degree and the Artist Diploma from the music college, had planned to stay in school for one more year when he decided in February 1988 to audition for the young artists program. Three weeks after singing in a "cattle call" audition, held every Thursday at the Met, he was enrolled in the program. "I was looking for direction, but I never believed it would turn out the way it did," Zeller said. He receives a salary, and gets paid extra for any "outside roles." Zeller's successes stem from the support he receives from his family, he said in a telephone interview from his home in Ohio after the Portland contest.

Just one example of that support was the "built-in cheering section" of relatives he had at the contest: "I knew no matter how I sang, I'd still be appreciated by my family," he explained. Zeller heard shouts of bravo from the audience after he sang his second piece.

"It was fun to look in the audience and see my dad crying after I won first place. . . . And it was my aunt's birthday—later she said it was the best present she could have had," he added.

Zeller's parents are also GFC graduates. For 11 years, his father, Dick, a 1955 graduate, and his mother, Arlene, who finished her degree in 1982, led Zeller and his sisters as they toured the United States as the evangelical group, "Zeller Family Singers."

Zeller credits George Fox College for nurturing his singing career. John Bowman, chairman of GFC's Division of Fine and Applied Arts, steered him to Cincinnati to work with Andrew White, "one of the best teachers in the world," according to Zeller. White, a professor emeritus at the music college, once instructed world-renowned metropolitan baritone Sherrill Milnes.

When Zeller sang at the Portland contest, he also remembered his family's practice to lift their voices to the Lord.

"The Lord helped me sing well," he said. "I just dedicated it all to Him."

Alumni News & Notes

Edgar Madrid (G65) is founder of "Radio Truth," a small radio station located on the grounds of Quaker Theological Seminary, Chiquimula, Guatemala.

Steve (G77) and **Shelley (Bates)** (n75) Cadd are currently on a yearlong furlough in the Northwest from missionary service in Manila, The Philippines. They plan to return to service in July.

John Helbling (G76) in January received an associate of science degree from Rio Hondo College in Whittier, Calif. In April he completed an internship at the California State Attorney General's office in Los Angeles.

Gordon Martin (G82) is studying at Wycliffe Institute of Linguistics in Dallas, Texas.

Jon Brotherton (G83) is conductor of the Anchorage, Alaska, Community Chorus.

Mark Thomas (G83) is technical director for Landmark Entertainment Group in Tokyo Japan. His wife, **Stephenie (Cox)** (G83) is training coordinator for A&R Wald Productions, Tokyo.

Rich Miller (G86) received a master's of divinity degree from Azusa Pacific University in April. He is cosenior pastor of Glendora, Calif., Friends Church. His wife, **Nadine (Ellis)** (G85), is a first grade bilingual teacher at Foster School in Baldwin Park, Calif.

Tim Oppenlander (G88) received the President's Award from Washington Federal Savings Bank, Forest Grove. He is computer programmer and analyst for the bank's 19 branches.

Letha Steinke (HRM88) has had her HRM Senior Research Project, *Training Program for Medication Assistants*, copyrighted and accepted by the Oregon Board of Nursing. She serves on the Oregon Health Care Association, which oversees all nursing homes in the state. She is Director of the Sheridan Care Center.

MARRIAGES

Philip Brock (G72) and **Barbara Spence**, Apr. 8 in Sacramento, Calif.

BIRTHS

Janice (Bates) (G79) and **Ted Haman**, a boy, Jonathan William, March 22 in Saco, Mont.

Kim (Duncan) (G80) and **Dan Grimberg**, a boy, Eric James, February 20 in Portland.

Christine (Hockett) (n80) and **Jeff Stanfield** (G89), a girl, Elizabeth Rose, March 25 in Newberg.

Ann (Winters) (n82) and **Rick Canfield**, a boy, Dylan Alexander, Jan. 18 in Fresno, Calif.

Shawna (Leazer) (G83) and **Dana Skoog**, a girl, Andrea Rose, Jan. 24 in Great Falls, Mont.

Todd (G87) and **Rhonda (Potter)** (n88) Mott, a girl, Marla Marie, Dec. 22 in Whitefish, Mont.

DEATHS

Richard Barber (G81) passed away April 9 in Elsie, Ore.

Oldest Alumnus Dies

The Rev. **Ellis Locke Silva**, George Fox College's oldest alumnus, died March 29 at his residence in Stanwood, Wash.

An ordained minister of the Free Methodist Church, Silva, 98, served as a missionary in Central China from 1922 to 1937. Retiring in 1957, he moved to the Stanwood area in 1968.

Silva was born Jan. 22, 1891, in Millpoint, West Virginia. His parents moved to Washington with the family in 1903, settling on a farm in Machias. He graduated from George Fox College in 1922.

