Martin Institute Gains Greater Presence at UI

In 1979 Boyd and Grace Martin established the Boyd and Grace Martin Institute of Human Behavior. The name was changed to the Boyd and Grace Martin Peace Institute in 1989 to clarify its purpose of scientifically studying human behavior to find peaceful alternatives to terrorism, violence, and war. "Establishing this institute at the University of Idaho has been a lifelong goal toward fostering peaceful coexistence among individuals and nations," said Dr. Martin.

The name was changed again in 1990 to the Martin Institute for Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution. This latest change came as the institute merged with the existing UI Conflict Resolution Center, formerly housed in the UI College of Law, as part of an agreement to bring the institute fully under the auspices of the University of Idaho.

Dr. Joel Hamilton, professor of agricultural economics, has been appointed as half-time interim director of the institute. His job will be to guide the development of new institute programs and the structure to support them. With programs and structure in place, the institute hopes to initiate a national search in 1992 for a permanent director.

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The direction that this higher institute profile will take is now becoming clear. The institute seeks to:
- Expand the range of courses offered by the institute in a variety of disciplines related to peace studies and conflict resolution.
- Sponsor symposia, short courses, and other programs to inform the community about war, peace, and conflict resolution. Some of these will be developed by the institute alone and others will be jointly sponsored with other organizations.
- Develop a close working relationship with the Borah Foundation Committee, organizers of the Borah Symposium.
- Name six Institute Fellows this year. Fellows will pursue research on peace or conflict resolution topics, do the work needed to secure grant support for such research, teach courses or workshops, or provide conflict resolution services.
- Cooperate with the wide range of campus organizations involved with international programs, including work to strengthen the international curriculum, to design plans to enhance cultural awareness, and to develop student and teacher exchanges.
- Serve as a link to peace organizations elsewhere in the state, country, and world, and as a clearinghouse for peace information.

Boyd and Grace Martin Endow Peace Institute

In 1990 an agreement was reached between Dr. Boyd Martin and the University of Idaho to more closely ally the Boyd & Grace Martin Peace Institute with the University of Idaho. Six faculty from various disciplines throughout the university will be appointed as fellows of the institute, creating the first social science research and educational center at UI.

Prompted by the threat of World War II, Boyd A. Martin, a young college professor at Stanford, and his wife Grace reacted to the horrors of war by courageously deciding to invest their life's savings, $800, in a dream—to one day establish an institute dedicated to the study of war and the discovery of peaceful alternatives to conflict.

For the next 40 years, Martin studied the stock markets daily. Through wise investments, their $800 had grown to one million dollars by 1979, and the money was used to establish the Boyd and Grace Martin Institute of Human Behavior. Since its creation, the institute has sponsored numerous campus programs on peace-related topics, offered courses related to war and peace in conjunction with the Department of Political Science, created a 3,500 volume "peace library," and worked to get peace curriculum materials into the public schools.

In July 1990 Martin agreed to turn the first half of the endowment—valued between $500,000 and $750,000—over to the University of Idaho Foundation, Inc., as part of the arrangement with the university.
Joel Hamilton Selected as Institute Director

Joel Hamilton, professor of agricultural economics and adjunct professor of statistics at the University of Idaho, has been selected as the interim director the Martin Institute for Peace Studies and Conflict Resolution. Hamilton will split his time equally between the interim director position and his research and teaching duties in agricultural economics.

Hamilton has taught at UI since 1970. In 1974 he took a leave of absence to work as staff economist with the Cost of Living Council, Office of Food, Policy Analysis Division in Washington, D.C. In 1979, during a one-year sabbatical leave from UI, he was a research fellow in the Department of Economics at the University of Queensland in Brisbane, Australia. He has also participated in projects in China, India, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka.

Hamilton has taught many of the courses offered by the agricultural economics department. Most of his research has focused on water use policy alternatives or on the economic growth and decline of rural communities. Hamilton has authored or co-authored many journal articles, and made numerous presentations at professional meetings and conferences. He has appeared as an expert witness before the U.S. Court of Claims and in a U.S. Supreme Court case, and several times before the Idaho Public Utilities Commission.

