

Unncovering the past

'Dig' at Young adds to culture insight

A unique combination of remains excavated near Young by a University archaeology class revealed evidence pointing toward the amalgamation of three ancient Indian cultures.

Forty-five ASU students concluded the third annual summer field school last week. Their work may help illuminate what happened to the area's past environment and how our present environment may have been altered.

Peeling off layers of earth, the students, directed by Dr. Alfred E. Dittert, professor of anthropology, unearthed remains of Ho-Ho-Kam, Anasazi, and Mogollon cultures, which date back to 600 A.D.

"A different population existed after 1300 A.D.," Dr. Dittert noted. "We hope to determine if these older people came to the Salt River Valley as part of the Ho-Ho-Kam culture."

Armed with trowel, whisk-broom and shovel, the students worked on uncovering numerous burial pits filled with pottery and other artifacts which revealed a prehistoric tricultural contact in the Young area.

"This was apparently the melting pot trading center for the region at one time between various cultures," the ASU anthropologist explained. "These people were much more mobile than we first imagined."

Artifacts unearthed by students in the Vosburg District near Young indicate the area was populated again between 1300 A.D. and 1400 A.D. The next evidence of human habitation is traced to 1860 in the early days of the Flying V Ranch.

"Our summer's work has stressed building a sequence of environmental changes," Dr. Dittert stated. "Studies of fossil pollen, soil changes, and vegetation differences are helpful in ascertaining environmental changes which occurred during prehistoric times and how they affected population. This data can be useful in dealing with such modern problems as forest conservation, agriculture, and water potential."

The Young expedition also hopes to provide some answers regarding events which caused changes among the Ho-Ho-Kams.

These people apparently farmed what was a fertile valley in Maricopa County, but sometime after 1400 A.D. unknown events caused changes. Some anthropologists believe they moved on to more lush surroundings.

The Young expedition may provide some answers. It appears that the Ho-Ho-Kams fused or intermingled with other tribes in an ignominious integration apparently unnoticed by historians.

During the summer field excursion, the students uncovered pottery bits, the floors of several pit houses, and studied the remains of an elaborate burial plot.

The excavations have also contributed to revealing a large amount of land modification for agricultural purposes such as dams, terraces, and gardens.

"The study of these agricultural systems is proving most valuable," Dr. Dittert explained. "There are many remarkable and varied agricultural systems that made the most use of land and water available. Many of these could have practical application today."

Apart from the valuable archaeological data uncovered, the ASU students gained experience in a varied program designed to introduce them to all aspects of field archaeology.

"A student can learn a lot of theory in the classroom, but field experience helps him get the feel of the subject matter," the ASU professor said.

