JUDGING THE JURIES
What do our students need to know? They need to know how to learn.

Professor Charles R. White, Chair
General Education Working Group

I want to tell you about some of the groundbreaking and exciting work under way in our academic programs at Portland State. For the past 40 years, PSU has used a traditional general education requirement for undergraduate degrees—so many hours of science or social science, of English and so on, selected from a vast menu of courses.

However, students entering PSU as freshmen in fall 1994 will encounter a general education program that is significantly different from our current model. The product of months of study and discussion by the General Education Working Group, the new curriculum responds to Professor White’s rhetorical question—to teach students how to learn for a lifetime and how to use continuous learning to develop both context and solutions for real life issues.

The base of the new program is a series of three 5-credit courses required of all entering freshmen called, Freshmen Inquiry. The Freshmen Inquiry courses will be taught by a team of faculty from various disciplines, assisted by five student mentors. Each member of the faculty team will explore the perspectives and insights offered by their discipline using the specific topics under consideration.

Inquiry students will have frequent assignments and immediate feedback. Each class session will include an assignment that involves research or communications skills, or requires students to consider a problem from a different perspective. The result will be that, in addition to learning a great deal about the topic under consideration, students will have become more sophisticated in their ability to learn through almost daily assignments structured to develop these skills.

Another hoped for outcome of the Inquiry sequence will be a sense of community and involvement among the students and faculty. This is a deliberate attempt to deal with a feeling of isolation experienced by many students who must work, commute and shoulder family responsibilities outside the University.

The program for sophomore level students (beginning in 1995) will continue to include small group, mentored sessions as introductions to more specialized junior and senior level interdisciplinary courses, beginning in 1996 and 1997.

Beginning in 1997, all seniors will participate in a Senior Capstone Experience, designed to take advantage of the metropolitan area as a learning laboratory. The capstone will actively involve students in their community as a member of a team addressing a specific community issue.

This is a direct response to comments from both the public and private sector that, while most students are well prepared in their disciplines, they have had little experience working in a group context addressing problems and goals collectively. The community involvement component of this program puts Portland State at the forefront of the service learning movement in American higher education.

This new General Education proposal reduces by more than one-fourth the number of credits required in “general education” while providing a more structured context for meeting that requirement. At the same time, we will retain the program flexibility that is so important to many PSU students. For example, we are considering the possibility that the entire 15-credit freshmen core could be completed during one extended summer term.

The new General Education proposal is by no means the only good news concerning PSU’s academic programs. We recently won approval for two new degree programs: a Masters of Public Health, a collaborative program with Oregon Health Sciences University and Oregon State University which will be interactive with the new Health Policy Institute; and, a bachelor’s in Child and Family Studies, a multidisciplinary preparation program for professionals who will provide services to children and families.

In addition, our faculty is developing new interdisciplinary and collaborative courses such as “Science in the Liberal Arts” and the “Culture of the Professions.” At the graduate level, planning is under way for a Portland-based joint graduate degree in architecture with the University of Oregon, and for a proposed Masters of Manufacturing Engineering.

At PSU, we continually challenge ourselves to look beyond the traditional ways of doing things, whether in academic programs, student services, campus operations or in our relationship with the community. And, we are establishing benchmarks to measure our success. Rest assured, I will keep you apprised of our progress in these areas.

Judith A. Ramaley
President
FEATURES

Judging the Juries 5
Multnomah County looks to the PSU Center for Sociological Research for help in improving its jury system.

Forgotten Pioneers 9
Blacks were a common sight on the American frontier, but their stories are seldom told.

Not Giving Up 12
Until recently the placing of disabled children in state facilities required parents to relinquish custody.

A Winning Tradition 15
Why has the University enjoyed such athletic success and attracted such quality coaches and players?

DEPARTMENTS

Around the Park Blocks 2
Foundation 20
Alumni Association News 22
Alum Notes 24
Calendar 29

Cover: The typical juror in Multnomah County is a white, married homeowner who is over 35 and works full time (story on page 5). Illustration by Roger Thias.
LETTERS

Fall article offends

I am insulted and offended by the Fall '93 issue and I am returning it; I do not wish to have it in my house.

"A Record of Intimacy" [PSU study on gay and bisexual men in Portland] is a trespass on my choice of reading material. I do not wish to remember PSU with such an association, nor do I wish to see the university publicly aligned with it by this journalistic selection.

Constance M. Manning '90
Portland

PSU magazine wants to hear from you; we reserve the right to edit for space and clarity. Send your comments to PSU Magazine, Portland State University, P.O. Box 751, Portland, OR 97207.

Costuming for television

Theater Arts Professor Sarah Andrews-Collier and five Portland State students put in an intense week as wardrobe personnel for "The Cindy Williams Show," a one-hour comedy special filmed in November at Oregon Public Broadcasting (OPB).

