FEATURES

Earth’s Fragile Balance
PSU’s Environmental Sciences and Resources program addresses problems of our ever-changing planet.
PAGES 3-7

A Business Success
A student travels to Japan in an unprecedented business exchange.
PAGES 10-14

“Who Owns the Child?”
Questions outnumber answers in the complex world of child custody.
PAGES 16-17

Children in Court
Katharine English, ’71 BS, is caring, upbeat and human in her role as juvenile court referee.
PAGES 18-20

DEPARTMENTS
Around the Park Blocks 1-2
Campus Notes 21-23
Alum Notes 24-28
Calendar 29

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AROUND THE PARK BLOCKS

PSU presidential search underway

Oregon State System of Higher Education Chancellor Thomas Bartlett, and board president Richard Hensley have named a committee to begin the search for a new Portland State University president.

Hensley named board member Tom Bruggere of Lake Oswego, a Beaverton high-tech executive, as committee chairman, and also named to the 11-member committee board members George E. Richardson Jr. and Janice Wilson of Portland.

Bartlett named to the committee PSU faculty members Lee Casperson of electrical engineering, John Cooper of English, Walt Ellis of public administration, and Mary Kinnick of education; administrator Wilma Sheridan of fine and performing arts; student Annette Mathews, 1988-89 PSU student body president; and community representatives Roger. L. Breezley, U.S. Bancorp chairman and a member of the PSU Advisory Committee, and Ron Herndon, director of a Head Start program in Portland.

The committee is expected to bring finalist recommendations to the Chancellor, for State Board interviews in March 1990. At that time the board will be reviewing the report from the Governor's Commission on Higher Education in the Portland Metropolitan Area. The selecting of a new PSU president was delayed to coincide with the commission's report.

Cold fusion on campus

This spring two PSU researchers duplicated part of the controversial "cold fusion" experiment which has caused such an uproar in the international science community.

Physics professor John Dash and graduate student Patrick Keefe measured a flash of energy approximately 100 times more powerful than the low voltage they originally fed into the cold-fusion experiment.

Laboratory scientists around the world are experimenting with what some refer to as "nuclear fusion in a jar," following the discoveries announced in March by chemists B. Stanley Pons of the University of Utah and Martin Fleischmann of the University of Southampton in England. This may be the first cold-fusion experiment in Oregon.

Dash and Keefe employed materials similar to ones used by Pons and Fleischmann, immersing a palladium electrode in a beaker of heavy water. But Dash and Keefe also mixed in five milliliters of a special electrolyte solution of their own making, in order to increase conductivity. They are staying mum about the solution's properties because of patent potential.

When an electrical current was applied, the reaction was immediate, reported Dash and Keefe. The palladium electrode, when examined through a scanning electron microscope, had experienced cratering, melting and partial vaporization of the metal not otherwise explainable, Dash said.

"I'm not completely sure what happened yet," cautioned Dash, "But the energy output is impressive."

If proven successful cold-fusion could have a staggering impact on the world's production of power. Fusion leaves behind helium, one of the most benign elements known to man, as well as producing what some researchers expect would be an almost limitless supply of electric power.

Dash and Keefe's experiment is not without controversy. Two post-graduate chemistry researchers have challenged the pair's claims. But Dash plans to repeat the experiment once money and materials are gathered.

Tailgate Party planned

"The Ultimate Tailgate Party" is the billing for PSU's largest and grandest fundraiser of the year.

Co-sponsored by the PSU Foundation and the Viking Athletic Association (VAA), the evening extravaganza is scheduled for Sept. 16 and will feature early evening cocktails and silent auction on the Park Blocks, then into the gym for a large screen video presentation capturing the best of Portland State, followed by dinner, oral auction and dancing until 1 a.m.

The event's co-chairs are two executive members of the PSU Foundation, Gretchen Willison, vice president of development, and Wendy Lane, vice president of administration.

All proceeds from the fundraiser after expenses will go for PSU student scholarships. The PSU Foundation is a non-profit organization which supports academic excellence at PSU. The VAA is a non-profit organization which supports PSU athletics. Price of admission is $65 and can be purchased through the PSU Athletic Development Office, 464-4000.

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PSU Food Services has switched to paper products and reusable cups.

A switch to paper cups

Portland State's Food Service voluntarily suspended the use of styrofoam containers this spring. Coffee is now served in paper cups, and hamburgers are wrapped in foiled paper.

The University made the move away from styrofoam nine months before a Portland city ordinance goes into effect which bans the foam containers, and it is likely that the new ordinance would not have affected PSU because of its non-profit status.

The decision to change to paper products came as a result of concern for the environment and a sense that PSU is also part of the surrounding community, said Lee Fan, operations manager. PSU Food Service is probably one of downtown's biggest concessionaires, serving about 5,000 students, faculty and staff each day.

According to Fan, the transition is not an easy one. Paper products do not have good heat retention and paper cups cost two to three times as much as styrofoam cups. Food Service is encouraging customers to bring their own coffee cups and is selling reusable PSU travel mugs in cooperation with the Smith Memorial Center book store.

MBA program offered in the USSR

An agreement authorizing the start of the first Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree ever offered in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was signed in April by interim President Roger Edgington and Pyotr M. Konevskih, rector of the Khabarovsk Institute of National Economy (KINE).

The PSU School of Business Administration will design and coordinate delivery of the program to KINE which is located in Khabarovsk, Portland's sister city in the Soviet Far East.

As part of the recent reforms instituted by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, regional governments throughout the Soviet Union are working to upgrade the performance of their industries, especially in the areas of foreign trade and consumer goods, according to Earl Molander, PSU coordinator for the new program and chair of the Department of Management.

The Soviet MBA program will make extensive use of videotaped materials from Portland State's recently inaugurated Statewide MBA Program. PSU School of Business Administration faculty will be on-site in Khabarovsk, monitoring the delivery of the taped courses and providing additional instruction. The School of Business also will be training KINE faculty in all disciplines of business.

Enrollment limits set

The University is adopting a new registration policy designed to reduce the number of students attending classes next fall. The policy was developed, according to interim President Roger Edgington, in response to the need to limit enrollment at PSU owing to financial limitations.

The new policy accompanies a reduction in the number of classes to be offered next year and new minimum grade-point averages (GPA) set by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.

Beginning in the fall, nonadmitted undergraduate students will not be permitted priority enrollment status (for example, they will not be allowed to pre-register). Nonadmitted undergraduate students are those who have not completed formal admission to a university degree or certificate program. This will affect approximately 1,200 individuals.

Students transferring to PSU from other OSSHE institutions will not be given priority enrollment. This will affect approximately 270 students.

These two steps will reduce enrollment by approximately 1,500 students at PSU, a reduction which is regarded as the bare minimum necessary for even the most optimistic budget that the University can expect for the coming biennium.

State campuses have been encouraged to adopt policies of selective admissions by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, and the board approved increased GPA admission requirements at four institutions. PSU has been authorized to increase high school GPA requirements from 2.5 to 2.75 for residents and non-residents, and increase college GPA for transfer admission from 2.0 to 2.25.

For art and business

Two areas of the University that appear to have little in common — business administration and art — were brought together in an unusual and beneficial transaction this spring.

Donald F. Hastings, president of Lincoln Electric Co. came to PSU May 5 to lecture on his successful Cleveland, Ohio, firm for the PSU Business School "Business Update '89." Lincoln is the world's leading manufacturer of arc welders and electric motors.

Always looking for a donation for the program, business school faculty soon realized that an arc welder would not benefit the average business student, but what about the art department?

Michihiro Kosuge, who teaches creative and advanced sculpture classes at PSU, encouraged the process and today has a Lincoln portable wire-feed welder as proof positive that business can indeed help the arts.
Earth’s fragile balance

For 20 years the Environmental Sciences and Resources program has tackled the tough environmental questions of the day.

Article and photographs by John R. Kirkland

Time magazine’s “Man of the Year” in 1988 was planet Earth, this ever-shrinking home to countless billions of creatures all depending on a fragile balance of temperature, chemistry, food and living space for their survival.

It was more than a tribute. It was an alarm, a cautioning, a graphic announcement that humanity, in its growing numbers and its quest for the necessities and luxuries of life, was ruining the only home it has. Global warming, caused by the greenhouse effect, triggered by the mowing down of tropical rain forests and the burning of fossil fuels, was only one of a number of huge changes that civilization was bringing on itself.

In the last seven months, the United States has suffered the worst oil spill of its history, Oregon’s forest products industry has been turned upside down for threatening the survival of the spotted owl, earthquakes in the Soviet Union have killed thousands of people, and the list goes on....

No longer can humans take the Earth for granted. Politics and philosophy aside, the study of the planet is becoming more important every day. Not only is mankind making an increasing number of changes in the natural order of things, but natural events themselves are affecting more and more people, simply because there are more people to be affected.

Portland State University realized this back in 1969 when it established the Environmental Sciences and Resources doctoral program, offering a course of study and research that combines chemistry, biology, physics and geology. Geography is being added to the list next year.

The program is unique in the state in its emphasis on scientific research at the doctoral level. In April, the ESR program organized a major scientific conference on the environmental sciences as part of a joint faculty research program with Hokkaido University, which has the largest environmental sciences school in Japan. And an initial agreement was recently announced to begin an environmental research exchange with Mendeleev Institute of Chemical Technology, a leading research institute in the Soviet Union.

Although each student in the ESR program is affiliated with a specific department and receives a strong background in that discipline, faculty members from each department sit on every dissertation committee, providing a wide range of viewpoints.

The faculty realizes that any study of the environment has to be interdisciplinary. For example, the study of the atmosphere involves both chemistry and physics, and the study of the oceans involves chemistry, biology and even geology.

Since its founding 20 years ago, the program has tackled countless environmental issues and scientific problems. Here are a few of the projects that are happening right now.

(John R. Kirkland, a Portland free-lance writer and photographer, is a frequent contributor to PSU Magazine.)
Keith Mountain is an archaeologist of sorts, but instead of looking for bones or stone carvings, he travels the world in search of ancient air.

A new recruit in PSU's Department of Geography, after having worked since 1980 at Ohio State University, Mountain is looking for the kind of air Stone Age men and women breathed. Or that Christopher Columbus breathed. Or Napoleon.

By doing so, he is looking for answers to questions such as Is the Earth undergoing a massive warming due to the greenhouse effect? What effects will it have on currents, precipitation, the polar ice caps? Are we in danger?

He does this by taking ice core samples from glaciers throughout the world. Ice, he said, is among the most reliable archives of the world's air. As snow falls, air becomes trapped, and as the snows become compressed through subsequent snowfalls, the air is locked into the resulting ice in the form of tiny bubbles.

By digging down through hundreds of years of snowfalls, scientists such as Mountain can obtain as clear a record of what the world was like in centuries past, much like the observation a botanist makes from tree rings, or a geologist makes from stratified earth.

"The nice thing about ice cores is they're all over the world. You have a uniform data base that is global," said Mountain, who for the past several years has been trying to recreate the climate of the tropics by studying ice caps in the Peruvian Andes. Recently he made drillings in central China, and he has done other testing in Antarctica, Greenland, Bolivia and Ecuador.

A major objective in such drillings is to find out how the level of carbon dioxide on Earth has changed throughout time. Much of the scientific community believes that the Earth is quickly warming to dangerous levels because of an ever-growing amount of carbon dioxide and other gasses that have been released into the atmosphere since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution.

Mountain performs on-site meteorological analyses to put on record the conditions the ice exists in at the time of testing. It is an important role, since most of the drilling sites are in remote areas with no other weather record. Once it has been established, scientists use it as a basis for comparison when they look into the layers left by previous years.

Mountain has clearly seen, through the ice samples, that the Earth's climate is changing. But as yet he doesn't know the reasons, the magnitude or the rates of change.

"It's not a question of do we have a greenhouse effect — we always have had one. But are we upsetting the natural balance?" he said.

Even with unanswered questions, ice cores show a more promising way of finding out the answers than other scientific methods, such as analyzing fossilized pollen.

But the conditions have to be right. For one, samplings must be taken from what Mountain calls "a significant block of ice" — one that is old, and fairly well preserved. The ice in the Cascades has too much deterioration and is unsuitable. But the glacial ice that Mountain tested in Peru was intact enough to give a sequential record of seasons going back 1,600 years.