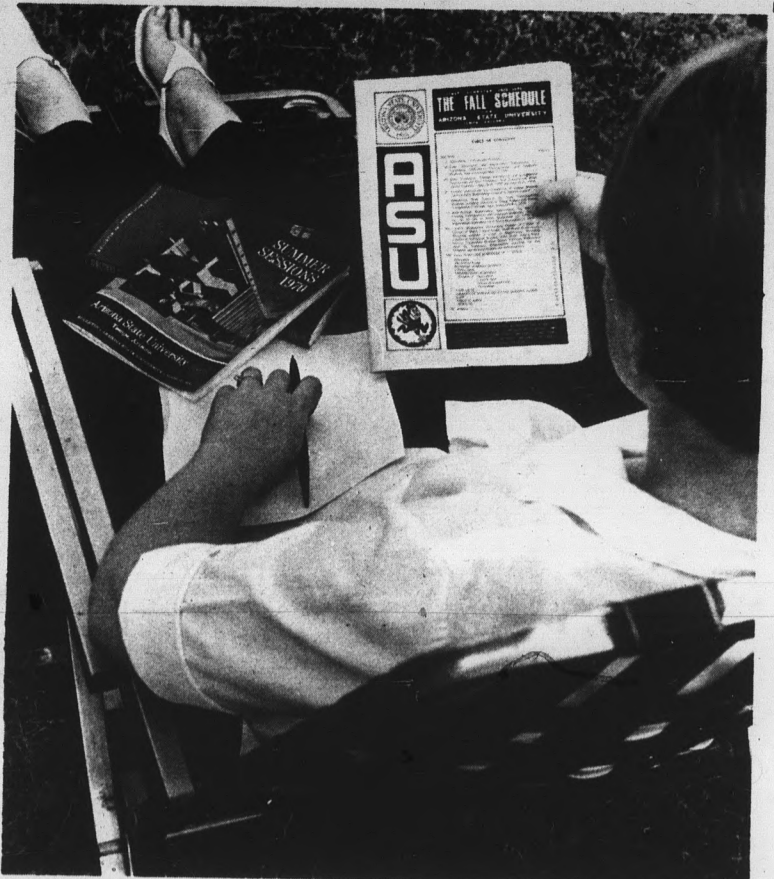


Photo by Lyle A. Soffer

When summer goes . . .

. . . can fall semester be far behind? With only seven school days left of the second summer term, thoughts turn to the fall schedule of classes . . . and orientation, advisement and registration activities which get underway Sept. 8.

Summer enrollment total to present set at 21,210

A total of 21,210 students have enrolled for summer session courses conducted thus far with five post-session courses scheduled to begin Aug. 24, according to Dr. Denis J. Kigin, director of summer sessions.

Dr. Kigin, also acting dean of extension and summer sessions, predicted that enrollment in the three engineering courses Aug. 24-Sept. 4 and two in Education Aug. 24-Sept. 11 makes it virtually certain that 1970's summer enrollment will eclipse the previous high of 22,022.

Completed figures just compiled for the second session on-campus enrollment show a total

of 8,573 taking current courses, an increase of 151 over the previous high of 8,422 enrolled for the second term in 1969.

Additionally, 777 are enrolled in courses conducted at residence centers throughout the state, 573 took pre-session classes (589 in 1969) and 12,064 enrolled for the first regular 1970 session, an increase of 220 over 1969's previous record of 11,844 in the first term.

The total already enrolled this summer, 21,210, is only 35 short of 1969's total record, a year in which 254 signed up for the post-session classes.

Construction cost spiral keeps University in trap

Construction costs of projects on campus are increasing at the rate of approximately one per cent per month, a study recently completed by the planning and construction staff shows, according to John R. Ellingson, director of planning and construction.

Ellingson cited the College of Business Administration building, a 79,579-square-foot structure originally constructed in 1967 at a cost of \$19.37 per square foot.

A 35,600-square-foot addition to that building is now being constructed at a cost of \$28.85 per square foot.

Because of the new labor contracts, Ellingson anticipates an even greater (than one per cent per year) rate of increase in construction costs in the years ahead.

Within the past few years, Ellingson points out, the universities have become trapped in a vicious cycle which operates in the following way:

The Arizona Board of Regents requests funds for buildings; the legislature appropriates a total considerably less than the request; the Universities reduce the size of the proposed buildings; shortly after the scaled-down structures are completed, the Universities are compelled to request more funds for additions to those buildings, restoring them to their original size; but within the interval of the original request and the appropriations for additions, construction costs have increased at the rate of one per cent per month, and that interval is frequently as long as three years.



Summer News

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Lyceum farce 'Hay Fever' to close run on Saturday

A yellow-okra set serves as the complementary backdrop for bright yellow, purple and hot pink costumes of the Roaring 20's in the ASU production of the farcical "Hay Fever," which closes this Saturday at the Lyceum Theater.

The Sir Noel Coward play takes place in an English summer home, owned by the eccentric Bliss family—a melodramatic mother, a supersensitive novelist father and their two nearly-grown mixed-up children.

The time is the decade of short skirts, long beads and bobbed hair, and the season is summer—lending itself well to lightweight chiffon and crepe costumes, as well as the shiny taffetas and satins of the era.

The play is produced by the University Players. Curtain time tonight, tomorrow and Saturday is 8 p.m.