The TV sitcom, a series of 15 different sketches, is scheduled to air Jan. 10 on The Family Channel. Producers, directors, and writers for the show include Williams, perhaps best known for her role in "Laverne and Shirley," her husband, Bill Hudson, and Brett Hudson (both formerly of "The Hudson Brothers" variety show). Harry Anderson of "Night Court" is one of the guest stars.

Bill Hudson, an Oregon native, was a political science major at PSU for a short time in 1968. In part because of this connection, Bill and OPB contacted the Theater Arts Department to discuss use of the costume shop and the hiring of drama students.

A deal was sewn—so to speak. Collier hired on as wardrobe mistress and costume designer, and students Jay Mortensen, Linda Warren, Joanne South, Sandra Zodnik, and Denise Damico worked as wardrobe personnel and dressers for cast members. All were familiar with theater and had worked wardrobe for major PSU theater productions, but the requirements of television were surprising.

"For instance, fabric patterns which are fine for the stage may create a strobe effect on film," says Mortensen. "And details are really important: how a garment hangs, if there are wrinkles. The attention given to lint was almost laughable."

The week of filming was intense and exhausting. Because of the number and variety of sketches, and because of the first-time, perhaps one-shot, nature of the special, costume needs were especially rigorous.

"Costumes ranged from regular street clothes to a gorilla suit, and we had to constantly improvise," says Warren.

But Andrews-Collier was proud of her crew. "The students measured up to every crisis," she says. "People kept commenting on how professional they were. I couldn't understand why they were so surprised."

The Hudson-Williams team intend this special as the pilot for a 12-show series which they hope to film at OPB. There is talk of continuing the collaboration with PSU in the future; but Andrews-Collier demurs. "For a controlled length of time it was manageable," she says, "but we'd probably have to take a leave of absence from school and work if we were called in for a series. I'm not sure we could do that."

Still all agree the experience was special, and one that doesn't come along very often.

Preparing for the big one

Portland buildings that might pose a serious risk of injury in the event of a major earthquake are being identified in a new civil engineering project.

The study involves assessing 4,500 non-residential buildings in Portland as part of a widespread earthquake preparedness program for the Metropolitan Service District. Metro has awarded Franz Rad, professor of civil engineering and chair of the department, a $49,650 grant for the project.

The study area focuses on the heart of Portland, roughly from the Columbia River on the north and Ross Island Bridge on the South, to the Washington County border on the west and 39th Avenue on the east. It will include office, commercial, and school buildings.

Rad says all the building information will be put into a database with other data that the state Department of Geology and Mineral Industries has gathered on the geology and soil composition of the Portland area. The data will be used by Metro to develop a seismic hazard reduction program, as well as to help form emergency response and recovery plans.

"Eventually, we'll have a region-by-region assessment of areas that are most heavily prone to earthquake damage," says Rad.

The research team, comprised of students from PSU, University of Oregon, and Oregon State University, has been gathering basic information on each building, including types of materials used for construction, structural irregularities, building use, and building population.

Rad says emphasis is on identifying areas susceptible to severe earthquake damage rather than on pinpointing individual buildings as hazards.

"We're more interested in the aggregate behavior of buildings, not the exact behavior of individual buildings, during an earthquake," says Rad. "It would take a two-to-three-month examination to get a highly accurate idea on how one substantial building would respond to a given earthquake magnitude. In this project, however, we're trying to estimate with a reasonable degree of accuracy how buildings in a broad area may respond."

2 PSU Magazine
Athletic deficit reduced

Portland State's Athletic Department has reduced its outstanding deficit for the second year in a row, according to Athletic Director Randy Nordlof '79.

A combination of factors allowed Nordlof to apply slightly more than $237,000 to reduce the department's outstanding deficit from $1.51 million to $1.28 million, despite a $70,000 drop in Sports Action lottery money.

This year, PSU Athletics received about $226,000 from the Sports Action portion of the rate sponsored lottery, down from $296,000 last year.

"Despite this, we've been able to increase our commitment to the deficit for the last year and have budgeted an additional $280,000 for deficit reduction next year," says Nordlof.

The money is owned to the Oregon State Board of Higher Education, which has forgiven interest on the debt until 1995.

The deficits of the Oregon State and University of Oregon athletic programs total approximately $3 million, and Nordlof says he believes PSU is the only school making progress toward reducing its program's indebtedness and not using general university program revenue to do so.

The financial good health of PSU's program can be attributed to a banner year in football revenues—$600,000 in gate receipts and advertising/promotion packages; reduced operating expenses including a more favorable stadium contract; increased contributions through the PSU Viking Club; and continued strong support from the PSU student body incidental fee committee which supplies the largest single portion of funding for the program.