For another, scientists need glaciers that give a true reflection of the global atmospheric system. It's not good enough to only test in polar regions, even though Antarctica can yield 100,000-year-old records, because it doesn't reveal seasonal changes nearly as well as samples taken from Europe or South America.

It may well be that the climatic changes going on in the world today are among the most dramatic in history, but for scientists such as Mountain, there are too many unanswered questions.

He said the overall warming of the Earth may not be as important as regional warming, such as at the equator or in the polar regions. If one region warmed faster than the Earth as a whole, there could be vast changes in winds, sea currents, and precipitation that could make for a world much different than we know today.

He's hoping the solution to the puzzle lies in the tiny bubbles imbedded in ice.
Dolphins and DNA

Detective work has come a long way since Sherlock Holmes. Now, instead of looking at a dusted fingerprint through a magnifying glass, a detective is more likely to look at living tissue through a microscope. And that includes the most telling fingerprints of all: DNA, the living code that provides the most detailed portrait known to science.

PSU biologist Debbie Duffield is a kind of detective, using DNA to keep track of how marine mammals interact, migrate, live and die in an increasingly threatened environment. It is through this kind of footwork that she and other scientists can assess the health — or lack of it — of an animal population and do a better job of judging what steps are necessary to protect them.

Duffield has been involved in marine mammal rescue in the Pacific Northwest for quite some time as regional coordinator of the Marine Mammal Stranding Network. When a seal, whale or some other marine mammal is found alive on a beach, the group works to help the animal. If it is dead, they will investigate the cause.

Unnatural demise among marine mammals in this region come under a number of common causes. Many sea lions are shot by fishermen trying to protect their catch. Whales occasionally collide with ships.

She hasn’t seen much in the way of pollution effects on Northwest mammals, but the possibility always exists, and is something she keeps in mind as part of her biggest research project: the study of bottlenose dolphins in Florida.

What if a major oil spill occurred off the Florida coast? Would the dolphins be wiped out forever, or could they somehow recover?

Duffield’s work with DNA, with the help of her colleague, Dr. Randall Wells in Sarasota, is finding possible answers.

Wells temporarily captures dolphins from varying populations, takes blood samples and ships them to Duffield, where she uncovers their genetic fingerprints. She looks at two kinds of DNA in the samples: nuclear DNA, which shows variations from one animal to the other and the inheritance of traits; and mitochondrial DNA, which is used to track female lineages.

The dolphins at Sarasota were once thought to be a very localized, somewhat closed, social unit that mated within its own group. But Duffield discovered this year that males from neighboring bands come in to mate with the Sarasota females, and also that females outside the area interacted with the Sarasota males.

The discovery was significant in that it showed how diverse — and healthy — the population is. If a cataclysmic environmental accident happened in the waters off Sarasota, a closed social group could be wiped out, but an open one — as the dolphins appear to be — would have a much better chance at survival because animals from outside the area would help build back the population.

Places such as Sea World in California also send samples to Duffield to learn more about the breeding habits of their own marine mammals.

“It’s amazing what we can see with genetics,” said Duffield. “All of a sudden it’s like walking into someone’s living room. There are questions we never even knew we could ask that we’re now addressing.”

If Duffield has had such fascinating success in Florida, it may be because the area itself provides such a great natural laboratory: a place where a major species — the dolphins — spend a lot of time, and where local acceptance is toward capturing and taking samples from its various members.

The Pacific Northwest is a different story. One problem is there are no areas where animals other than seals and sea lions live consistently, so there is no way to routinely observe a group.

One exception is the killer whale, whose social structure is being observed to some extent in Puget Sound and around Vancouver Island. Although the creatures are easy to capture and handle, Duffield said conservation groups have effectively imposed a “hands off” barrier against closer study.

She has studied samples from Atlantic killer whales, but how they relate to killer whales in the Northwest cannot be known without samples taken from this region.

“The equipment and the knowledge is there. It’s ready. But politically it’s very tough,” said Duffield.

Eventually she may be able to do more genetic study among Northwest species, and when she does she is sure to discover what she has already found in Florida: that what people take for granted in the wild is often not true, and that reality can be proven under the microscope.
Finding fault with Portland

Oregonians are lucky. Sure, we have more grey days than most of the country, but we don’t have tornadoes like the Midwest, we don’t have dust storms like the Southwest, and we are in no danger of a major earthquake like California. Right?

Wrong, according to Ansel Johnson, head of PSU’s Department of Geology.

Portland and other parts of Western Oregon have all the makings of a sizeable earthquake sometime in the future, Johnson said. Just how big or how soon is nearly impossible to tell, but he suggests one simply look around to see that the area has gone through some huge shifts in its geologic history.

The mere presence of the Cascades shows the effects of plate tectonics, the term given to the movement and interaction of the large floating masses that make up the earth’s lithosphere. In the Northwest, a plate in the Pacific Ocean is moving under the plate on which Oregon and Washington sit. The resulting friction and the depth at which the Pacific plate is moving creates heat, melts rock, and forces magma to the surface in the form of volcanoes.

As recently as 1980 when Mount St. Helens blew, the world was reminded that this area is still moving and changing.

Geologists over the years have assigned numbers to all the areas of the United States to indicate the level of earthquake danger. California has a high rating, but Oregon’s is relatively low, even compared with close neighbors such as Seattle. Structural engineers base building standards on these ratings to assure a structure can withstand the shock of whatever might hit the area.

After years of mapping Northwestern Oregon for underground faults, Johnson is convinced Oregon should have a higher rating. Structural engineers don’t like the idea, but Johnson said enough evidence exists to justify closer attention to the danger.

The Puget Sound area has had a much more active earthquake history than Portland: an earthquake measuring 7.2 on the Richter Scale in Seattle in 1949, and a 6.5 quake in Tacoma in 1965. But until recently, geologists thought that earthquake danger in that area was confined to Washington alone, and that Oregon presented a wholly different, less dangerous picture.

Johnson and his colleagues have found enough evidence of deep underground faults and seismic history in the Portland area to believe that the same danger assessments applied to Seattle should also be applied to Oregon.

The fact that Mount St. Helens erupted nine short years ago is evidence enough that the underground plate movement that created the Cascades — called subduction — is still active. “And Mount St. Helens is just a gnat’s eye from Portland,” Johnson said.

Johnson and his colleagues have had great success in finding deep underground faults. Still eluding them are the surface faults, for which they will be searching over the next two years.

“We know they’re there,” he said. “They have to be there in order for quakes to occur.”

In time, because of the PSU Geology Department’s successful mapping of underground dangers, Portland may well see tougher building standards, ones that will make buildings more survivable against the big quake from which we thought we were all safe.

The chemistry of smog

The acquaintance Portlanders have with excesses of smog in their air is slight enough that they can still brag about the quality of living and breathing here. Only for two or three days a year does it get bad enough to be harmful.

Los Angeles, on the other hand, exceeds the National Air Quality Standards for pollution levels one day out of three. One reason is the far greater number of

Earth’s fragile balance

Geology professor Ansel Johnson uses a gravimeter to measure ground density.

“We’re trying to get them to recognize that at least there is a possibility,” he said. A conference among geologists and engineers was held in Portland this spring to address that very danger.

Johnson’s studies of assessing earthquake hazards began in 1974. In 1979 he worked part-time for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to map underground faults as part of the Corps’ engineering of dams throughout the state. The mapping is done with a gravimeter, a device often used for exploration by the oil industry.

The gravimeter measures the relative density of the ground on which it sits. By moving it to various locations, scientists can map the presence of low density rock next to high density rock. Such contact, or layering, gives strong clues to the geologic activity of the past, shows the presence of faults, and gives some indication of what may be in store for the future.

The mapping he has performed along with PSU geologist Marv Becson shows the presence of faults in the Portland Hills and in the Portland basin.
Chemistry professor Robert O'Brien

As recently as May 15, pentachlorophenol was back in the news in a big way.

"Toxic cleanup costs soaring for wood treatment wastes," read the headline in The Oregonian. It quoted Tom Miller of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality as saying the Northwest is riddled with wood preserving facilities which will cost millions of dollars to clean up.

Pentachlorophenol (PCP), one of the most widely used preservatives in the wood products industry, was banned by the Environmental Protection Agency for over-the-counter use in 1984, although it is still allowed in industry. It has been linked to birth defects, cancer and disorders of the liver, kidney and immune system.

Toxic, yes. But in what way? What exactly do substances like PCP do to cells to throw off the way they function?

Finding that out has been the focus of a 15-year research project by Pavel Smejtek, PSU physics professor and head of the Environmental Sciences and Resources program. Together with PSU researchers Shanru Wang, Arthur W. Barstad, Kwan Hsu and Arnold Pickar, Smejtek found that PCP upsets a number of important cell functions, and something that had previously been unknown: that those same cell membranes affect the chemical behavior of PCP itself.

The research is important in that it is helping to define toxicity in physical and chemical terms, and is making scientists better informed about how cells work.

Cells, the smallest structural units of living matter, are independent, functioning mechanisms that depend on a proper chemical and electrical balance. When the

(Continued on page 23)
Beginning this fall renown scientists and explorers from around the globe are coming to Portland for the new “Science Technology and Society Lecture Series.” The year-long series is sponsored by the Institute for Science, Engineering and Public Policy at Portland State, the University and Powell’s Books.

The Friday evening presentations are scheduled for 7:30 to 9:30 p.m., and include a question and answer format. Tickets are available in blocks of three lectures each: block A includes the joint presentation titled “Only One Earth,” and lectures by Stephen Jay Gould and Philip Morrison; block B features David Suzuki, Fritjof Capra and Jane Goodall.

Cost for a three lecture block is $54, $48 or $42. Tickets are now on sale at the Portland Center for Performing Arts Box Office and at G.I. Joe’s ticket outlets. Unsold individual tickets will go on sale the week before each presentation.

**Coming to Portland**

**Stars of Science**

**Only One Earth**

*October 6, 1989, 7:30 p.m., Civic Auditorium*

U.S. Astronaut Rusty Schweickart and celebrated Russian Cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko will appear together to discuss U.S. and Soviet cooperation in space exploration and development. Cosmonauts and astronauts view the earth and man’s position in the universe from a perspective that transcends political differences. As a result they formed an independent organization, the Association of Space Explorers, to launch cooperative efforts outside the influence of either NASA or the Soviet government.

Featuring a multi-media presentation on the respective space programs of each country, the space explorers will discuss the future of space technology and its application in such areas as energy production, resource conservation, and combating environmental pollution.

**Stephen Jay Gould**

*October 13, 1989, 7:30 p.m., Arlene Schnitzer Concert Hall*

Stephen Jay Gould is an evolutionary biologist, MacArthur Foundation fellow, professor of geology at Harvard, prolific writer and die-hard Yankees fan.

**Philip Morrison**

*November 17, 1989, 7:30 p.m., Civic Auditorium*

Philip Morrison, currently physics professor at MIT, is more than just an extraordinary astrophysicist. Says Carl Sagan, “The people who attend his lectures never forget them.” During two decades at Cornell, his teaching innovations included courses he created to emphasize that while the methods of physics and poetry might differ, their common aim is to understand the universe.

PBS’s “The Ring of Truth” expresses Morrison’s most recent vision of science.
In it he leads viewers on an odyssey through the inner workings of science, sharing his thoughts on the scientific truth lying behind everyday experiences.

As a young man, Morrison studied under Robert Oppenheimer at Berkeley, and helped the famed scientist devise the first atom bombs at Los Alamos.

**David Suzuki**

*December 16, 1989, 7:30 p.m., Arlene Schnitzer Concert Hall*

David Suzuki, professor of genetics at the University of British Columbia and internationally renowned broadcaster, hosts the award-winning CBC series "The Nature of Things." Many will have seen his recent eight-part series "A Planet for the Taking."

He has published over 300 popular science articles, 13 books, including six for children and made two records, "Spacechild" and "Earthwatch." His latest book, written with Peter Knudtson, *GENETRICS: The Ethics of Engineering Life* (1988), is an exploration of the clash between modern genetics and human values.

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**Fritjof Capra**

*January 19, 1990, 7:30 p.m., Civic Auditorium*

In his international best-sellers *The Tao of Physics, The Turning Point*, and most recent book *Uncommon Wisdom*, physicist Fritjof Capra demonstrates the striking parallels between ancient mystical traditions and the discoveries of twentieth century physics.