The zany farce features a mature cast, with nearly every character fitting the actual age of his role. Two faculty members star in the show: director Dan Witt, of the drama department, and Marianna Brose, of the English department.

The cast of nine performs on the first set fully designed by an undergraduate ASU student. Gordon Jesse, a senior in drama education, incorporated the script-required stairway leading upstairs, a door to a library and double French doors to the

terrace into a golden English summer country home.

The one-set show features a raked ceiling, with styrofoam dark "wooden" beams and stucco walls, created by sponging on the color rather than splattering it, Jesse said. The furniture also suits the time period, and was either "scrounged from anywhere" or borrowed from Phoenix College.

The costumes for the show were designed by graduate student Dorian Grundy. Color is the key to her bright, period costumes. The only black outfit in the show is a low-cut, slinky formal worn by a vamp from

London. The rest are colorful bright prints and solids.

Each of the nine characters has at least two costume changes, and some have three or four. The guests arrive in act one in typically English traveling clothes, but later change into formal attire and later yet into "something more comfortable."

The family members dress for tea, for dinner, for bed, for breakfast and for any other time that suits their mood. Leopard-skin spots and wine-colored satin stripes are part of their scene, along with extravagant filmy gowns.

The costumes had to fit the characters, but that allowed a lot of liberty when the entire cast is nutty, beginning with the star, Judith Bliss—the actress wife that never forgets life is a stage and continually performs for the whole world.

Her husband David is forever the writer, wanting quiet to create and action to stimulate. His houseguest for the weekend is the vamp from London, Myra Arundel (Jacqueline Quincy).

Tickets may be purchased either one hour before the 8 p.m. curtain or from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. weekdays at the Lyceum box office. Faculty and staff may purchase tickets for \$1.50 and students for \$1.

'Cool Hand Luke' to be last show

The story of a prisoner on a Southern chain-gang who rebels against his jailers and anything else that limits his personal freedom is told on screen tonight at Neeb Hall in the last of the MU Program division's summer film festival offerings.

The show, "Cool Hand Luke," stars Paul Newman and George Kennedy. It will be shown at 6:30 and 9 p.m. Tickets are available on presentation of an ID card at the MU program desk in PV West Hall, or at the information desk in MU West.

Counseling spread vital: Dr. Lechter

"Psychologists and counselors cannot remain indifferent to the pressing social problems of their nations while they work with a handful of privileged people who can buy their services."

This is the belief of the psychologist-counselor Dr. Ruben Lechter, head of the psychology department at the Universidad del Valle in Cali, Colombia. He is a visiting professor here this summer in the department of counseling.

His opinions on counseling and psychology have gained him recognition in both Latin America and around the United States. They grew from the social conditions of his country, where 47 per cent of the population has never had any formal education.

Dr. Lechter feels that the counselor and psychologist must be better trained at the universities in all countries. "We must instill a genuine sense of social concern and responsibility. We train them to see to the people

who have money. Many, many people do not have those funds, and we cannot ignore them," he said.

"Our schools cannot continue to play their traditional roles," he said. At his university, "we are trying to change the focus more toward community-psychology orientation.

"Our task is to aid in dealing with the pressing social problems of our communities, for which we are largely responsible."

"—As we have school drop-outs, we also have a large number of school push-outs.

"—As we have hard-to-reach clients and populations, we also have hard-to-reach agencies and institutions.

"—As we have problem children and individuals, we also have problem schools, families and societies," he said.

To cope with these problems, Dr. Lechter has organized an unprecedented undergraduate counseling program in Cali.

In the United States, students must complete a four-year undergraduate program in a related field before embarking on counseling studies. Dr. Lechter feels this is a waste of students' potentials anywhere, but particularly in Colombia, where only 1.13 per cent of the population graduates from college, and far fewer continue into graduate work.

His psychological counseling program approximates a five-year advanced bachelor of arts degree here. The first year is spent in general studies, the rest in professional studies, with practice in counseling and teaching the last year.