The PSU athletics program serves approximately 300 student athletes in a variety of men's and women's sports.

Getting a Head Start

Portland State's 28-year-old Early Childhood Training Center (ECTC) has received a four-year contract of approximately $2.5 million from Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Head Start Bureau. The PSU center is one of only 16 in the nation chosen to provide technical assistance and training to Head Start Programs.

The ECTC, under the auspices of the School of Extended Studies, will work with 67 grantees in a four-state region, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Alaska. Project offices will be maintained in Portland, Seattle, and Alaska.

Head Start provides preschool children of low-income families with comprehensive programs to meet their emotional, social, health, nutritional, and psychological needs.

The poetry of Russia

In the 1960s, Russian poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko gave passionate readings from his work with Lawrence Ferlinghetti and Allen Ginsberg. Together in the United States, they decried governmental injustices and social inequities.

Yevtushenko will be at Portland State Feb. 3, 7:30 p.m. in the gym reading from his own work and promoting *Twentieth Century Russian Poetry: Silver and Steel*, a new anthology of Russian verse. His reading in Portland two years ago attracted a crowd of nearly 800 people.

Admission is free and the public is invited. Yevtushenko will read his poetry in the original Russian, and PSU English Professor Greg Goekjian will translate into English.

Profs remembered

Arthur Terry, associate professor of education and program coordinator for Counselor Education, died Sept. 1. He was 59. Terry, who was known for his humor and expertise in community counseling, joined the faculty in 1985.

John Redman MA '71, an instructor in the English Department, died Sept. 23. He was 56. Redman, a respected teacher and poet, taught writing at Portland State for the past 20 years.

Anna Bavetta, 31, fell to her death while hiking in the Mt. Rainier National Park on Oct. 24. She became an assistant professor in the School of Business Administration in September 1992, after having received a doctorate that year from the University of Washington.

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CLAREMONT

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Frank Roberts, professor emeritus of speech communications and long-time Oregon Legislator, died of cancer Oct. 31. He was 77. Roberts, who served as both a member of the Oregon House and Senate, was one of Portland State's first faculty. He played a key role in the transformation of the University from the Vanport Extension Center to today's urban university.

Faculty in the news
Making music goes beyond the walls of PSU's Music Department. Salvador Brotons is in his third year as conductor of the Vancouver Symphony, while the Portland Opera Orchestra counts among its members Lawrence Johnson, French horn; Ann Obenour, principal bassoonist; Gordon Solie, bassoonist; and Karen Strand, English horn and oboe. Frederick Sautter is in his 27th year with the Oregon Symphony as principal trumpeter; while Margaret Swafford, viola, has been with the symphony for 25 years; and Martha Warrington, viola, has played 10 years.

Beverly Fuller, Business Administration faculty, received a Fulbright grant for this academic year to teach business and assist regional governments at the Khabarovsk Institute of National Economy in Khabarovsk, Portland's sister city in the Russian far east.

Michihiro Kosuge uses rock, metal, and the land in his sculptures. The Art professor has just completed the project "Seating Element Involving Stone" for the Portland Community College Sylvania campus. He is now working on pieces for the 911 Emergency Communications Building and for Ed Benedict Park (both in Portland). The State Motor Vehicles Headquarters in Salem has commissioned him to produce four stone and stainless steel courtyard sculptures. All projects are to be completed by summer 1994.

Gil Latz, Geography faculty, has been appointed by the Annenberg Corporation for Public Broadcasting to the advisory board for the telecourse "Geography: A Regional Approach to Global Space." The course will be developed into a nine-hour television series with materials on the world's 11 major geographic realms.

Phyllis Hochstettler, Education emerita faculty, received the Lifetime Achievement Award from the Oregon Educational Media Association this fall. Hochstettler was instrumental in establishing the basic and standard endorsement and the master's degree programs for school librarians at PSU.

Christine Thompson was chosen by her colleagues to receive the Burlington Northern Faculty Achievement Award for teaching. Thompson has been an English faculty member since 1964 and helped develop the Women's Studies certificate program. Her field of specialty is women writers of the 19th and 20th centuries.

George Tsongas, Mechanical Engineering faculty, has been appointed by Mayor Vera Katz to the new Portland Energy and Environment Commission.
Most subpoenaed jurors never serve on a jury in Multnomah County. A PSU study may improve the numbers.

By Valerie Brown

Most subpoenaed jurors never serve on a jury in Multnomah County. A PSU study may improve the numbers.

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Professor Lee Haggerty

John Geil

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A h, the Multnomah County Courthouse—its fine hardwoods and ornate brass work, its marbled steps worn by the passing tread of thousands of citizens—a nice place to visit, yes. But who wants to take two weeks off work to spend all day every day appreciating its aesthetic delights and civic atmosphere?