Capra, Ph.D., theoretical physicist, systems theorist, futurist, and author, teaches at the University of California at Berkeley and researches theoretical high-energy physics at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory.

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In 1983, Capra founded the Elmwood Institute, an international organization dedicated to nurturing new ecological visions and applying them to solve current social, economic and environmental problems.

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**Jane Goodall**

*April 6, 1990, 7:30 p.m., Civic Auditorium*

On July 14, 1960, Jan Goodall, a 26-year-old woman from Bournemouth, England, stepped onto the sandy shore of Lake Tanganyika. She had been sent by the famed anthropologist Louis Leakey to begin a long-term study of chimpanzees in the wild. The site selected for the study was the Gombe Stream Chimpanzee Reserve (now Gombe National Park) in the remote interior of the African country now known as Tanzania.

Leakey anticipated that a long-term chimpanzee study in the wild would last ten years. Those who criticized his choice of an untrained young woman to carry out the task anticipated that she would not last no more than two days. Privately, Goodall believed her work at Gombe would take three years. History has proven them all to be wrong.

Now, as she completes her 29th consecutive year of study at Gombe, Goodall and her work have become legendary. Among her accomplishments are completion of a Ph.D. in ethology at Cambridge University in 1965 and founding of the Gombe Stream Research Center that same year.

Through publication of three major books, her appearances on National Geographic Society specials and from her lecture tours, Goodall has become one of the most publicly recognized and respected scientists in the world. □
A Business Success:

Made in Japan

A foreign business exchange gave Portland State student Randal Irwin a new kind of cultural education.

In America the exchange of business cards is as simple an act as a handshake. But as the players change the handshake becomes a calculated bow and the card exchange a ritual.

Learning Japanese customs and culture is something American business leaders are doing in growing numbers as the economies of our two cultures become more intertwined.

Student and academic exchanges have made inroads into this culture sharing, but an unprecedented program begun last year at Portland State is putting PSU students to work in Japanese companies.

Randal Irwin, 27, spent six months in Japan working for Akiyama Aiseikan Co., a pharmaceutical distributing company, and Hokkaido Institute of Technology, a technology management consulting firm.

The exchange was sponsored by the Cooperative Education Program (CEP) at PSU and initially organized by Kohji Akiyama, senior managing director for Akiyama Aiseikan Co. and a member of the International Business Exchange Committee in Japan, and Gil Latz, interim director of the International Trade Institute in Portland.

Irwin, a foreign languages major and fourth-year Japanese student at PSU, found life and business in Japan distinctly different, but he was also a novelty for the companies and co-workers who showed him the ropes.

The temple King Kinkakuji in Kyoto, Japan.
Akiyama Aiseikan Co., founded in 1891, is an old, traditional Japanese company. Having an exuberant American rotate through their departments required some cultural readjustment for them all. Unbeknownst to Irwin, once he joined a department word would circulate that it was now experiencing the “Randy effect,” an uncharacteristic rise in communication prompted by Irwin’s constant unjapanese–like questioning.

The Cooperative Education Program sent three new students to Japan this May, with a fourth leaving in August, and a senior executive from Akiyama Aiseikan Co. is spending three months at Kaiser Health Research in Portland.

The success of the program owes much to Irwin’s initial exchange. His flexibility, openness, and sense of humor were essential. But let him tell it for himself.

By Randal Irwin

S

he pulled the gown on right over my suit, tied it in the back, slipped the plastic bonnet onto my head, and tied on a mask. Seconds later I was standing at the feet of an unconscious body.

I was spending the day with the people at Akiyama Aiseikan’s North Sapporo business office, when it was decided that I should meet some of the doctors at a hospital which they counted among their clients. And doctors perform surgery.

One of the nicest things about being thought of as a guest in Japan was that people were always showing me things.

I had already gone on the road with the animal medicine department’s regional representative and seen champion horses, prize-winning pigs and blue-ribbon cattle (some of which were experimentally implanted with embryos removed from cows in Honshu, transferred to the wombs of rabbits and flown to Hokkaido).

I had visited branch or business offices where the management proudly showed off the newly remodeled store room or the sophisticated alarm system or, lacking anything new or technically intriguing, they would impress me with the best English speaker in the office or introduce me to the best singer or pachinko player among the employees.

But today I stood in an operating room that felt more like a converted garage. The floor was cement, the walls weren’t white, and the impression was strengthened by the presence of a garage door for ambulance deliveries.

It was a sweltering August day made worse by the surgical outfit I wore over my suit, the giant lunch I had just consumed, and the lack of air conditioning in the hospital.

When they opened up the patient, I felt the color drain not only from my face but from my entire body, and all digestive activity went immediately into reverse. Having promised myself to watch from beginning to end, I blurred my vision so as to appear to be watching intently while actually not seeing anything until I regained my composure.

The man was 73-years-old and had a fist sized cancer growing on his pancreas... this I learned when one of the doctors reached just below the edge of the rib cage, pulled out a fleshy looking organ and, waving it slightly, said in perfect English, “This is the pancreas and this is the cancer.” The other doctor nodded in agreement. I attempted a smile through my sweat-drenched surgical mask.

The doctors disappeared as soon as the operation was completed. The woman who dressed me two and a half hours before helped me out of my sterile garments and I was lead to one of the doctor’s private office. I waited with a man from the Aiseikan office for the surgeon who had chatted with me about Portland, the weather, my scholastic background and my impressions of Japan while deftly removing a portion of someone’s insides. He never came, but eventually a nurse took us to another room in the hospital where he and many others were preparing for a lesson.

It was a small room dominated by a large oval table. There was a cabinet in one corner from which some of the men retrieved their supplies bundled and tied in fabric. While I was introduced to the long-haired man whom they all called sensei, the men were untangling their bundles, wetting their brushes and ink stones, and spreading their papers, weighting one end with slender stone slabs.

These men, doctors, interns, salesmen, company reps, and neighborhood scholars, met twice weekly at the hospital to study Japanese calligraphy, the difficult yet (according to the members of the class) relaxing art of drawing the Chinese characters used in written Japanese.
They insisted that I try. A spot was cleared for me, brush, ink stone and paper were produced, then the sensei attempted to instruct me in some basic techniques. I clumsily dabbed some ink onto the paper and my chimpanzee-like efforts were awarded the unearned high marks usually granted a guest in Japan.

Perhaps I could have seen an operation in America, possibly even standing at the patient's feet. But would I have been invited to an in-hospital calligraphy class afterward? Would there even have been such a class? Or was this another one of those fascinating experiences that came to define my life in a Japanese company? I had little time to ponder these questions as I rushed to that night's business dinner.

It seems to me that Japanese hotel lobbies are always crowded with men, few, if any, being guests of the hotel. But that's how a business dinner (which is actually an entire evening out) begins, by meeting your host in a hotel lobby. We never ate at the hotel restaurant or drank at the hotel bar. We simply met there, exchanged pleasantries, then hopped into one of the cabs lined up in front of the hotel. From there the evenings tended, with minor variations, to follow a fairly consistent pattern.

Once we arrived at the restaurant and our host somehow made known his familiarity with the "master" of the place, beer was ordered, glasses filled, and an informal toast made. Many Japanese people's faces turn bright red when they drink, so after a couple glasses of beer, when the food began to arrive, my hosts usually had an embarrassed sunburned look.

In the taxi on the way to the restaurant, the small talk invariably turned to the inability of that evening's host to speak any English, even after studying it for six years in school. However, with the scarlet glow of drink came a cascade of sheepishly offered phrases and translations of our conversation, delivered in broken English but with a surprisingly sophisticated vocabulary.

With the beer gone and the food arriving, the rhetorical question would arise whether to continue drinking beer or order sake (rice wine). It's well documented that the Japanese prefer to do things by the book...
After exhausting the song list (popular tunes are sung several times) it was not unusual to go in search of another night spot, a “third place,” and, on occasion, a “fourth place.” With these evenings lasting far into the night and so much alcohol consumed, I never understood how these guys showed up fresh faced and eager to work the next day. But they always did.

Perhaps the way a day at the office begins might offer some clue as to how an alert appearance is maintained at least throughout the morning. At Akiyama Aiseikan, this is how each day of the six-day work week gets under way:

When the chimes ring at 8:30, employees scramble into position in front of their desks. The man from General Affairs sets up his tape deck, calls out that it’s time to start, then turns on the music. With a deep breath, we began our morning routine, jumping, stretching, and twisting to the perky piano music.

Some employees are less than enthusiastic, due I’m sure to the fact that they (along with every other Japanese citizen) did those same exercises to the same song every day during their school years. When the tape is over, the men all rush to smooth their hair, tuck in their shirts, straighten their neckties and put on their jackets; then everybody gathers in their work groups, facing forward and standing at attention.

There is a long silence, interrupted only by the chatter of printers churning out the day’s work and the wheezing breaths of the many to whom tobacco is a longtime companion. Eventually chimes sound again and the man from General Affairs barks out a “Good morning,” followed by a deep, stiff bow. We all return the gesture. Then a representative from each department calls out the status of his department for that business day, for example: “Planning Room: five employees, one out due to sickness, one in Tokyo on business. Today’s actual: three employees!”

With another bow, the main portion of the morning ceremony is ended. Then everyone goes through a smaller but similar ritual within their work groups.

The rest of a standard business day was, for me, much less dramatic. But it still held its share of small peculiarities which served as a constant reminder that though Sapporo looked like home in many respects, I was a long way from Portland, Oregon.

For instance, in some offices you must wear slippers; in some offices, shoes are okay but only in certain rooms; and in other offices, shoes are permitted everywhere (though many still choose to wear slippers). In some hospitals, shoes are exchanged for slippers at the door, then before any of the other inner rooms of the hospital are entered, it’s necessary to change to another pair. In most restaurants shoes are removed on a main walkway and only socks are worn in the eating area, slippers are provided for trips to the restroom.

Obviously, the Japanese are quite accustomed to slipping in and out of their shoes and they do it with almost magical ease. I, on the other hand, performed the task with Cro-Magnon grace, always trailing far behind my Japanese hosts. As for wearing slippers, generally I have no complaint, but the ones they provide are made for tiny Japanese feet and so serve only to mock my clumsy size 12’s.

I don’t normally carry many things in my pockets — a wallet for ID and credit cards, cash, keys, ink pens and scratch paper is the extent of it. In Japan it soon became apparent that this slight number of personal effects was inadequate and so I added four other items:

1. Business cards and case. In Japan, the exchange of business cards is a small ritual in itself, a skill requiring timing, intuition and a lot of practice. A business card is considered a piece of property and must be treated with respect, so it’s necessary that cards be kept crisp and clean and in perfect condition. It is insulting for someone to receive a card that is bent or stained.

When a card is offered, it must be with both hands, the name side up and facing in the direction easiest to read for the person to whom it is given. As it is handed...
over, a humble introduction is made and a bow performed. The lower a person’s rank, the lower the bow and the longer it is held.

After accepting the card, the recipient must give it a thorough reading (or at least pretend to) and keep it in plain sight for a while. When it is put away, rather than slipping it absent-mindedly into a pocket, it’s best that it be ceremoniously tucked into a special section of the recipient’s own business card case.

I delighted in revealing to the Japanese whom I met the cavalier manner in which an American might hand his card to someone at any point during or after an introduction.

2. A personal stamp. My handwriting is appalling, so I was happy to learn that while in Japan I too was to use a signature stamp like everyone else. They’re carried in a little case which also contains a small ink pad and are used wherever a signature is required in America. The official stamp of a family or business is registered and well protected.

3. A handkerchief. I always thought that handkerchiefs were something grandfathers carried around, the germ filled targets for sneezes and runny noses. That’s why I never dreamed of owning one. Now I own three, but I don’t blow my nose in them. Most restrooms in Japan don’t provide paper towels for hand drying. How could I hope to fit in with my Japanese co-workers when each time a group of us came out of the restroom I was the only one hunched over, shaking my hands in a frantic attempt to dry them?