He is survived by his wife of 69 years, **Caroline**, and two sons, **Edwin L. of Kent, Wash.**, and **John W. of Stanwood**. He was preceded in death by one son, **Robert**.

Memorial services were held April 1 at Warm Beach Free Methodist Church in Washington.



Second Phase Begins

(Continued from page one)

- A "Development of Ethics" emphasis was incorporated in courses required of communication arts majors. Organized by Richard Engnell, associate professor of communication arts, material examines a threefold responsibility to one's personal character, audience, and society and culture.
- An ethics component was designed by Dale Orkney, professor of biology, for natural science senior seminars. A workshop introduced the new material to science faculty in biology, chemistry, computer science, engineering, home economics and mathematics.
- Ethical issues relating to the copying of visual, printed and recorded information were researched, then presented in a slide presentation by Robert Gilmore, director of instructional media. The presentation aims to sensitize students to ethical and legal problems in copying, and to expand their understanding of plagiarism.
- Historical and biblical views of ethical principles applying to television and film careers were researched by Alan Hueth, instructor of telecom-

munication. Components of his research will be included in five courses required of telecommunication majors.

- Ethics components, designed by Tom Head, associate professor of economics, have been introduced to two lower division courses in the economics curriculum.
- Research on employer-employee disputes and conflict resolution models in Christian organizations was conducted by Andrew Wong, assistant professor of business, and Ron Mock, assistant director of GFC's Center for Peace Learning. From their findings will be developed a model procedure for handling disputes in Christian organizations in general. The two served on a GFC committee that revised the College's dispute resolution manual.

TEACHING OF VALUES

In June, preparation for the "Teaching of Values" portion of the CCC grant will begin at an "Ethics Education for World Responsibility" conference at Westmont College in California. GFC

professors who will attend the event are Stansell, Assistant Professor of English Rebecca Ankeny, and Chairman of the Division of Teacher Education Pat Landis—GFC's first education professor to participate in the ethics projects.

CCC has three goals for its "Teaching of Values" project, Stansell says. First, it wants to double the number of majors that offer studies in ethics. At George Fox, only the Fine and Applied Arts Division has not yet incorporated ethics studies in its curriculum.

Secondly, CCC wants to fund additional research projects, building on the past three years of research. Specifically, it wants to address areas of moral theory where there is little consensus by scholars as to legitimate Christian perspectives. Competition for the yearlong research grants will come during the second year of the grant.

Finally, the Consortium wants to help faculty learn to measure students' ability to define moral situations, make moral decisions and act upon them. To help with this task, experts will be brought in to suggest objective measurement programs.

Awareness Vital, Professors Say

(Continued from page one)

SPORTS

"I think students are very naive about the ethical decisions they're going to have to face," said Director of Athletics Craig Taylor. "In fact, their level of awareness is almost nonexistent," he said.

In a class for physical education teaching majors, Taylor designed a "component" that introduces students to ethical issues in the world of sports. Topics of study change with the times. Coed competition, drug testing, violence in sports, and the athlete's role in educational settings are several current points of interest.

While students are exposed to these "national issues" through the media, they don't realize they will be affected by them at the teaching level, Taylor explained. Teachers at some high schools, for example, have to deal with mandatory drug testing policies.

"A lot of it is just awareness. Knowing it's going to come up. It's going to happen at some point in their career," he said.

Tools used to examine issues include debates, video vignettes, and testimonies by professionals in the sports world.

Students are never told their conclusions are correct or incorrect, Taylor said. "I don't want to say, 'You should be for mandatory drug testing.' I say, 'Here's the pros, here's the cons. You make the decisions.'"

"Our philosophy is not to teach them what to think, but to be better evaluators."



Craig Taylor

He does have his own opinion about athletics' place in education: "I don't think it's unethical to develop a good athletic program at the high school and college level, if it's integrated properly into the whole educational setting and it's conducted with integrity."

WRITING/LITERATURE

A student dropped by Ed Higgins's office one day to say she resented implications in his writing class that Christians were part of the structure of society. As a Christian, she did not want to be part of the world.

While the topic was philosophical, it was nonetheless appropriate for the class. Higgins, associate professor of English, incorporated a study of ethics into it specifically to help students think—and write—critically about the Christian's role in issues of the world.

Like the student, many Christians "talk in religious clichés" when they write about their beliefs. Studying the works of other writers helps them go beyond that, Higgins said.

In studying how the Christian value of responsibility applies to the nuclear arms race, for example, Carl Sagan's *Nuclear Winter* is a topic of discussion.

"Students need to grapple with these issues, and see there are Christian writers who are grappling too," Higgins said.

"Hopefully, we can get students to think about issues of the world, not only as citizens of the world but as a Christian citizen of the world."