Alas, those called to jury duty in Multnomah County must do that very thing. They must develop a zen attitude to endure the numbing boredom of the process, not to mention the potential loss of income, the child care and transportation hassles, and other hardships that come with the job.

Former juror K.C. Reyburn describes her jury duty last summer as "incredibly boring."

"It's like a cattle call for theater tryouts," she says, "except it's not nearly as exciting. There's not anything rewarding at the end of the tunnel."

No wonder only 13 percent of those subpoenaed actually show up.

Last spring and summer, PSU faculty and students conducted research to help the local justice system gather information about the jury selection process in hopes of improving the dismal response percentage. The project was initiated by the Multnomah Bar Association's (MBA) jury selection subcommittee chaired by John Geil of Rieke, Geil and Savage. Support came from the Oregon Supreme Court Task Force on Racial and Ethnic Bias in the Courts, the Oregon Trial Lawyers Association, and the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association.

PSU Sociology Professor Lee Haggerty and Sociology Department Chair Robert Shotola supervised a project comparing the demographic characteristics of the community with those of the jury pool. Twenty sociology and psychology students in Professor Haggerty's applied survey research course did the spadework through the PSU Center for Sociological Research.

The specific worry was that Multnomah County juries wouldn't reflect the larger community.

"There was anecdotal information that jury pools were not representative," Geil says. "People had different opinions. It was sort of like the blind men and the elephant—everyone had a different description."

Although the Sixth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution guarantees a right to a jury trial, it doesn't specify how to select jurors. Oregon law requires jury pools to be a "fair cross-section" of the county's citizens, but that phrase has not been clearly
defined. In the U.S. Supreme Court's review of jury selection cases, the issue of fair representation has focused on race and gender.

In Multnomah County, jury pools are derived from a master list supplied annually by the State Court Administrator, who creates the list by merging voter registration and Department of Motor Vehicles lists. The term of duty is ten days. Members of the jury pool receive a mere $10 per day (a figure unchanged since 1971) and, though employers can't fire employees who take time off for jury duty, neither do they have to pay those workers during their absence. In the first ten months of 1992, 42,000 people were subpoenaed, and only about 5,500 actually appeared.

Although the state constitution establishes a contempt penalty for non-respondents, the penalty is very rarely applied. And the provision for excusing jurors is so broad that Multnomah County Court Administrator Doug Bray says he has to excuse anyone who "says the right words." ORS 10.050 allows exemption if jury duty would create "undue hardship or extreme inconvenience to the person, the person's family, the person's employer, or the public served by the person." That cuts a pretty big swath through the potential jury pool.

Reyburn remembers serving with a juror in her fifties, who was definitely making a personal sacrifice.

"She was a pizza deliverer, minimum wage," Reyburn recalls. "She really needed her job, and she was panicky. She would call every day to see whether she was going to work that night."

Subjects of the PSU study were divided into three groups: former jurors, people excused from jury duty, and those who ignored the subpoena altogether. The self-administered questionnaire asked a wide variety of questions ranging from typical demographic information to attitudes about the justice system and the experience of jury duty.

Survey results showed that Multnomah County jury pools are actually fairly representative of the community. There were some statistically significant discrepancies between the citizens that were subpoenaed and those that actually served. Hispanics are under represented as are people under the age of 35, but,

according to Haggerty, "The differences were too small to be found constitutionally problematic."

This was a big relief to the MBA, according to Geil.

"If the figures had come out differently, that would have raised questions about all the jury verdicts in the last ten years," he says. "It would
have raised the specter of post-judgment relief. But the bar, much to its credit, was brave enough to say, ‘If there’s a problem, we need to face it.’

If past civil litigants or criminal defendants decided to seek relief on the grounds of unrepresentative juries, the result could have been new trials in hundreds of old cases.

But while the county’s basic demographic anxiety has been eased, court administrators still hope to correct some of the skews in the system. For example, the typical juror is a married, white homeowner over 35 who works full time for a private company which pays his or her wages during jury duty. These jurors’ demographic “opposites”—renters, young people, the self-employed, those (probably women) who must care for dependents, and those whose employers won’t pay their wages—are less likely to serve.

The PSU survey helped the MBA come up with a set of recommended improvements, chief of which is a switch to a “one-day, one-trial” system, which would lighten many of the burdens created by the current two-week jury call. People would be required to show up for one day at a time. If they were not placed on a jury that day, they could go home. If they were empaneled, they would have to serve for the length of the trial. Most Multnomah County trials take a day or less to complete.

The MBA also recommends stricter enforcement of limits on being excused, raising jurors’ per diem compensation, and providing child care, bus passes, and parking money. Enhancing assembly room amenities is also on the list. At present these amenities are minimal.