Hamilton has been a member of the City of Moscow Planning and Zoning Commission since November of 1981, serving two terms as vice-chairman and two terms as chairman. He was also appointed by the governor to the Idaho Economic Research Council, advising the governor on issues involving agriculture, water, energy, and regional economies.

Vice President Tom Bell said that "Dr. Hamilton was selected as interim director because he possesses the leadership ability and interdisciplinary vision to firmly guide the institute during this transition."

Alumnus John S. Chapman Establishes Chair of World Peace

In December the University of Idaho announced a deferred gift of $500,000 that will establish the first university-wide academic chair. The gift, in the form of a charitable trust, was made by prominent Boise attorney and civic leader John S. Chapman.

Chapman, a 1958 graduate of the University of Idaho, announced the gift at a campus news conference on December 11. When established, the John S. Chapman Chair of World Peace will operate under the auspices of the Martin Institute. Chapman is chairman of the Martin Institute's advisory board.

The John S. Chapman Chair of World Peace is expected to attract a distinguished scholar who will engage in teaching, research, and curriculum development at the University of Idaho. The chairholder will also participate in conferences, lectures, and symposia as a representative of the university's peace studies institute.

"I believe we must strive to prevent conflicts such as the current one in the Middle East and that, when conflicts arise, we should seek peaceful solutions through mediation."

Chapman, who was president of the local chapter of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity during his undergraduate years at UI, said he has been interested in world peace and international relations since his years on campus. "I was fortunate to have Boyd Martin as my adviser when I was a freshman," he said. "With the establishment of this chair, I hope to recognize Boyd Martin for his lifetime dedication to world peace and foster a significant contribution in the name of peace for the world.

"I believe we must strive to prevent conflicts such as the current one in the Middle East and that, when conflicts arise, we should seek peaceful solutions through mediation."

In addition to graduating in the top ten of his class in 1958 and being a member of the Blue Key and Silver Lance service organizations during his undergraduate years, Chapman has historic family ties to the University of Idaho.

Chapman's grandfather, Lafayette R. Parsons, served as Executive Secretary to the President and later as the UI's first Comptroller in the 1920s.
The Center for Conflict Resolution: A Mediator of Idaho Disputes

Nationally, conflict resolution has now gained recognition as a legitimate discipline. There is growing awareness of how people's actions and perceptions influence the course of a dispute: a divorce, a labor strike, a wilderness proposal, or a war. There are procedures, open to both dispute participants and to neutral mediators, that affect the likelihood that a dispute will be resolved, and that it will be resolved in a way that builds, rather than poisons, future relations between the parties. Some practitioners argue that there is a close parallel between conflict resolution procedures that work for interpersonal conflicts and those that will work for disputes between larger entities such as unions, businesses, environmental interests, and nations.

Two years ago discussions between the Colleges of Law, Business and Economics, Education, and Forestry, Wildlife and Range Sciences led to a proposal to the State Board of Education to establish a Center for Dispute Resolution. The purpose of the center, to be housed in the College of Law, was to organize institutes and conferences on conflict resolution, to provide training programs for individuals and groups interested in improving their skills in managing conflict, to provide mediation and dispute resolution services, and to facilitate research in mechanisms and institutions to resolve conflict. The State Board approved, but did not fund the center.

“We expect to provide conflict resolution training and services to a wide variety of organizations and individuals in Idaho.”

Despite its skeletal funding, the center has achieved an impressive record. It has stimulated the addition of a conflict resolution seminar to the law curriculum and provided conflict resolution training to Moscow school personnel following the contentious teacher strike two years ago.

The center has also trained mediators for “settlement weeks,” when parties to selected cases are pushed to participate in mediation, established by several Idaho courts and has mediated a dispute over open range grazing practices in Latah County, with the settlement becoming an amendment to Idaho’s herd district law. In addition, it has provided input into development of family mediation rules adopted by the Idaho Supreme Court and participated in “Peaceful Settlement Conferences,” workshops intended to help community leaders acquire conflict resolution skills.

The center has become involved in investigating how conflict resolution procedures might be applied in the massive Snake River water rights adjudication now beginning in southern Idaho.