Also, Japan is an island in the Pacific, notorious for its abysmally humid summers. Hokkaido, the northern-most island, has the reputation of having the most pleasant summers, but that’s a relative claim. On any given day in August it is absolutely impossible to come away from slurping down a giant bowl of hot ramen noodles and not be bathed in sweat. Of course, how long that sweat remains is simply a question of whether you are among the many who own a handkerchief. At the beginning of my stay I must have looked pathetic, returning from lunch shiny and damp and staying that way until time to go home.

Air conditioners? Long, severe winters and relatively few hot days in summer make a heating system the equipment of choice in most buildings in Hokkaido. But it is those relatively few hot days that make it a must that you have a handkerchief as well as the last item on my list.

4. A fan. Like tatami mats (woven straw mats for sitting on), I assumed that the little fans that Japan is famous for were no longer really used, just pulled out for tourists. I was wrong about both. A majority of restaurants have an area where customers can sit on tatami mats for the duration of a meal, and I found that the fans are a biological necessity. In the still, hot air of late summer I would look out across the office, through a dense cloud of cigarette smoke, to see dozens of fans flittering like the wings of butterflies. And I wondered how I previously survived without one.

There was one other thing I assumed would be nothing more than a quaint reminder of days long gone, but turned out not to be so.

One morning as I sat at my desk, deep in what looked like thought but was actually a post-business dinner stupor, I was roused by an insistent clacking sound. At first I suspected that someone in the office was prone to desk tapping as I. A quick series of confident clacks... a pause... a couple more clacks... a pause... then a brisk shaking sound, like a wooden tambourine. Intrigued, I lifted my pounding head from the desk top to investigate.

There across from me sat my good friend Mr. Watanabe performing rapid calculations... on his abacus. And he wasn’t the only person to use one; many people in the office did, young and old. I was told that even at some very famous, very advanced companies it is still required, for some positions, that an employee be able to work an abacus to a certain level.

Wasn’t this the country that perfected the digital calculator and put one in every conceivable product from wrist watches to ink pens? Yet there I sat with the clacking of an abacus in one ear and the hum of computers in the other, observing the amazing integration of ceremony, ritual and tradition with modern day business in Japan.

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**Garden**

Master gardener Peter Chan

By Kathryn Kirkland

Home from work with favor in hand is for many of us the perfect time to relax in a summer oasis — our backyards. Of course it helps if the grass is green, flowers bright, the beds weeded... the refreshing sound of a small fountain doesn’t hurt.
For others the actual act of watering, planting and weeding is the relaxing catharsis. Needless to say, gardening has become one of America's favorite recreational pursuits.

Portlanders are fortunate to have their very own guru of gardening right here—in their own backyard so to speak.

Peter Chan, a PSU biology laboratory technician, is a master gardener, landscape authority and author of two well received gardening books. His first book Better Vegetable Gardens the Chinese Way, popularized the system of raised-bed vegetable gardening. First published in 1977 the book became something of a cult classic with gardeners, selling out in the first five weeks. The book has gone through a new edition and is now into a fifth printing.

Chan's new book, Peter Chan's Magical Landscape, came out last year. Sunset magazine described it as a “blending of art and pragmatism in the garden.” The book shows the home gardener how to produce a low-maintenance “private paradise” on a small property using Chan's own yard in Southeast Portland. Focusing on landscape ornamentals, Chan also includes a chapter on vegetable gardening with special attention paid to his favorite Chinese vegetables.

It is this abundant vegetable garden which won Chan first prize as “Best Western Garden” in Sunset's 1975 competition. The garden and its creator has been featured in virtually all of the leading gardening magazines — Better Homes & Gardens (for which Chan is also “Northwest Test Gardener”), Sunset, Horticulture, and Organic Gardening — and the popular television show “The Victory Garden” did a segment on his Portland oasis.

Planning and preparing for maximum efficiency is the theme running through Peter Chan's Magical Landscape. The gardener artist is told to dream of flowers, decks, greenhouse and vegetable garden and put this plan on paper. Then the gardener pragmatist is assisted in carrying out the project with Chan's common sense and know-how. And Chan doesn't do it in a textbook manner but rather a diary of learned lessons salted by personal preferences and old Chinese tips and sayings.

When Chan got a job building furniture in a factory, the family was able to rent a house for $25 a month in the middle of an abandoned field behind a school. He replaced the shoulder-high grass with a garden and earned the admiration of the teachers across the fence who made a well aimed phone call in to the county's extension agent. The agent was excited by Chan's talent and helped place him at Portland State in 1969 where Chan served as a grounds keeper until his present position as a biology laboratory technician.

A year later the Chan's purchased their Portland home and transformed the barren rock and gravel yard into the prizewinning showplace it is today. In his words, “This country has provided freedom to me and my family. When I found this rubble-strewn lot I wanted to give something back. I started picking rocks from my clay to build beautiful lawns and gardens. My neighbors say, 'Chan, are you crazy? You can't make anything grown in that clay!' Now they say, 'Chan, how did you do it?'”

Peter Chan's Magical Landscape shows how he did it, bringing the elements of the landscape together into a harmonious relationship. Readers will learn his methods of caring for a lawn, ground covers, trees, shrubs and flowers. There is a section on bonsai, both in pots and in the yard.

The vegetable garden chapter illustrates how to build his low-maintenance, beautifully orderly, raised beds. There is even a chapter on building projects to enhance the livability of a small backyard: sundec, fire pit and pond. The last chapter of the book gives busy gardeners time-saving methods for fertilizing, weeding, pruning, tool maintenance, and disease and insect control.

Both beginning and seasoned gardeners will find useful information in Chan's book. The sheer joy Chan finds in gardening comes out in every page. As he concludes in the book, “Best of all, you and your family will love it and be proud of your work for years to come.”

PETER CHAN'S MAGICAL LANDSCAPE (Transforming Any Small Space into a Place of Beauty), by Peter Chan. Garden Way Publishing, 1988, $10.95.
A woman has just given birth to a child in the county hospital. In a couple of days, mother and newborn will go home and start their new life together. Right?

Maybe not.

What if the child was born addicted to heroin?

What if the "mother" had agreed to bear the child for an infertile couple in return for a sum of money?

What if the mother is an unwed teenager who wants to finish school and the well-employed father feels he can better care for the infant?

What was once a natural assumption — that the biological mother and her offspring form a union that few mortals can put asunder — has in the closing years of the twentieth century been challenged by a host of ethical, legal and technological possibilities.

Such issues of custody and parental fitness are the stuff of newspaper headlines, as the American public, judiciary and service sector struggle to redefine values and set new standards in a previously very private arena: the conceiving and rearing of our children.

Just leaf through some recent papers:

In New Jersey, a surrogate mother has a change of heart and flees with a baby that is genetically half her own but contractually the "property" of another couple.

In Illinois, a distraught father holds hospital personnel at gunpoint while he unplugs the respirator that is keeping his comatose 16-month-old child alive.

In Oregon, members of a community with unconventional religious and social beliefs run into a firehouse one night with the limp body of a child they have disciplined to the point of unconsciousness and eventual death.

PSU philosophy professor Patricia Backlar was clearly influenced by news stories like these when she selected the topic for this spring's "Humanities Present" symposium sponsored by the University Honors Program. The question she posed for discussion was "Property or Person: Who Owns the Child?"

The answers she received from her guest speakers — a philosopher and a lawyer — were often in the form of more, and equally provocative, questions. But one thing they both said with certainty was that in a responsible, ethical society, Backlar's question should not have to be asked.

"Who owns the child? The correct answer, of course, is no one," said Laurence D. Houlgate, professor and chair of the philosophy department at California Polytechnic State University at San Luis Obispo. Asserting that a child cannot be owned like a watch or a car, Houlgate
suggested that a better question might be
"Who shall have custody of the child?"

Likewise, Margaret K. Rosenheim, an
attorney and a professor of social welfare
policy at the University of Chicago, sug-
gested that the real question is "Who con-
trols the child and to what end?"

For Rosenheim, whose experience is
largely with the adolescent and the
juvenille justice system, the central issue is
how to achieve a balance in the interests
and influence of the three main players:
the child, the parent and the state. For
Houlgate, the fascination lies in how society
solves such ethical dilemmas as what
defines good child-rearing and who should
ensure that those minimum standards are
being met.

Of particular interest to Houlgate, who
has pondered and written on the renowned
Baby M surrogacy case, are recent con-
troversies about custody of the newborn.
"There used to be no question that the
natural parents should be the custodians of
their newborn infant," he said. This posi-
tion has been clouded by technological ad-
vances such as artificial insemination and
test-tube conception.

Surrogacy contracts add a new legal
dimension. Baby M was conceived when her
biological mother, Mary Beth
Whitehead, agreed to be artificially in-
seminated with the sperm of William Stern
and to carry the baby to term, in return
for the sum of $10,000. The first Baby M
decision favored the natural father and
his wife but it was overturned in the New
Jersey Superior Court, which declared the
surrogacy contract illegal and restored
parental rights to Whitehead, the "gesta-
tional" mother.

This "gestational preference principle" is
common in family law and custody
disputes, said Houlgate, but so is the prin-
ciple by which the first judge ruled — "in
the best interest of the child." Tradition
equates the welfare of the child with the
preservation of the biological relationship,
but Houlgate wonders if this equation is
still legally and morally valid in an age of
contracts and technology.

"We need to play catch-up on some of
these issues," said Rosenheim. "Techno-
logical innovation has expanded so
unbelievably that one is almost tempted to
think it has outrun ethical and policy con-
siderations."

given the gestational mother's ap-
parent rights, does she also have
certain responsibilities to the
developing fetus? This question particularly
interested the symposium audience, many
of whom were social service practitioners.
Houlgate maintained that a fetus is not
recognized by law as a child with rights.
"You can't sue on behalf of a fetus," he
said.

Rosenheim countered by citing the
recent successful prosecution for involuntary
manslaughter of a woman whose baby's
death was linked to her abuse of cocaine
during pregnancy.

"There's been a tendency to blame the
parent," said Rosenheim.

Moral neglect might, in
fact, be the modern
American parent's greatest
failing, suggested Houlgate.

State involvement in family matters
seems to be increasing where the younger
child is concerned, noted Rosenheim,
while there has been a "retrenchment
of legal authority and a considerable cutback
in resources" in the sphere of the older
child.

Whenever the state does become in-
volved, Houlgate said, it ought to have a
clear idea of "what sort of minimum
behavior it's going to expect of parents and
guardians. But in order to do this, there
has to be an ethical concept of what good
child-rearing practices are supposed to
be."

Child abuse statutes reflect the general
societal consensus that children should not
be physically or sexually abused and that
their basic physical needs should be met,
said Houlgate. But what about the gray
areas of psychological abuse, educational
or medical neglect, and non-conforming
lifestyles of the parents? When is the
potential harm of state intervention greater
than the risks associated with lapses in
good child-rearing?

Houlgate bemoaned the lack of a na-
tional family policy that might guide

parents and the state in making decisions
about children. But he hurried to fill the
gap.

"Consider the following national
policy," he said. "Every American child
shall be reared in such a way that she or
he shall have an equal opportunity to
achieve the best life that he or she is
capable of achieving, and to learn those
moral principles... that are essential to
becoming a member of a community."

Moral neglect might, in fact, be the
modern American parent's greatest failing,
suggested Houlgate. After the brutal attack
of a jogger in Central Park by a pack of
teens boys, one of whom said he did it
"for fun," New York Governor Mario
Cuomo referred to "the terrible possibility
that we have by our failures produced
young people who have learned to disdain
simple principles of right conduct, prin-
ciples so basic to our good order that we
never contemplated their being rejected."

Houlgate added, "If you couple this
with recent statistics about the number of
children who are being raised in poverty
by teenage single mothers addicted to
drugs, completely incapable of acting as
custodians of their own children, then
you've got a real national crisis."

Interestingly, the philosopher and the
lawyer had come to the symposium with
the same key to unlock the ethical closet
that children, families and the state find
themselves in. That key is the concept of
community.

"We might call the principles of 'right
conduct' the principles of community,"
said Houlgate, "the principles of social
cooperation that make community pos-
ible."

Rosenheim followed up by asking,
"How do we legislate principles of com-
monality? It's a tough challenge to achieve a
reuniting of a fabric of responsibility, of
moral strength, of caring for one another
in a society" as diverse, mobile and
economically torn as ours.

And yet this is just what we have to
do, said Houlgate. "These are questions
for the legislator, not the judge. 'Legis-
lator' in a democracy means you and me.
We have to settle these questions."