Reyburn recalls, “You’re sitting in this great big room with these bright lights. It’s totally self-contained. There’s a little kitchenette thing, bathrooms, telephones. It’s like being in prison.” Bray agrees.

“The jury room is grim,” he says. But, he cautions, “we live in a Measure Five environment” in which money for improvement is scarce. He favors the one-day, one-trial system as a solution to the physical discomforts of jury duty.

“I want their stay in that room to be so brief that it’s just not an inconvenience for them,” he says.

Even with its current problems, the Multnomah County courts compare favorably with most other urban jurisdictions. The great majority of civil and criminal cases are settled before trial. According to Bray, those civil cases that are tried are completed within a year of filing, compared with two- and three-year delays in other parts of the country.

Changing to a one-day, one-trial system would be like opening the sluice gates in a sluggish canal.

Multnomah County conducts 16 civil and 52 criminal trial in an average month, with three or four new trial assignments each day. And the small jury pool is still enough to keep the system moving, unlike in New York state, where some trials are stalled because the jury pool has dried up almost completely. New York has recently begun a study of its jury selection system, and the MBA/PSU report has been provided to its panel of investigators.

Changing to a one-day, one-trial system would be like opening the sluice gates in a sluggish canal. Hundreds more potential jurors would sweep through the system. According to Haggerty, not everyone is crazy about that prospect.

“The biggest obstacle is probably the judges,” he says. “They like trained jurors. Then they don’t have to spend as much time instructing the juries.”

Juror ignorance could be reduced through the public education measures recommended by the MBA subcommittee, including production of instructional videos and information.
programs on local cable and public broadcasting stations.

Attitude responses to the survey suggest that many of the people who were excused from duty or ignored the subpoena would be willing to serve if the logistics of duty were simplified. The vast majority of all survey respondents, including the no-shows, believe jury duty is a civic responsibility. For those who didn’t appear, the biggest issue is money, followed by transportation problems. Among those who did serve, confidence in the justice system stayed about the same before and after the experience, and only ten percent thought it was a total waste of time.

Even K.C. Reyburn, who disliked nearly everything about jury duty, says, “I really believe you should do it, deep down inside, just like you should vote. If you don’t participate, you have no right to complain about it.”

Haggerty notes that the law is interpreted to mean only that the pool, not individual juries, must be representative of the community. The MBA/PSU study focused only on how the pool is created, and showed that the court’s current policies and future plans ensure compliance. But the actual juries are formed in the second phase, called voir dire, where the parties’ attorneys approve or reject potential jurors. Here the representativeness issue changes significantly.

“Lawyers adamantly want a cross-section of society to pick and choose from, but they don’t want to take the cross-section cold,” says Bray. “If you’ve got an upper middle class physician on trial, his lawyer is going to want some upper middle class people on that jury panel.”

How important is it that the end product of the jury selection process be representative of the community in ways other than race and gender? What about economic class?

As Geil points out, a “jury of one’s peers” used to mean people known to the parties; now it is supposed to mean unbiased strangers. Yet the voir dire process is all about carefully weighing the jury’s biases, not eliminating them.

to see Oregon allow attorneys to interview jurors after trial to “see why they decide the things they decide.”

As it is, he says, “It’s like doing brain surgery without being able to see what you’re doing.”

One school of thought proposes to do away with juries altogether on the grounds that lay people—regardless of race, gender, or class—are incompetent to decide factual issues, especially in complex medical or technological cases. In a recent National Review essay, University of Reading sociology professor Christie Davies advocates replacing the jury with “a small team of experienced professional legal assessors.”

“In some districts, no doubt, the jurors are above average,” he writes, “but in others they are stupid, reckless, illiterate, and felonious in thought and undetected deed...the jury is an oracle, a secret anonymous conclave swayed by unknown and unknowable prejudices and mental aberrations.”

That’s one way to look at it. But jurors represent the last vestige of a Rousseauian democratic ideal in a system that is increasingly dominated by elite specialists—not only lawyers and judges, but also the doctors, engineers, and other professionals who serve as expert witnesses.

Eliminating juries would be throwing the baby out with the bath water. Procedural improvements in the process that encourage more participation and deeper understanding of legal principles might be a better step. After all, jurors are citizens, as capable of evaluating facts and making reasoned decisions in the courtroom as in the voting booth. Accepting a definition of citizens as incompetent in one area defines them as such in the other.

The MBA/PSU study suggests that, given a selection system that acknowledges the complexity of their daily lives, good citizens are willing and able to be good jurors.

(Valerie Brown, a Portland freelance writer, has contributed to PSU Magazine in the past.)
History and pop culture have been ambivalent about including blacks in the West.