His words reflect those displayed in his office, written by William Penn:

"True godliness does not turn men out of the world but enables them to live better in it, and excites their endeavors to mend it."

Faculty Follow-up

SAY 'NO' TO DIETS

People who adopt the "no pain, no gain" philosophy while dieting may actually add pounds rather than lose them.

There is evidence, says Mark McMinn, the 1989 George Fox College spring faculty lecturer, that "starvation" efforts actually trigger the metabolism to work harder at storing fat.

"It's as if bodies scream, 'I want my fat back,' he said. To complicate things further, there is now evidence that the metabolic rate never comes back to the same level at which it started," he added. "Thus, with each diet the dieter trains his or her body to be more efficient (at storing fat) than it was before."

Can people with "efficient" metabolisms ever lose weight?

"My answer is 'yes,' with some qualifications," McMinn said.

"First, *sensible* weight loss often works. At least some dieters are able to keep off the weight with common-sense dieting.

"There are also some dieting tricks that help a great deal," he continued. "For example, the elevation of lipoprotein lipase—a fat 'collector' in the body—doesn't appear to occur, at least in rats, when normal eating patterns are reestablished gradually after a diet," he said.

"If a dieter is eating 1,000 calories a day on a diet, he or she should try eating 1,100 calories a day for the first week after the diet; 1,200 calories a day for the next week, and so on. This fools the body into thinking the reduced weight is actually a normal weight."

GENETICS AND THE ECONOMY

Orkney believes people who block advances in genetic engineering are threatening the economic competitiveness of the United States.

"Genetic engineering could well provide for a lot of economic development. How can that happen if people don't understand science?" he asked. "We'll be buying genetically superior products from other countries, rather than vice versa."

As a Christian, Orkney views genetic engineering techniques as "tools that God has made available to man."

He urges other Christians to learn about science before forming opinions about genetic engineering. "If the Christian point of view is to be heard, the Christian has to understand science," he said.

"The information is out there to do with genetic engineering what you will. It would be terrible for the 'good guys' not to do what they can for good purposes, and be in a position to help regulate. At this year's American Association for Advancement of Science conference in San Francisco, Calif., an experiment graphically illustrated both the wonder and oddity of genetic engineering," Orkney said.

Using enzymes as their "chemical scalpels," scientists cut from a firefly the gene that carries instructions for producing a glowing chemical. Splicing that gene into a plant, the scientists produce vegetation that glowed in the dark.

"Of course, scientists are not interested in glow-in-the-dark plants per se," said Orkney, who attended the "Plant Molecular Biology/Genetic Engineering for Agriculture" sessions offered at the conference. "There are other genes they want to splice into plants, but they have no way of telling if they are successful or not," he said. "If they can combine the gene that produces the glowing chemical with the genes they want to splice, then they have a way of knowing they are successful."

Scientists currently are trying to splice an insecticide-producing gene into the harmless bacteria that grows in Bermuda grass, Orkney said. In terms of commercial application, it is hoped the "fortified" bacteria could be grown in corn plants, enabling them to resist pests on their own.

Such efforts in genetic engineering have met with firm opposition from individuals and environmental groups, Orkney conceded. Case in point: Jeremy Rifkin, president of the Foundation on Economic Trends and a frequent opponent of biotechnology

research, delayed for years the start of a University of California experiment to test the frost-resistance of strawberries treated with genetically altered bacteria.

People need to educate themselves in the science world in order to give an "informed consent," Orkney said.

"Upon the birth of genetic engineering about 15 years ago, the scientific community began addressing potential problems," Orkney said. "People need to educate themselves in the science world in order to give an 'informed consent.'"

MEALS MADE EASY

If you get tired even thinking about making dinner after work, you may take comfort in knowing that food companies are vying to make the task as simple as possible for you.

Terrie Boehr, assistant professor of home economics at George Fox College, spent 11 weeks in Illinois at Kraft Corporation headquarters—a six-block infrastructure surrounded by tall metal gates to ensure privacy—rewriting the company's recipe-writing manual.

Her new recipe formats will appear on Kraft products in January of 1990.

Just as cream puffs and soufflés are passe in today's food world, recipes written in paragraph format no longer grab the attention of our time-conscious society, Boehr said. People today want instructions broken down into sections, with main messages highlighted.

While Boehr's position was "basically a desk job," she was exposed to some product testing and photography.

Product testers worried whether directions on the boxes were as clear as possible, she said. "They would see how far they could mess the directions up and still get it to turn out okay."

Food photographers are required by law to use only food that is actually in the product for their illustrations, Boehr said. For macaroni and cheese shots, Kraft photographers used the company product, but "glamorized" it using several tricks of the trade including carefully arranging the noodles with tweezers.