(Portland writer and photographer Cynthia
D. Stowell has been a regular contributor
to PSU Magazine.)
When I told my children I got a job as a juvenile court referee, they asked if they could come watch the soccer games,” Katharine English said. “I loved it. When I retire I want a referee’s whistle and one of those black and white bibs.”

For now, English, ’71 BS, is content to don a black robe. Presiding over courtrooms at the Donald E. Long Juvenile Center in Northeast Portland, English is the senior juvenile court referee for Multnomah County. “I’m basically a cheap judge. I do everything they do, and get paid $20,000 less,” she explained.

More specifically, English presides over the trials of children who have committed acts that would be considered crimes if they were adults. Typical juvenile crimes are car theft, drug and alcohol abuse, stealing and assault. English also determines custody for children who are “beyond the control” of their parents, as well as hearing cases of parental abuse and neglect. Outside of the courtroom, she engages in weekly supervision of chronic probation violators.

In a system that often appears cold and faceless, she is a caring, upbeat, and very human presence. She smiles a lot at children, looks deeply into their eyes to make a point, and the phrase “Way to go kiddo” is one of her favorites. English gives the impression that she knows how it feels to be a confused 12-years-old sitting in a room full of strange adults.

She is also passionate about her work. English bounds through rooms and hallways in a perpetual hurry, chatting with caseworkers, issuing arrest warrants, needling defense lawyers, or reassuring parents who have come to the juvenile center for the first time. She listens to parents and caseworkers as if hearing these disturbing stories for the first time.
“Children are clearly being influenced by the violence they see on television, films and in magazines.”

Growing up in Salt Lake City, English never thought she would one day preside over a courtroom. “It never occurred to me that I could be anything. It was amazing I made it out of grammar school, miraculous I got through high school, and unbelievable that I went on to college. I was raised Mormon and my highest aspiration was to have multiple broods of children,” she said.

English, 45, does have two sons, ages 18 and 15. The eldest recently graduated from Jefferson High School, eleventh in his class. “He’s a very smart, very radical child. Not radical enough for me, though. I wanted a punk with green hair. He only has one pierced ear and he cuts his hair short,” she laughingly said. English divorced when the children were young, and has raised them with her “domestic partner” of 12 years.

English credits her high school drama teacher and the women’s movement with inspiring her to pursue a career. “My high school drama teacher told me I could be somebody.” With that encouragement, she majored in English at PSU and received the Nina Mae Kellogg award for outstanding scholarship.

After teaching high school for three years, she returned to PSU to pursue a master’s degree in education. In the last term of her senior year she enrolled in a course titled “Women and the Law.”

“The course really fired and charged me up. The information it exposed me to was so fascinating, so powerful. I began to see how horribly oppressed women were in our Anglo-Saxon legal system.” The course inspired English to enroll the following fall in the Northwestern School of Law at Lewis and Clark where she eventually earned a law degree.

English’s background has proved an invaluable asset in her work as a juvenile referee. “I know how it is to be so poor you haven’t eaten. I know what it’s like to love your mother and see her having an alcoholic fit. My background has helped me have a lot of compassion for the children who pass through this court. It has also given me the imagination to think of creative alternatives for these children,” she maintains.

One example of English’s innovative approach to the law is her willingness to experiment with mediation. Recently she selected a handful of cases that were set to go to trial and attempted to work out compromises during a pre-trial judicial conference.

“Instead of settling for a full-blown, two-day trial, I’ll make both sides come in for an hour or two and I’ll say ‘What’s your evidence?’ and they tell me. And then I say ‘Here’s what I would decide and here’s what every judge in this state would decide. Now let’s hammer it out.’ It’s been working great. We’ve settled almost all the cases we’ve tried it on.”

One of English’s recent, successful mediations involved a mother whose baby was born addicted to cocaine. The Oregon Children’s Services Division (CSD) wanted to take the baby away, but the mother’s lawyer argued that her cocaine use was not interfering with her ability to parent. As evidence, the defense lawyer pointed to the defendant’s adequate care for her other two children. English called the two sides in for a judicial conference.

During the conference English discovered that the defendant’s own mother had died three months prior to her baby’s birth and contributed to her relapse into cocaine use. “I said let’s postpone the trial for six months and we’ll do a contract. The contract will be contingent on the mother receiving drug treatment and allowing CSD to visit. We’ll look again in six months. If the mother is back on track, she can have full custody of the child. If not, then we’ll go to trial.”

English believes mediation has great potential use in juvenile court. It works, she contends, “because we’re all ultimately on the same side — the parents, child, CSD, the state, and the judge. We all want to see the family healthy and together.”

Since becoming a referee in 1985, English has observed an increase in the amount of serious juvenile crime. “There is no question in my mind that there’s more serious crime now. My first year out here I don’t remember there being a juvenile homicide and last year there were several. This year there are already a few. There are more assaults, more robberies, and more parents prosecuting their own children,” she remarked.

She partially blames the media for contributing to the recent surge in serious crime. “Children are clearly being influenced by the violence they see on television, films and in magazines. The access they have to excessive violence is shocking. You put this media exposure together with poverty, hopelessness, and dysfunctional families and you have a time bomb waiting to go off.”

A recent case in her courtroom provides a stark illustration of the link between media violence and juvenile crime. The 14-year-old defendant and his best friend were at home watching the movie “Colors,” an R-rated film that has been criticized for glorifying youth gang violence. After the movie, the defendant took out his father’s gun to play “hide the gun” with his friend, believing he had emptied the bullets from the cylinder. During the game the defendant put the gun to his best friend’s head and shot him dead.

“I think about these children watching the movie ‘Colors.’ At that same age my friends and I were watching ‘Pinocchio,’” said English.
The growing influence of media violence on children "puts you in a hard spot if you're a liberal and you believe strongly in freedom of speech," she said. "You wonder if censorship ought to be imposed in some form. I'm very anti state-imposed censorship, but I'm also very supportive of parental censorship."

Accompanying the rise in juvenile crime has been a corresponding increase in the size of the juvenile court caseload. English suggests the recent swelling of the caseload is partly due to stronger enforcement of juvenile laws, and partly due to children asserting their rights. "The definable, discernible shift in juvenile court has been from state custody to children's rights. In the past 40 years we have shifted dramatically from the "pares patris" system (or the state as substitute parent) to children themselves having what we call 'due process' rights," she said.

"Back in the 'old days' — as the due process people call it — the state presumed it could take care of its abandoned and neglected children. But that system was very abusive, very sporadic, and very selective. A lot of children were warehoused, or not treated, or given inadequate care," she said.

Today English contends that dedicated attorneys and juvenile counselors have moved the case law and statutes forward. "State agencies are now governed by law to do all they can to provide the best treatment for the child and the best treatment for the parents. These agencies must provide active services to attempt to reunite the family," she explained.

She views the shift toward due process rights as a positive step forward. "But there are equally vociferous people on the other side who view it as a terrible tragedy. They think due process has turned the care of children into a legal issue and has thrown it into an adversarial arena. They see it as a delaying tactic, interfering with good counseling to families. Instead of giving parents and children enthusiasm for working together, they think due process gives the family members a posture that interferes with mediation and the solving of disputes."

The most difficult aspect of English's work is coping with the hopelessness that surrounds her every working day. "The thing you really have to have to continue doing this work is a large and strong faith that people really are good and something somewhere is waiting to work for these people. The other thing you have to believe is that one out of ten is a victory, because I don't think we get any more than that around here," she said.

While despair is ever-present at the juvenile court, the rare successes provide great inspiration for English. "Lots of kids come back to visit (after serving in juvenile detention centers) and say, 'Hey there, remember me?' and they're one of about 3,000 and I have to figure out a clever way to get them to say who they are without them realizing that I don't exactly remember. It's wonderful when they come back. It'll keep me going for months."

One of English's favorite successes involves a young girl who had a very abusive and neglected childhood and was turning into a chronic delinquent. Against the girl's and her parents' wishes, English committed her to the Rosemont School, a locked treatment facility for young women. Upon hearing the verdict, both the girl and her parents wept. The girl recently returned to visit English. She was about to graduate from the Rosemont School as one of its top students. English said she looked "very healthy, cheerful, and proud of herself."

Successes like these allow English to remain enthusiastic and upbeat, despite the difficult nature of her profession.

Watching her at work, it appears English has a lot to accomplish before she settles for retirement, a black-and-white striped shirt, and a referee's whistle. "Aren't these children darling?" she said, stepping into the courtroom for another afternoon of litigation. "I just want to take them all home with me."

(Writer and former PSU student Neal Brady has contributed to PSU Magazine in the past.)
Portland commission named

An executive order issued this spring by Gov. Neil Goldschmidt has created an 11-member Governor's Commission on Higher Education in the Portland Metropolitan Area.

The Governor has directed the commission to examine all postsecondary education resources in the Portland area — including public and private colleges and universities, community colleges, and cultural institutions — and to recommend policies, programs and organizational arrangements to meet future needs. The study is expected to be completed by March 1990.

Don C. Frisbee, chairman of Pacificorp and a member of the PSU Advisory Board, will serve as the commission's chair. Members of the commission include PSU alumna and retired Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court Betty Roberts, State Senator Joyce E. Cohen, Portland lawyer Susan Hammer, Portland General Corporation President Richard G. Reiten, Oregon Department of Revenue Director Richard A. Munn, school principal Gloria Gostrell, Portland attorney and KATU-TV's "Town Hall" moderator John R. Faust Jr., City Commissioner Earl Blumenauer, marine facilities consultant Ogden Beeman, and Pendleton's East Oregonian editor Mike Forrester.

Foundation finds ready support

The challenge of change and new direction at Portland State has attracted seven prominent Portland citizens to the restructured PSU Foundation Board, according to Lee Koehn, '73 BS, foundation president.

Joining the Foundation board are: Bruce Korter, senior vice president, Grubb and Ellis Realtors; Jim McCarthy, principal owner, Old Town Copyworks; Jeff Farber, senior vice president of the Oregon division of Seafirst Bank; Robert Fischer, publisher of the Business Journal; Jerry Parson, vice president/controller of Willamette Industries; Louis Boston, president of Gresham, Chrysler-Plymouth, Inc.; and Robert McEniry, senior vice president of Investor/Corporate Communications at Benj. Franklin Federal Savings and Loan Association.

"These new members took little time in deciding that not only would they join but that they were excited about promoting PSU in the coming year," said Koehn.

The PSU Foundation is a private, non-profit organization dedicated to promoting Portland State in the community and nationwide.

The PSU Foundation has undergone structural changes including the expansion of the board from 27 members to 33 and an increase in the executive committee from five members to 11. According to Koehn, the board members are committing more time to new fund raising ventures.

"It is this year's goal to spread the word that PSU has a lot to offer," said Koehn, "and as messengers of that good news the new Foundation is more fit than ever."

Vanport faculty member dies

Mildred G. Flanagan, one of the original faculty members of the Vanport Extension Center, died May 1 of a heart attack. She was 77.

During her 31-year career as an instructor and assistant professor of mathematical sciences at PSU, Mrs. Flanagan served as a role model for university women. She was faculty adviser to the local chapter of Pi Lambda Theta, the national honorary for women in education, and a member of the National and Oregon Councils of Teachers of Mathematics and Pi Mu Epsilon, the national mathematics honorary. She retired in 1977.

Utah academic takes PSU post

Sherwin L. Davidson joins the University this July as dean of the Division of Continuing Education and Summer Session. This is a new academic position. Previously both programs had their own dean and director.

Davidson comes to Portland from the University of Utah where she was assistant dean and director of the Center for Adult Transitions, Division of Continuing Education, and an adjunct associate professor of educational psychology.

Davidson earned her bachelor's degree at Bowling Green State University, a master's in counseling and personnel from Western Michigan University, and a Ph.D. in counseling psychology from University of Utah. A member of a variety of continuing education and psychology associations, Davidson has contributed many publications, papers and presentations on continuing education, and consulted with federal, state and private organizations.

Directing a summer session program is not new to Davidson, the University of Utah's continuing education program includes summer session. PSU's program has over 500 courses from 50 departments, including the largest foreign language program in the West.

Portland State's continuing education program offers nontraditional students flexible courses in different locations all year. Courses are tailored to community and individual needs.