By John Kirkland

Hollywood's portrayal of the Old West has rarely been praised for its historical accuracy. The example that comes quickly to the mind of Darrell Millner, head of Portland State's Black Studies Department, is the 1951 Western "Tomahawk," in which famous mountain man Jim Beckworth is played by white comic actor Jack Oakie.

Problem is, Beckworth was black. Whether the producers didn't know that, or whether they chose to change the story points to the same fact: Blacks were a common sight on the American frontier as settlers, soldiers, cowboys, heros and villains, but history and popular culture have lagged miserably in telling their tale.

Using the 150th anniversary of the Oregon Trail as a catalyst, Millner has been speaking to groups throughout Portland and southwest Washington to set the record straight. The response from audiences is typically surprise and sometimes embarrassment that they didn't know—and maybe should have known—the important role blacks played in the early West.

One out of every five members of the U.S. Cavalry during the late-1800s Indian Wars was black. Black fur trappers and mountain men worked the Western wilderness since the nation's earliest years—even when the "West" was no farther than the western Appalachians.

One of Washington state's founding citizens was black, a man named George Washington Bush. And California had two black governors by the time Oregon became a state.

Not only were blacks intertwined into every element of Western expansion, Millner says, but the West held a special attraction for them because it could fulfill dreams that were impossible to attain in the American South even after the Civil War.

"The frontier was the most multicultural part of the American experience in every generation," he says. "It could not have been otherwise. The frontiers always attracted those elements of the American population that, for one reason or another, had the greatest motivation to seek opportunity or start over."

Even though life on the frontier might be dangerous, it was often better than the alternatives people of color had in the East or the South.

"We in our generation have lost all acknowledgement of that multicultural frontier experience," he says.

Part of the reason lies with the level of discomfort America has felt with racial issues—both in its history and its present. The myths and symbols that glorified Western expansion were more appealing to American society than the realities of injustice.

The frontier has come to be a symbol of the American spirit, the embodiment of the American
Contrary to some historical accounts, Jim Beckwourth was black.

personality. But at the same time Hollywood was making Westerns—primarily in the '50s—American life was still rife with racial injustice.

"Having a society in which one race is defined as inferior or undesirable and relegated to a second-class status is not consistent with that symbolic representation of that American identity and spirit," says Millner.

So over time, blacks were left out of the exciting stories of the American West. If society was not going to let black people vote in the South in the 1920s, it was not going to write about the stories of black heros in the West in the 1820s.

Only in the last decade or so have blacks begun to appear in Westerns in the proportions that reflect true history. Danny Glover plays a black cowboy in "Lonesome Dove." Morgan Freeman plays a black frontiersman and outlaw in "Unforgiven."

If history and pop culture have been ambivalent about including blacks in the West, so too was the West itself.

When white settlers from Missouri—a slave state—came to the Oregon Territory, they wanted to set up their new lives without having to compete against slaves, says Millner. After all, where they came from, slavery was the worst kind of competition: Why would someone pay an individual a living wage when they could buy a man and work him for the rest of his life at a fraction of the cost?

This also was a time when the issue of slavery was beginning to tear apart the country. The white settlers wanted to avoid any kind of racial tension, and the best way to do that was to not have a racially diverse society.

Early settlers pursued the dual goal of having no slaves and no race problems by passing a law in 1844 that excluded blacks from settling in the territory. "There's a certain perverted logic to it, but that's what many of them were operating under," says Millner.

As a result, when blacks moved west, they turned north to Washington or south to California.

The legacy of the times is seen in Oregon today, where the black population is much smaller, proportionately, than that of California, a state that has been racially mixed since the days of the Conquistadors.

Integration in California began as the Spaniards brought African slaves to Mexico. Over generations, the slaves, who were free for years before the American Civil War, combined with both the Spanish and Indian cultures.

California, because it was a part of Mexico, was racially diverse throughout the 1800s. Many of the founders of Los Angeles, Millner says, were black or of mixed race.

It was only when Americans gained control of California that racial tensions escalated.

Peter Burnett, the sponsor of Oregon's black exclusion law, was drawn to California during the 1849 Gold Rush and became the state's first U.S. governor. He tried, unsuccessfully, to introduce a black exclusion law there. It narrowly failed; however, the state did pass a series of laws that discriminated against both blacks and Chinese.

The state of Washington had a different story to tell.

Formerly possessed by the British, it didn't become a state until 1889—33 years after Oregon. The fact that its population developed later than both Oregon's and California's helped it become more racially diverse. Slavery and the Civil War were already long past, and many of the newcomers were Scandinavian immigrants who carried with them little of the racial prejudices of the new Oregonians.