His students are screened and evaluated when they apply, and

the result is "an excellent group of students—highly motivated, demanding, curious, resourceful individuals with a tremendous desire to learn," he said.

"Basically, people are capable and have a potential to do good things. We must help show them this potential and put it to good use — give them a sense of self-direction.

"We cannot restrict ourselves to the schools — the masses are out of the schools," he said. In his native Colombia only 55 per cent of the elementary-aged children even enroll, and only 11.2 per cent ever graduate from high school. "These statistics strongly suggest the need for a new professional (such as a counselor) — trained for the

prevention of school desertion and working to influence and change the picture of education, through intervention at the societal level," he said.

"What we can do is help parents provide their children with opportunities to become well-integrated, effective and happy individuals even before they begin to attend school," he said.

But once the student reaches school, "we neglect the human side of education. School is focused on program content, not the students and their needs. We make a big mistake in traditional schools. We need more emphasis on the emotional, relational things," he said.

Pollution solution topic of workshop

More stringent controls are needed to protect our environment from pollution, thirty-five participants in a Conservation of Arizona Resources Workshop agreed as the 23rd annual session ended.

The group included Valley elementary and secondary teachers and graduate students.

Dr. Melvin Frost, assistant professor of geography who headed the workshop session, said it was designed to involve students in learning and performing experiences through field trips, lectures, outside reading, and class projects.

Specifically, participants gained an insight into the school's role in solving conservation problems, how to institute them, and how to develop new teaching materials for instructing conservation techniques in the classroom.

On the final class day, the participants were asked to vote on specific ecological questions.

Twenty-three indicated they would be willing to give up the convenience of the internal combustion engine automobile in favor of an electric or steam-powered vehicle by 1975. Eight were unwilling to do so and four abstained from voting.

Twenty-two class members indicated that they favor the Central Arizona Project as it has been proposed. Seven expressed disapproval of the program while six abstained.

A strong majority agreed that atmospheric pollution by noise, particulate matter, and other materials should be controlled by legal action. Twenty-nine favored this course; four voted for arbitrary action; two did not vote.

The students, without a dissenting vote, agreed that control should be exercised over certain predators. None favored extermination of any predatory species (coyote, mountain lion, etc.), and no one was willing to leave these animals alone to natural forces.

When asked if the preservation and management of living species is worth the effort and money involved, 33 replied "yes" with only two dissenting.

Fourteen students said they were concerned enough about the population explosion to voluntarily restrict the size of their family to two children. Thirteen said they were willing not to add any more children to their family. Fourteen of the group, which included 19 males and 16 females, already have two or more children in their family.

Twenty-seven participants agreed that primitive and wilderness areas should be saved for future generations by complete preservation. Six expressed the view that they should be reserved for limited use. Two did not vote.

The use of herbicides and pesticides restricted by government regulations drew 30 favorable votes. Five expressed the view that no government restrictions should be allowed. No one favored a total ban on herbicides and pesticides.

"Hopefully, the students participating in this workshop gained a deeper understanding and appreciation of Arizona's natural and human resources and the problems faced in conserving them," Dr. Frost stated.

Arizona's cienegas losing in battle for life to forests

Wet meadows, long taken for granted as an integral part of the southwest's mountain environment, are gradually being phased out by nature.

These wet meadows or "cienegas" are relatively flat areas or potholes located near the heads or along the courses of mountain streams. They are losing a battle for survival with the forest.

Dr. B. Ira Judd, professor of agronomy, and David R. Patton, wildlife biologist for the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station contend that the Southwest's wet mountain meadows are slowly evolving into drier sites.

Their three-year study of this phenomenon is published in the current issue of "Journal of Range Management."

The two researchers point out that dry conditions more favorable for trees are gradually shifting the meadows into a forest environment.

"By primary plant succession, southwestern wet meadows are slowly changing into drier sites," they reported. "Gully erosion often accelerates succession by lowering the water table and enabling trees to establish themselves more rapidly."