According to Davidson, the wave of adults returning to colleges and universities for continuing education is a nationwide phenomena. "There is so much to capitalize on at Portland State," she said, "a real sense of momentum."
Honorary degrees given

Portland State University awarded the first honorary degrees in its history to two distinguished Oregonians, long-time U.S. Senator Mark O. Hatfield and award-winning Portland author Ursula K. Le Guin, during Spring Commencement ceremonies June 9 in Portland's Memorial Coliseum.

Interim University President Roger N. Edgington presided while an estimated 1,400 students received degrees, and Sen. Hatfield provided the commencement address.

New head for Affirmative Action

Armando Laguardia was appointed interim Affirmative Action Officer for the University and Special Assistant to the President for Minority Affairs this spring by PSU interim President Roger Edgington.

Laguardia, who has been a faculty member at PSU for 11 years, most recently served as director of the Upward Bound Program. He first came to the University as a coordinator for the School Desegregation Center in the PSU School of Education.

A graduate of Portland's Jefferson High School, Laguardia has earned bachelor’s and master’s degrees from the University of Oregon. In addition to his PSU duties, he has served as executive director for COSSPO, a Hispanic community-based organization, and as curriculum consultant for the Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory.

His new duties at PSU will include development of affirmative action plans and reports for the University and the implementation of activities to assist in attracting and serving minority groups at Portland State.

Faculty scholarship awarded

Two Portland State University faculty have been honored by their colleagues for their outstanding teaching, research, and service to the University and the community. Biology professor Larry I. Crawshaw is the 1989 recipient of the Branford Price Millar Award for Faculty Excellence, and geography professor Thomas M. Poulsen is winner of the 1989 George Hoffmann Award for Faculty Excellence. The awards were presented during Spring Commencement.

Larry I. Crawshaw came to PSU in 1981 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia University. He is described by students in his anatomy, physiology and animal behavior classes as an enthusiastic, knowledgeable and well-organized professor who gives energetic lectures and tough exams. In 1987, Crawshaw won a Burlington Northern Faculty Achievement Award for Outstanding University Teaching.

Crawshaw is perhaps best known for his work in the laboratory. A pioneer in research on the comparative physiology of temperature regulation in vertebrates, the biologist has attracted hundreds of thousands of dollars of funding to the University from the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the National Institute of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse.

The George Hoffmann Award recipient Thomas M. Poulsen, has been a professor of geography at PSU for 25 years and is currently chair of the geography department. His devotion to Central and Eastern European studies has opened many international doors for Portland State.

Retiring faculty

PSU Magazine would like to recognize faculty members who have retired this academic year and encourage alumni who wish them well to write to their departments.

These professors, with an average service to the University of 26 years, are either beginning full retirement or ending phased retirement. The year listed after each name is the year that faculty member came to Portland State.


The chemistry of smog
(Continued from page 7)

Ideally, their research will help predict worldwide air quality levels into the next century.

HO's importance in the atmosphere is as a catalyst. HO molecules, in their extremely short life (as little as 1,000th of a second), keep the atmosphere clean by combining with pollutants, oxidizing them, and allowing them to be removed through rain. In high levels, it creates Acid Rain. Still, it serves as an efficient air filter.

Some substances such as fluorocarbons, found in Freon, spray cans and as a by-product of the manufacturing of styrofoam, don't combine with HO, and as a result linger for years until they drift into the stratosphere, break down and deplete the Earth's ozone shield.

While on average HO keeps the atmosphere clean, it reacts faster in areas with lots of sunshine — like Los Angeles — and creates noxious substances such as nitric acid and sulfuric acid.

In their experiments the scientists at PSU draw a continuous air sample into a vacuum chamber and shine a laser beam through it in search of HO molecules: the molecules absorb the light, reflect (fluoresce) it back in a form that is seen by a light detector. Out of every 1,000,000,000,000,000 photons in a laser pulse, typically only a single photon shows evidence of HO.

O'Brien developed the program with the help of Tom Hard, a research fellow; Cornelius Chan, a Ph.D. in the PSU Environmental Sciences and Resources program; and Ahmad Mehrabzadeh, a PSU master's graduate in chemistry. All three now devote full time to this research.

He said other groups have tried and failed for years to refine this method. The PSU group discovered that the secret was in regulating the pressure of the air flowing into the sampling equipment. At too high a pressure, the HO fluorescence is lost in a myriad of other light pulses.

"The reaction is so straightforward that we can predict how long pollutants will stay in the atmosphere once we know the HO concentration," he said.

As more and more attention is paid to the threats of ozone depletion, the greenhouse effect, the use of alternative fuels, and the growing industrialization of the Third World, finding out that information could go a long way toward saving the precious air we breathe.

Toxins and membranes
(Continued from page 7)

balance is upset, the cell can die, or at least malfunction. Cancer, the rapid growth of malignant cells, is a graphic example.

Encasing the cellular factory is a semipermeable membrane. When Smejtek began his research in 1974, he introduced various pesticides to artificial membranes, and found that some types, including PCP, made those membranes electrically conductive. Other types, including the herbicides contained in Agent Orange, changed the balance of positive and negative ions passing through the cell membrane.

The findings were important in understanding toxicity because cells must maintain a specific, well defined distribution of ions to live and work properly. The findings on PCP were particularly important because of the chemical's relevance to the Pacific Northwest: more than 100 mills in Oregon alone have been using it for decades as a wood preservative.

When The Oregonian published an article on PCP several years ago, Smejtek received phone calls from ex–mill workers reporting sicknesses that no doctor could define.

"People didn't know much about the toxicity of the chemicals they had to work with, so they sometimes ignored certain protections, and got exposed," Smejtek said.

In the course of his study, he found that not only did PCP affect cell membranes, but the membranes affected the PCP, changing its physical and chemical properties in ways that showed it to be more toxic than had previously been known.

Back in business

The School of Business Administration has again received accreditation for its undergraduate and graduate academic programs from the American Association of Collegiate Schools of Business (AACSB). In addition, the school's Department of Accounting received AACSB accounting program accreditation.

The AACSB is the national accrediting body for business schools. Of some 1,200 American business schools, only 265 currently have AACSB accreditation of any kind, according to Virgil Miller, dean of PSU's School of Business Administration. Portland State's accreditation will remain in effect for nine years.

Last year, PSU's School of Business Administration programs were placed on "continuing review" by the AACSB because of concerns raised about student access to microcomputers, the need to fill the accounting department head position permanently, together with the AACSB's desire for more complete documentation of course coverage by permanent PSU faculty members as well as their scholarly productivity.
Vanport

Richard M. “Bix” Bixler, well known in Portland advertising circles for over 30 years, has retired as retail advertising manager of The Oregonian newspaper. He was instrumental in developing the paper’s zoned news and advertising sections in the late 1970s.

’58

Patti Nell (BS) reports she is working as a gifted/talented education coordinator for the Akron, Colo., School District, where she also received two recent grants for development of gifted/talented programs in rural high schools.

’61

Judith K. Hofer (BS) has been named to the board of directors of Key Bank of Oregon. She is president and chief executive officer of Meier & Frank, Portland, and also serves on the board of directors of Greyhound Corp.

’62

Jerry Parsons (BS) has been elected executive vice president, chief financial officer, secretary and treasurer by the board of directors at Willamette Industries Inc., Portland.

Milton R. Smith (BS), vice chairman of the board of FPS Computing in Beaverton, Ore., has been appointed as interim executive director for the Oregon Health Sciences University Foundation.

’64

Michael Schrunk (BS), Multnomah County District Attorney, has received one of the Oregon Women’s Political Caucus “1989 Good Guys Awards.” The honors are given each year to men who have made substantial contributions to the advancement of women in Oregon.

’65

John F. Scott (BS) has been named general manager of Cronin and Caplan Realtors. He is also the new designated broker at the firm’s main office in Portland, and was recently named one of four 1989 Realtors of the Year by members of four Portland-area Boards of Realtors.

‘66

John K. Sherwood (BS) has been elected vice president and manager of The Bank of California’s real estate banking group in Portland.

’67

Ray Van Beek (BS), owner of a Portland CPA firm who formerly worked for the G.J. Joe’s department store chain, has purchased the chain’s eight remaining Jean Machine clothing stores in Oregon, with plans to re-establish them as a family-run operation.

’68

George Kosovich (BS), who has had a severe hearing loss since childhood, now works as a Portland-based coordinator for the State of Oregon’s Deaf and Hearing Impaired Access Program. The program seeks to make state agencies accessible to those with hearing problems.

Robert E. McCall (BS) has joined Security Pacific Bank Oregon as first vice president for the retail branch system. McCall is also responsible for managing the bank’s new commercial banking region.

’69

Larry W. Becker (BS) and Mert Meeker (’81 BS) have been elected membership co-chairs for the Oregon Insurance Council of the Western Insurance Information Service. Becker is vice president of branch operations at North Pacific Insurance Co. in Portland; Meeker is marketing director for Killian Pacific, a Portland developer.

’70

Elizabeth “Sherry” Crownhart-Vaughan (MA), executive director of the North Pacific Study Center at the Oregon Historical Society in Portland, was one of 11 Oregon women named as 1989 White Rose honorees for her documentation of Russian history in the North Pacific and promotion of American–Soviet dialogue.

Carol Edelman (BA), president of Edelman Naiman Bissell interior architects, Portland, reports that her firm collaborated with the design team recently honored with a National Endowment for the Arts Federal Design Achievement Award. The award cited the team’s contributions to the interior design of the popular Mount St. Helens Visitors Center in Southwest Washington.

Peter Gearin (BS), head of CARS (Consolidated Automotive Resource Service Inc.) in Portland, continues to work toward creating Oregon’s first car importing facility outside of Portland, near Astoria. Gearin, formerly president of Consolidated Convoy Co., sold the trucking firm to Ryder Systems Inc. of Miami, Fla. in 1987.

Joel C. Lewton (BS) reports he has been named pastor of the United Church of Raymond in Raymond, Wash.

Michael A. Nelson (BS), president of BenjFran Development Inc., Portland, has been named 1989 newsletter chair/editor for the Portland-area chapter of the National Association of Industrial and Office Parks.

David Streight (BA, ’81 MS), a teacher of religion and philosophy as well as a school psychologist at Oregon Episcopal School in Portland, is the sole Oregon winner of a new fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities and Reader’s Digest. The fellowship allows him to study the subject of love for a year, unencumbered by classes and academic paper work. His wife, Pamela Johnson (’69 BA, ’80 MAT), teaches French at the same school.
Larry McMacken (MS) has been named the new assistant superintendent in the Forest Grove, Ore., School District, effective July 1. He is the district’s current director of special education. Michael C. Smith (’77 MS), current principal of Gales Creek Elementary School, will assume McMacken’s former post. Georgia Deetz (’75 MS), a middle school administrator in the district for seven years, will take over Smith’s former post. In an additional change, Lloyd Mills (’76 MS) has been named principal at Dilley Elementary School, and will serve as the district’s transportation coordinator. Mills is the former vice principal at Forest Grove High School.

Thomas N. Sciarretta (BS) has been named Oregon’s Small Business Financial Services Advocate of the Year for 1989 by the U.S. Small Business Administration. He is vice president and manager of Key Bank of Oregon’s Lane County Commercial Banking Center in Eugene.

R. W. Bane (BS), who leads a double life as a partner in a Portland investment advisory firm and as a recognized Northwest figurative sculptor, has been selected to create a bronze sculpture for the Clark County Courthouse in Vancouver, Wash. David Bantz (BS) has joined OTAK Inc., a Lake Oswego, Ore., engineering, planning and architecture firm, as senior planner/project manager. He is a former planning director for a Beaverton engineering firm and an economic development coordinator for the City of Tualatin.

Nancy Church, CPA (BA) has been named audit and accounting manager at the Portland accounting firm owned by Nola Wilken, CPA (’84 BS).

Marilyn De Vault (MS), co-owner of 24 Carrot Bakery in Lake Oswego, Ore., won a recent American Heart Association-sponsored competition against 14 Portland-area restaurants to create the best low fat and low cholesterol dessert. The bakery’s winning walnut, praline and cream torte used margarine, no eggs, low fat cocoa and low fat evaporated milk to achieve the winning edge.