By that time, several blacks had already made names for themselves north of the Columbia. They included George Washington Bush, a successful soldier, mountain man and Missouri farmer who, when faced with Oregon's exclusion law, settled in the Puget Sound area and opened the way for other American settlers.

They also included George Washington, another black pioneer from Missouri who founded what is now the town of Centralia.

In the West—as in the East, the relationship blacks had with caucasians was a complicated one. But it was even more complicated with Native Americans.

On the other hand, the two groups shared a common bond: Both were either oppressed or reviled by the American whites. Individual blacks who broke free of white-dominated society could often find acceptance among the Indians, who did not have the rigid concepts of racial differences that the whites had.

"In the native culture, you didn't prove yourself by whose son or daughter you were or where you were born. You proved yourself in combat or how proficient a hunter you were or how brave you were," says Millner.

"If you could prove those criteria, you were in."

It was this kind of acceptance that allowed Jim Beckwourth to become a chief in the Crow Indian tribe. Millner points out that there were many accounts of white wagon train members encountering blacks or descendents of blacks among the Native Americans. Their diaries described Indians who, instead of having long straight black hair, wore what today would be called Afros.

On the other hand, blacks fought alongside whites in the Indian Wars. They were nicknamed "Buffalo
Soldiers" by the Native Americans because of their wooly hair. It was a flattering label: The Indians considered blacks to be worthy opponents like the buffalo, which was the animal of greatest importance in the Plains Indian culture.

It was an ironic relationship. Here, in the first generation since the Civil War, former slaves imposing an almost slave-like condition on the native populations. The irony was not lost on the Indians, nor on the blacks, who had plenty of time for reflection during the long dull hours of garrison duty.

If fighting Indians seemed contradictory to the blacks who joined the cavalry, it also had the same powerful draw as other elements of the West: It offered an escape. After the Civil War, becoming a cavalry soldier was infinitely more attractive for many blacks than staying in the South to pick cotton.

And blacks were ready-made soldiers. In the final Northern campaigns in Virginia during the Civil War, blacks comprised as much as a third of Grant's army. Blacks swept into the Northern Army ranks as Sherman marched through the South. The same military leaders who won the war for the North were now the ones fighting Indians in the West. It comes as little surprise that blacks would find belonging there.

And these soldiers were often better fit for the job than their white comrades. In the book Son of the Morning Star, about George Armstrong Custer and the Seventh Cavalry, author Evan S. Connell describes crushing boredom and miserable living conditions that drove large numbers of soldiers to desertion or suicide.

But the blacks, according to Millner, were so conditioned by their former lives as slaves, that they were much better equipped to handle cavalry life. They knew hardship and experienced a small fraction of the suicides and desertions that the whites did.

In the Northern-dominated military of the post-Civil War era, blacks not only were prominent, but were rewarded alongside whites. Ten black members of the cavalry units that flanked Teddy Roosevelt on San Juan Hill won the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Curiously (or maybe not) when southerners began to dominate the military in the 20th Century, the rewards for blacks began to diminish. No black soldier won the Congressional Medal of Honor between the Spanish American War and the Korean War, says Millner.

Black women may have been a little more accepted in the West than black men, Millner says, if only because women in general played important domestic and sexual roles.

"In pioneer situations, women are a rarity. Anything that's rare is valuable," Millner says.

Even Oregon's black exclusion law made that apparent. It stated that black males had to leave the territory within two years. Women could stay three.

It's not surprising that the story of America's western expansion is largely the story of whites. After all, whites far outnumbered the blacks who moved west. Whites held most of the powerful positions.

But the real story remains incomplete; the faces of blacks in the early West remain largely anonymous. Millner recalls an account by Jesse Applegate, a white settler, of a violent storm on the Willamette River in the 1840s. A black girl went down to the river with a bucket to get water for her family. She was swept away and drowned. He never gives her name.

"In most of the stories of the black experience in the West, we will never know their names," says Millner. "We just get brief glimpses of them as they pass through someone else's life."

(John Kirkland, a Portland freelance writer, is a regular contributor to PSU Magazine.)
Linda and Ronald Reilly thought they’d reached the end of the line.

The Reillys, parents of a 19-year-old daughter suffering from chronic schizophrenia, had tried just about everything during a three-year period from 1986 to 1989. They’d enlisted the aid of a psychologist and a child psychiatrist, enrolled their daughter in a day treatment center, and had their daughter try various medications.

Attempts to care for their daughter at home also proved unsuccessful, resulting in hospitalization on three separate occasions. Finally, in 1990, the Portland couple agreed that they couldn’t safely keep her at home. Their only daughter would need to be placed in a mental health facility.

“We agonized over the decision,” Linda Reilly recalls. “You’d never put your child out of your home if they were ill, we thought.”