Judd and Patton noted that there are 43,700 acres of wet meadows in southwestern national forests. These are found in Arizona and New Mexico in coniferous forests at 5,500-to-11,000-foot elevations.

The herbage produced by this acreage is a significant contributor to a national forest's carrying capacity for wildlife and livestock.

"Three sites... meadow, transition, and dry forest... influence herbage production and plant composition," the researchers observed. "Average per acre production for a three year period was 2690 pounds in the meadow area; 1330 pounds in transition regions; and 170 pounds in surrounding dry forest."

Elk, deer, turkey, and other wildlife species are often seen in and around cienegas at various seasons; however, the importance of wet meadows to wildlife has not been studied intensively.

Judd and Patton selected two meadow study areas in the Apache National Forest to

evaluate herbage production, plant composition, and protein content of forage plants. Four meadow locations were used to determine wildlife employment of the area.

Herbage was estimated by clipping four 9.6-ft. plots inside an enclosure that was replicated three times in three different sites.

"Production varied between years and on all areas," the researchers reported. "The only consistent pattern was between sites. The wet meadow produced more herbage than the moist transition, and the moist site produced more herbage than the dry forest."

Vegetation in the wet meadow forest mosaic is complex. Moist transition sites have 43 plant genera compared to 28 in wet meadow sites and 20 genera in the dry forest. The combined wet and moist sites offer abundant forage produced by a variety of plants unmatched by the adjacent dry forest.

Protein content of plants in wet and moist sites is high. Three species... sedge, rush, and dandelion... furnish protein in the amount needed by deer for growth and reproduction.

Deer and elk use was higher at the forest edge, but time spent in the wet meadow and transition areas may be more important because of the quantity and quality of forage available.

Animals must spend more hours searching for and consuming a days ration of forage in the forest than in the moist or wet meadows.

"Wet meadows and moist transition areas must be considered for their total contribution to wildlife habitat not merely for individual attributes of herbage production, plant composition, or protein content," Judd and Patton said. "Habitat diversity is important to wildlife and the fact a meadow exists in its natural state in a monotonous forest is reason enough to afford it protection and maintenance."

Seminar series to offer review for CPA exam

A series of seminars to help students review for the Certified Public Accountants examination will be offered Aug. 25 through Oct. 31 in six separate courses.

Designed to assist in the educational development of qualified graduates in accounting, the seminars will be every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

The courses are Commercial Law, Federal Income Tax, Accounting Theory, Financial Accounting, Cost and Managerial Accounting and Auditing. The full six seminars cost \$250., but each course is available separately.

The income tax and the accounting theory courses are \$25 if taken alone; all others are \$50. The first two are 10-hours of instruction and the other four are 20 hours.

Classes will be held in the Center for Executive Development wing of the College of Business Administration building. They begin on Tuesdays from 6:30 to 9:30 p.m. and continue at the same time on

Thursdays, plus Saturdays from 8 a.m. until noon. The 10-hour classes last one week, the 20-hour classes last two weeks and full seminar lasts 19 weeks.

Director of the program is Dr. William A. Ruch of the Center for Executive Development. It is sponsored by the center in cooperation with the State Department of Vocational Education.

Seminar instructors are Herbert M. Bohman, assistant professor of general business; Dr. Leroy F. Imdieke and Dr. Virginia R. Huntington, both associate professors of accounting; Dr. Ralph Smith, Dr. Clyde S. Rowley, Dr. Patrick B. McKenzie and Dr. Andrew Haried, all assistant professors of accounting; and Dr. Gordon L. Nielsen, associate professor of quantitative systems.

The courses begin Aug. 25, Sept. 8, Sept. 15, Sept. 21, Oct. 6 and Oct. 20. Detailed information is available from Dr. Ruch at the center on campus, or by calling 965-3441.

Last issue

This is the final issue of Summer News for 1970.

The State Press, ASU's prize-winning four-times-weekly campus newspaper will resume publication shortly after the beginning of the fall semester, 1970-71.

Summer News has been published by the Division of Summer Session and Extension.