Rob Drake (BS) has been appointed to the new post of general sales manager at Oregon’s largest winery, Hinman Vineyards, based in Eugene. Drake has served on the Beaverton City Council since 1987, and is an immediate past board member of the Oregon Restaurant and Hospitality Association.

Steve Forrester (BS) served as 1989’s first Ruhl Fellow at the University of Oregon, where he was part of the program bringing newspaper professionals to the university’s School of Journalism for brief residencies. Forrester took over the editor’s post at The Daily Astorian newspaper more than a year ago.

Capt. J. Tim Grohert (BS) has been named commander of the Clackamas County Jail in Oregon City, Ore. He is the former operations division commander for the Clackamas County Sheriff’s Office, and a former emergency services coordinator for the county.

Christopher Minus (BS) has been named assistant vice president/mar­keting with Stevedoring Services of America in Seattle, Wash. He will specialize in containerized cargoes throughout West Coast points. He spent the past 15 years in key regional management posts with Matson Navigation Co.

Joseph Gallegos (BS, ’73 MSW), director of social work and gerontology programs at the University of Portland, has received the Social Worker of the Year Award from the Oregon chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. Also, Jan Nolley (’72 MSW) won this year’s Helen Catlin Award from the organization for her outstanding volunteer service.

Robert M. Hagner (BS) has joined the Portland office of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Inc., a Minneapolis-based investment firm, as assistant vice president and investment executive.

Richard L. Hansen (BS) has joined Shearson Lehman Hutton in Portland as first vice president/financial consultant. Hansen most recently was with PainelWebber Inc. as financial consultant.

Mike Houck (MST), an urban naturalist with the Portland Audubon Society, has received a $116,000 challenge grant from the Fred Meyer Charitable Trust to establish a plan for creating an integrated Metropolitan Wildlife Refuge System covering all of the surrounding Portland area.

John K. Lee (BS) has been named manager of the Lake Grove, Ore., branch of First Interstate Bank of Oregon. Prior to his new post, he was assistant manager at the bank’s main branch in downtown Portland.

Douglas H. Leeding (BS, ’79 MBA), senior vice president at Key Bank of Oregon, has been given additional authority to direct the bank’s Clackamas County Commercial Banking Center, and has also been named to Key Bank’s senior loan committee.

Keith Lockhoven (BS) has been named assistant vice president and field supervisor for the U.S. Bancorp Auditing Division in Portland. He was a former loan officer for U.S. Bank of Oregon before moving to the parent firm’s auditing division in 1982 as a credit examiner.

Robert Sande (BS) has been named director of the new law firm services division at the Moss Adams CPA firm’s Portland office.

Chief Ron Goodpaster (BS), director of public safety in Milwaukee, Ore., announced a new community policing program for his city in April designed to bring officers in closer contact with local citizens. He also has been unanimously elected as 1989-90 president of the Oregon Association Chiefs of Police.

David C. Jester, D.O. (BS), an osteopath practicing in Puyallup, Wash., reports he recently received his board certification in emergency medicine. He also plans to take his general practice certification exam this November.

Kathleen Jordan (BS), the new acting ranger in Sweet Home, Ore., is the first woman to assume ranger duties in the U.S. Forest Service’s Willamette National Forest. Jordan also recently completed her term as state president of Business and Professional Women of Oregon.

Betty A. Kay (MBA), a ten-year employee of Portland Community College, has been named director of plant services there.

Shab Levy (BA), owner of Shab Levy Exhibits, has taken a new office in downtown Portland and added two staff on the design team for the new Hong Kong Museum of Science and Technology. Levy is the former director of exhibits at the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry (OMSI) in Portland.

Nelson Off (MBA) has been named director of assembly/ distribution center operations for Diamond Cabinets in Hillsboro, Ore.

Conrad Pearson (BA), a Tigard, Ore., financial planner, has been named top producer among more than 4,000 other registered representatives across the nation who market the capital appreciation program of Integrated Resources Equity Corp. (IREC) as part of their professional services to clients.

Stephen A. Sivage (BS, ’77 MBA) is the newly-named director of Physical Plant operations at Portland State. He held a similar post at Mt. Hood Community College in Gresham, Ore.
Greg Stilson (BS) and Christie Stilson (‘74 BS) report they have formed Paradise Publications in Portland. They now co-author and publish Hawaiian guidebooks, including three titles released this spring.

Patrick H. Vaughan (BS) has been named manager of the site assessment division of SRH Environmental Management in Portland.

'74 Fritz Bartsch (BS) has been promoted to vice president and manager of the executive banking department at U.S. Bank of Oregon.

Shirley Bass (BA), a Portland attorney, has been elected secretary on the 1989 board of directors for the Altrusa Club of Portland Foundation. The club is an international organization of professional people who provide community service.

Lloyd Beemer CPA (BS), a certified public accountant with Beemer Johnson Smith & Co. in Portland, has established Lambers CPA Review of Oregon. The publication provides comprehensive study information for candidates taking the CPA exam in Oregon.

Patrick F. Donaldson (BS), an expert in business crime and security, has been named executive director of the new Citizens Crime Commission, a coalition of Portland-area business leaders.

Eva Parsons (MA) has accepted the position of executive director of the Business Youth Exchange, an affiliate of the Portland Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce. She was most recently human resources manager for Stoe Rives Boley Jones & Grey, a Portland law firm.

Stephen Pearson (BS) reports he is working as Southern California representative for Biola University and for the “Biola Hour,” now heard on more than 90 radio stations across the nation. He also serves as chaplain in his local unit of the U.S. Army Reserve.

Jay C. Thomas (BS), a Portland industrial psychologist and owner of the firm bearing his name, has been named 1989 president-elect for the National Association for Performance and Instruction.

David Fitzpatrick

David Fitzpatrick (BA, ’77 MS) has been elected associate actuary by the board of directors at Standard Insurance Co., Portland. He now prices Standard’s dental insurance products, handles all the firm’s reinsurance requirements and serves as underwriter for Standard’s group long-term disability and life insurance cases.

Steve Gentzkow (BS) has been named a partner and co-manager of the residential department of Palmer, Groth & Pietka Real Estate Appraisers in Portland.

Jon Gramenz (BA) has joined Clackamas County Bank in Sandy, Ore., as a loan officer. He held a similar position in the Bank of California’s Portland office.

Richard A. Askay, Ph.D. (BA), associate professor of philosophy at the University of Portland, received the Burlington Northern Outstanding Teacher Award during recent commencement exercises held at the university. He has been a faculty member there since 1982.

Norman Eder (MA), director of external affairs and development at Oregon Graduate Center in Beaverton, Ore., has been appointed vice president for public affairs there. He now manages a seven-person staff in charge of governmental relations, public relations, publications and special events.

Thomas A. Lockhart (MBA) has been elected by the board of directors of PacificCorp, Portland, as vice president of power systems for both Pacific Power and Utah Power & Light. Lockhart is now responsible for integrated power operations and wholesale power transactions for the combined Pacific-Utah power system.

David L. McClung (MBA) has been elected chairman of the national Financial Institutions Marketing Association. He is senior vice president and director of marketing at Far West Federal Bank.

Steve Mauritz (BS, ’86 MS) will be the new principal at River Grove Elementary School in Lake Oswego, Ore., this fall. He is currently finishing his second year as principal at Estacada Junior High School in Estacada.

Fred Rosenbaum (BS), senior partner in Rosenbaum and Rosenbaum Life Insurance Brokers, Portland, is the recipient of the 1989 Torch of Liberty Award presented by the Pacific Northwest Regional Advisory Board of the Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith. Rosenbaum served for over a dozen years as chairman of the board of commissioners for the Housing Authority of Portland. He also founded a summer camp for low-income youths near Astoria, Ore., while serving as a major in the Oregon National Guard.

'75 Barbara Alberty (BS, ’78 MBA), director of student services in PSU’s School of Business Administration, has been appointed a new board member at PC Northwest Inc., a human resource consulting firm headquartered in Portland.

Richard R. Askay, Ph.D. (BA), associate professor of philosophy at the University of Portland, received the Burlington Northern Outstanding Teacher Award during recent commencement exercises held at the university. He has been a faculty member there since 1982.

Anna Brown (BS), a partner in the Portland law firm of Bullivant House Bailey Pendergrass & Hoffman, has been elected treasurer on the 1989 board of directors of the Multnomah Bar Association.

John C. Thomas (BS), a Portland industrial psychologist and owner of the firm bearing his name, has been named 1989 president-elect for the National Association for Performance and Instruction.

Jon Gramenz (BA) has joined Clackamas County Bank in Sandy, Ore., as a loan officer. He held a similar position in the Bank of California’s Portland office.

James Herbst (BS) has been named assistant vice president and commercial account officer at U.S. Bank of Oregon’s West Metro Commercial Banking Center in Beaverton, Ore.

Moonja Su Hollosy (MA) has joined the Portland office of Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Inc., a Minneapolis-based investment firm, as a vice president and investment executive.

Thomas A. Lockhart (MBA) has been elected by the board of directors of PacifiCorp, Portland, as vice president of power systems for both Pacific Power and Utah Power & Light. Lockhart is now responsible for integrated power operations and wholesale power transactions for the combined Pacific-Utah power system.

David L. McClung (MBA) has been elected chairman of the national Financial Institutions Marketing Association. He is senior vice president and director of marketing at Far West Federal Bank.

John McDaniel (BS) has been promoted to vice president and director of operations at Covalt Enterprises Inc., parent company of Izzy’s Pizza Restaurants. He now oversees management recruitment and training, operations personnel training, and supervision of the operations at all 15 restaurants in Oregon and Southwest Washington.

Dan McGivern (BS), executive director of Sho-Craft Sheltered Workshop in Vancouver, Wash., has been named an employment counselor for Network Employment Training for Work.

Klaus J. Meyer-Arendt, Ph.D. (BA), reports he returned to Portland State in April for the first time since graduation, to give a PSU Geography Colloquium presentation. He is now an assistant professor of geography at Mississippi State University.

Tommoy (BS) has sold his 296-screen Luxury Theatres movie house chain and affiliated companies to Act III Theatres of San Antonio, Texas for a sum reportedly in excess of $150 million.

Val Anderson (BA), a ten-year employee in The Oregonian newspaper’s advertising department, has been promoted to retail division advertising manager at the paper’s parent publishing firm.

John L. Hutchison (MSW) has been named vice president of marketing for Capitol Health Care and chief operating officer for Health Maintenance of Oregon Inc. Both are subsidiaries of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Oregon. Hutchison is the former vice president of marketing for Physicians Association of Clackamas County.

Steve Mauritz (BS, ’86 MS) will be the new principal at River Grove Elementary School in Lake Oswego, Ore., this fall. He is currently finishing his second year as principal at Estacada Junior High School in Estacada.

Dennis H. Ross, P.E., reports he has been appointed vice president/engineering at Management Services Institute Inc. in La Mirada, Calif. The firm specializes in public agency finance. He is the former city engineer for the City of La Mesa, located near San Diego, Calif.

Rolland D. Royce (BS) has been promoted to senior vice president and controller at Oregon First Bank in Portland, which recently was renamed West One Bank. Royce also serves as a member of the bank’s executive committee and senior loan committee.
Social Work Alumni Association

The PSU Graduate School of Social Work is forming an Alumni Association and invites all Portland State social work graduates to join.

The purpose of the association, according to organizer Gary Dominick, '77 MSW, is to support graduate social work education using the united influence, loyalty, and resources of its alumni.

The association plans to focus on several areas, including coordinating an annual social work conference, acquiring continuing education credit options, supporting current student issues regarding the education of social workers, and providing a forum for alumni influence in policy and direction for the Graduate School of Social Work.

For further information call or write the Alumni Association, Graduate School of Social Work, Portland State University, P.O. Box 741, Portland, OR 97207, (503) 464-4712.

'D77

Delyn Kies (BS), one of the top regulators of Portland's highly competitive trash hauling industry while serving for seven years as the city's director of solid waste, has joined Northwest Strategies Inc., a Portland-based public relations and consulting firm.

John Salisbury (MS) and other Clackamas County, Ore., teachers journeyed to Independence, Mo., in April for five days of lecturing to local school students about the Oregon Trail. Oregon City, Ore., marked the western end of the 2,300 mile trip from Independence.