The reorganization of the Martin Institute last summer brought the Conflict Resolution Center into the Martin Institute. The center will continue to build on its strong foundation. Future plans include the development of classes and short courses in negotiation, conflict resolution, and meeting facilitation available to the campus community. Over the next several months the Martin Institute will search for the proper scope and structure for a center to provide mediation and dispute resolution services within the community and out in the state.

The Martin Institute and the University Honors Program are co-sponsoring several presentations by Dr. Merle Lefkoff, a noted dispute negotiator and conflict resolution specialist, as part of the spring Honors Convocation.

Borah Symposium: “A New Order for a New Century”

For many years the annual Borah Symposium has been a significant event in the campus year, bringing to campus major world leaders and public figures to talk about world events and about the causes and the prevention of war. The symposium is sponsored by the William Edgar Borah Outlawry of War Foundation, which was endowed with $50,000 in 1929 by Mr. Salmon Levinson, a friend of Idaho Senator Borah.

The symposium is organized each year by a committee of university faculty and students. One of the unique strengths of the Borah Foundation Committee has always been the freedom it has had to organize its programs and spend its money. Because of their closely related goals, the Martin Institute and the Borah Foundation have agreed to cooperate closely on programs and fundraising. The institute will provide the Borah Committee with work space and secretarial support, and the Martin Institute director will serve ex-officio on the Borah Committee. The Borah Committee will retain financial and creative autonomy over its programs.

The general topic of the 1991 Borah Symposium is “A New Order for a New Century.” With the world in a state of flux, it seemed appropriate to turn the symposium's attention to the issues, opportunities, and challenges that are likely to shape the beginning of the next century.

The format of the symposium has been altered to reflect the several important areas of discussion within its broad theme. Instead of the traditional two-night event in late March or early April, the symposium has been divided into a series of panels and individual lectures commencing on January 28 and concluding on April 8. The January panel, for instance, focused on the issue of the environment and global warming.

Other panels and lectures will deal with international security in the wake of the Cold War, and issues relating to global communication, health, the role of the European Community, the United Nations, and the Third World.
From the Director:

As I sit down to write this I have been listening to the U.S. Senate debate whether to authorize military action in the Middle East. The debates make starkly clear some of the tasks facing the Martin Institute, and thus some of the tasks that I will face as I work to develop the programs of the institute.

Two months ago, when I was offered the opportunity to serve as Martin Institute interim director, for an interval prior to the selection of a permanent director sometime in 1992, the opportunity proved irresistible. While the jump from agricultural economics and statistics to peace may look like a big one, it seemed the logical outgrowth of my work in international economic and resource issues, and my genuine interest in international cultural diversity and the resolution of conflict. I expect my 18-month stint as half-time interim director will at least be interesting. At best, I see it as a possibility to make a real contribution.

My vision of the Martin Institute is based on the idea that knowledge is one of the keys to peace. We need to know more about the processes by which nations and individuals find themselves in conflict and consider taking drastic actions. We need to know more about the historical and cultural factors that cause people to act as they do. We need to know more about the resource, business, legal, and economic forces that shape events. We need to explore conditions, techniques, and institutions that allow individuals and nations to resolve conflict peaceably.

With the resources that have now been committed to the institute, we have the opportunity to begin building research and education programs related to peace and conflict. The institute will sponsor symposia, short courses, occasional speakers, and other events, and will cooperate with the programs of the Borah Symposium in our effort to inform the campus and wider community. In addition, the institute will support the development of formal courses and curricula relating to peace studies and conflict resolution. By this summer the institute should be sponsoring a half dozen faculty fellows, devoting a portion of their time to work such as peace-related research, research proposal development, education and outreach programs, or curriculum development.

While our present institute resources will serve as a foundation and will allow us to do many things, these resources won't let us implement our vision of the future. Thus, one of my tasks as interim director will be to expand our donor support and to try to secure grant support for programs such as research, curriculum development, and outreach.

None of our disciplines has a monopoly on knowledge about war or conflict. The Martin Institute must be interdisciplinary, drawing on the expertise of faculty, staff, and students in departments all across campus. I need, and will be asking for, help from all of you to help design the programs of the institute, and then to help build those programs.

It is exciting to be in on the process of setting the future direction for the Martin Institute. Let's all work to assure that conflicts of the kind in which we are involved in the Middle East at the moment become less likely in the future.

Dr. Joel Hamilton