David Sinclair (BS) has been named a senior vice president at U.S. Bank of Oregon. He now manages staff who process the bank's consumer loans in Portland, Eugene, Salem, Medford and Pendleton.

'D78

Don K. Aina (MST), a basic mathematics teacher at Evergreen Junior High School in Hillsboro, Ore., has been named bishop in his home ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints in Forest Grove, Ore.

John Colasurdo, DMD (BS), a Portland dentist, was elected vice president of the Italian Businessmen's Club of Oregon during the group's January meeting.

Michael Maley (MSW) has been appointed to the Oregon Developmental Disabilities Council by Oregon Gov. Neil Goldschmidt. Maley is the current administrator of developmental disabilities services for Albertina Kerr Centers for Children in Marylhurst, Ore.

'D79

Sara Larson (BA) reports she is now directing her own firm in Seattle, Wash., specializing in corporate identity logos and signage design.

Mark R. Lindley (BS), a Portland attorney formerly with Buckley, Lindley PC., has joined another Portland law firm now known as Buckley, Montgomery, LeChevallier & Lindley PC.

Patrick N. Mullaney (BS) and two partners who own JMR Inc. report that their Wilsonville, Ore., silk-screening business—began in a garage just three years ago—currently boasts 25 employees and annual sales approaching $2 million.

'D80

Diane Snedecor (BS) was awarded a certificate of excellence by the Northwest Wholesale Stationers group during its recent annual meeting. She is a sales representative for Pentel of America, a major manufacturer of pens and pencils headquartered in Torrance, Calif.

Sara M. Allison (MBA), a Portland management development consultant, has been elected secretary of the Multnomah Athletic Club in Portland.

William L. Gaynor (MPA) has been named president of ambulatory services for the new corporation Legacy Health System, formed by the recent merger of HealthLink and Good Samaritan Hospital and Medical Center in Portland. Gaynor formerly headed a for-profit subsidiary called Good Samaritan Health Enterprise.

Sally A. Nofziger (BS, '86 MBA) has been named vice president at U.S. Bancorp Portland, Oregon, and will serve as the firm's representative to advertising and public relations firms.

'D81

Keith Frutiger (BS) reports he has been promoted to fleet manager in vehicle operations for the Portland District of the United States Postal Service.

Mark Musick (BS) is a new senior account manager at This Week magazine in Tigard, Ore.

Dwight Schwab (BS) has been named a top sales producer for 1988 on the 35-person staff at the Lake Oswego, Ore., realty firm of Handel, Hasson and Jones Inc.

'D82

Stepphen Ashby (BS), a certified public accountant, recently opened his own office in the St. Johns business district of North Portland.

Ryan Killgore (BS) has been named vice president and district manager for the Columbia County district of U.S. Bank of Oregon in Saint Helens. He joined the bank in 1979.

Thomas Nissen (BS) is teaching English to Japanese adults in Fukushima, Japan. He is employed by AMVIC, a system of over 70 English conversation schools throughout the world headquartered in Tokyo.

Virginia Stadler (BA) has joined the sales staff at PhotoCraft Inc., a Portland commercial photographic lab. She will serve as the firm's representative to advertising and public relations firms.

'L83

Lynn Bright (MBA), senior vice president and director of marketing for Security Pacific Bank Oregon in Portland, has been named vice president/programs for the Oregon chapter of the American Marketing Association. Melanie Sievers ('81 BS), a marketing research analyst at Pihus Schmidt Westerdahl Co. in Portland, also was elected as a chapter vice president.

David Liebbrandt (BS), a registered professional engineer, has been named an associate of Murray, Smith & Associates Inc., engineers and planners in Portland.

Charlene Rhyne, MSW (MSW), coordinator of admissions in PSU's Graduate School of Social Work, recently collaborated with several other researchers in the nation's first study of physicians in Oregon who have over-prescribed psychoactive drugs to aggressive patients. The report is carried in a current issue of the Western Journal of Medicine.
Lisa J. Olson (BS) has joined the staff of Gerber Advertising in Portland as an account executive in charge of several food and grocery accounts. She is a former account supervisor at Davis Ball and Colomatto (DBC) in Portland.

James Patterson (BS) has been named general sales manager of KBNP Radio (1440 AM), a new all-business format station in Portland. He comes to KBNP from station KKCM (103 FM) in Beaverton, Ore.

William Keating Vinyard (BS), a designer with the New Haven, Conn., architectural firm of Cesar Pelli & Associates, has won a prestigious Rome Prize Fellowship from the American Academy in Rome. As one of 24 winners selected from more than 1,000 applicants, Vinyard leaves in September for a year of independent arts study in Rome.

Dixie Wilcox (BS) has joined Century 21 Southgate Realty in Pendleton, Ore., as a real estate agent. She also serves on the local Juvenile Services Commission and is vice president of the Oregon Trail Fibers Guild.

Mark Weidkamp (BS), owner of Normark Corporation, a Portland wood products manufacturing firm, reports he has hired Scott Peterson ('74 BS) as vice president of manufacturing, to head the firm's Cedar Plus Division. Weidkamp also reports he is racing his Corvette in a series of regional sports car club road races this spring.

Jean Pierre Fontenot (BA) has been named media director and manager of the Portland office of Parris Advertising, a firm headquartered in Medford, Ore.

Roni Webb Sasaki (BS), a top member of the current U.S. Disabled Ski Team, was scheduled to be in San Diego, Calif., in June, where specialists were to fit her with a state-of-the-art artificial leg similar to that worn by Teddy Kennedy, Jr. Sasaki was born without a femur and nevertheless began skiing at age 19.

Rosalie Tank (MT), a tax consultant with Touche Ross & Co., Portland, has been elected treasurer on the Holladay Park Medical Center board of trustees in Portland.

Constance J. Taylor ('80 BS), corporate secretary and manager of corporate and regulatory affairs for Riedel Environmental Technologies Inc. in Portland, was among those elected as new members of the hospital trustees' board.

Rosa Burge (BS) has been named Hispanic director at Catholic Family Services in Gresham, Ore. She will focus on upgrading Hispanic access to services in the Gresham/Sandy area. She will also work on the new Farmworkers Health Access Project, which recently received funding from the Fred Meyer Foundation.

Gregory Chiodo, P.E. (BS), has joined Robert E. Meyer Consultants, Beaverton, as a senior civil engineer.

Michael Matteucci (MUP) has been appointed coordinator of the Neighbors North district office, representing a coalition of seven North Portland neighborhood association boards dedicated to improving the locales where residents live and work. Matteucci is a former planner for the City of Tigard, Ore.

'B86

Bennett Hall (BA) is the new copy editor at Willamette Week newspaper in Portland. He is a former editor and copy editor for Portland State's student newspaper the Vanguard.

Randall B. Smith (MBA), a financial analyst at Tektronix Inc. in Beaverton, Ore., was recently honored by the National Doctoral Fellowship Program in Business and Management. His $10,000 fellowship, along with a first-year tuition and fee waiver, may be used at the doctoral institution of his choosing. The awards are designed to help alleviate the chronic shortage of doctoral-level faculty in America's collegiate schools of business.

'Catherine DeVaul Zerfmg (BS) has been named manager of the International Suite at the World Trade Center Portland, a subsidiary of Portland General Corporation. The International Suite is composed of eight executive offices with office support services suitable for use by members of Portland's international business community.

Patricia Bishop (MBA) has joined EastRidge Business Park, formerly Yeoward Business Park, in the Vancouver, Wash., area as leasing/asset manager.

In Memoriam

William W. Childs (Vanport), a service technician for Monroe Calculators for 35 years until he retired in 1984, died of cancer April 3 in a Portland hospital. He was 65.

James D. Lindsay ('58 BS), who taught emotionally disabled youngsters in the Los Angeles area for several years after graduating from PSU, died of heart problems May 20 in a Portland hospital. He was 57. At the time of his death, Mr. Lindsay was employed as an automobile salesman for Coliseum Ford in Portland.

Erland P. Miller ('62 BS), who worked as an inspector for some 27 years on jobs through his asbestos workers union local, died April 20 in a Longview, Wash., hospital of a heart attack. He was 55.

Susan A. Montgomery ('71 BA), a production and layout artist in the advertising sales promotion department for Fred Meyer Inc., died of head injuries in a plane crash May 5 in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, where she was vacationing with her family. She was 42.

Dolores Bowman ('74 MS), a longtime Portland educator, died of cancer May 17 in Austin, Texas. She was 58. At the time of her death, she was administrative vice principal at Portland's Jefferson High School. She is preceded in death by her husband, Joseph Bowman ('74 MS), who died in 1988.

Paul D. Olsen ('75 BA), who had worked for his father's Portland CPA firm for the past 11 years, died of cancer May 2 in a Portland hospital. He was 37, and an elder in his church.

James G. "Jim" Smith ('75 BS, '76 MST), who retired in January after serving 14 years as information referral officer for PSU's Senior Adult Learning Center, died April 19 in Portland of a heart attack. He was 82, and was also responsible for founding the group known as Retired Associates of PSU.

John F. Reilly ('78 BS), an orthopedic technician for Kaiser Permanente for the past 13 years, died April 5 in Portland. He was 39, and a U.S. Army veteran of the Vietnam conflict.
Performing Arts

Dance Performance
July 7, 8, 9 pm; July 9, 8 pm; 212 Shattuck Hall. $7/$6/$5; call 464-4440.
July 7-9 “Solo Affairs” with Terri Mathern

Summer Repertory Theater
July 6-9, “How the Other Half Loves” 13-15
July 19-22, “The Importance of Being Earnest” 27-30
Aug. 3-5
Aug. 9-12 “Crimes of the Heart” 17-20, 24-26

Cabaret
Noon, So. Park Blocks, Free.
July 10 Russ Oelheim
July 13 The 5 J’s
July 18 Chris Miller, guitar
July 25 P’tlante, salsa music

Special Events

Athletics Party
5:30 pm-1 am, Park Blocks/PSU gym. Cocktails, auction, dinner, dancing. $65. Call 464-4000.
Sept. 16 “The Ultimate Tailgate Party”

Lectures

Tour the World
Noon, 338 Smith Center, Free.
July 5 “Ancient Chinese Mechanics & Mathematics”
July 12 “Something Brazilian”
July 19 “Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité! Why?”
July 26 “An Insider’s View of the British Civil Service”
Aug. 2 “Aspects of Theater for Young People”

Visual Arts

Littman/White Galleries
Littman: 12-4 pm weekdays, 250 Smith Center; White: 8 am-8 pm weekdays, 2nd floor Smith Center, Free.
June 26– July 5 N.W. Regional Print Council Biennial Exhibit (reception 5-7 pm)

Gallery 299
8 am-5 pm weekdays, 299 Neuberger Hall, Free.
June 20 “Altered Forms,” ceramics by Allyson Metcalf

Sports

Football
7 pm, Civic Stadium, call 464-4000.
Sept. 2 Cameron, Oklahoma
Sept. 9 Univ. of Idaho

Volleyball
7:30 pm, PSU gym, call 464-4000.
Sept. 12 Alumni Team
Sept. 20 Univ. of Portland
Sept. 22-23 Top Division II teams (showcase tournament)

Great Cities of Europe
Noon, 371 Cramer Hall, Free.
Sept. 25 “London”

Mystery Plays
Noon, 338 Smith Center, Free
Aug. 17 “The Bible as Drama,” the Lincoln, England mystery plays cycle

Wrestling Camp
“Takedown & Escape” camp, 2-4:30 pm, $60; “Pinning & Riding” camp, 7-9:30 pm, $60; combination camp, $100. Call 464-4000.
Aug. 7-11 Folkstyle, Freestyle, Greco-Roman, etc.

Campus Notes

July 31 Fall advance registration begins.
Aug. 10 Summer Commencement, 4:30 pm, Park Blocks.
Sept. 4 Labor Day Holiday. University closed.
Sept. 19 General registration.
Sept. 20 Day, evening classes begin. Senior adult registration; call 464-3952.

PSU 29
"THE ULTIMATE TAILGATE PARTY," a fund-raising dinner, dance and auction, is scheduled for Sept. 16 on campus. Supporting the event are (left to right) Robert Fischer, PSU Foundation President Lee Koehn, '73 BS, organizer Wendy Lane and Monte Shelton, '59 BS. See story on page 1.