The Reillys, like hundreds of other Oregon parents of emotionally or behaviorally disabled children, were devastated. They had tried to help their daughter, wondering at times if they were to blame, but her problem—

like many mental illnesses—had physical roots; it was caused by a chemical imbalance.

The Reillys weren’t emotionally prepared for another fact. In order to place their child in a state-funded facility, they would be required to release custody of her to the state. They couldn’t afford the high cost of private out-of-home treatment, which can run more than $30,000 a year.

The Reillys winced at the stigma of losing custody of their daughter. After all, they hadn’t been neglectful or abusive. But at the time, Oregon law was applied in such a manner that parents of children with serious disabilities were routinely required to transfer legal custody of their children to the state in order to receive the necessary out-of-home treatment.

“This really upset me,” says Linda Reilly. “You don’t want to lose custody for several reasons. First, there’s the horror and trauma of giving up your child. Also, by giving up custody you lose the authority to help make decisions as part of your child’s treatment.”

Fortunately, she had plenty of people behind her—parents facing similar decisions, concerned state officials, and the Oregon Family Support Network. Reilly also came in contact with the Portland State-based Research and Training Center on

PSU helped pass a new Oregon law that allows parents to keep custody of their disabled children.

By Brian White
Family Support and Children's Mental Health. The center is part of PSU's Regional Research Institute for Human Services in the Graduate School of Social Work.

Barbara Friesen, the center's director, knew that many states were grappling with the state custody issue. The center had in fact studied other states' handling of the custody issue since 1984, resulting in papers and research projects that pointed to the faulty thinking behind Oregon's practice.

“Our center had been concerned about the issue on a nationwide basis for several years,” says Friesen. “I thought to myself, 'Here we are. We've taken a national leadership role on this issue, and Oregon still has this problem.'”

Officials from the Oregon Children's Services Division (CSD) had maintained for years that the state needed custody of a child in order to receive funding under the federal Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980.

However, researchers pointed to Colorado, which allows parents of children with disabilities to voluntarily place their children in out-of-home, federally funded facilities, without giving up custody.

As Friesen's research group was getting a grip on the extent of custody problems nationwide, Linda Reilly was making new discoveries about her own custody battle. The Reillys had indeed given up custody of their daughter to the state. But unlike many parents in similar circumstances, they were invited by officials of their daughter's mental health group home to take an active part in her treatment program. It was an up-and-down experience, to be sure, but the Reillys were able to have a say in their daughter's care.

“We were lucky. We had a wonderful relationship with her group home,” Linda Reilly says. “Some places want complete control.”

Meanwhile, Reilly was researching new medications for schizophrenia and in August 1991 was able to convince her daughter's psychiatrist to try a new medication.

“Within three weeks we noticed signs of improvement in her motivation and initiative,” Reilly says. “It shows what can happen if parents are invited to participate.”

Momentum was building. Reilly was convinced that parents of children placed outside the home should have the opportunity to take an active role in their children's treatment. She turned to her local state representative, Kate Brown (D-13), and asked Brown to communicate to the Legislature the need to amend the law.

Brown and Reilly were assisted by the Oregon Family Support Network, a statewide advocacy group composed of parents whose children have serious mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. Reilly had become chair of the network's advisory council.

In fall 1992, the Research and Training Center gathered the interested parties together. First, they tried to alter Oregon child welfare practice through an administrative rule change. It became apparent that such a reform would not occur quickly. The next route was to propose a bill.

The Research and Training Center rapidly conducted a statewide survey of parents of children with emotional disabilities. The survey showed that at least 41 families had been asked to give up custody of their children in exchange for state-funded, out-of-home placement. Twenty-one of the families refused, even when it meant their children would not receive services.

“We found that handling of the issue varied widely in the state. There seemed to be no rhyme nor reason to the process,” says Friesen. Some parents were told to sign a voluntary custody agreement. But in other parts of the state, parents weren't even given the option; a court order required them to relinquish custody.

Armed with such information, the bill's advocates strengthened their case. Brown introduced House Bill 3577 in spring 1993. The bill ensured that CSD could no longer require parents to transfer custody of their disabled child to the state in order to place the child in a state- or federally-funded facility.

(Disabled children include those with emotional, behavioral, developmental or physical disabilities). Instead, parents would have the option of signing a voluntary placement agreement. Under this agreement, the child could be placed in a facility under the state, but parents would retain custody and be responsible for participating in the child's treatment and placement.

CSD officials supported the bill once they were assured that the state of Oregon would be reimbursed by the federal government under Title IV-E of the Social Security Act for out-of-home expenses.

Instrumental in writing final language for the new law was Marilyn McManus, a social worker and lawyer with the Research and Training Center, and Jim Wrigley, a legal aid attorney at Multnomah County Legal Aid Service. At the time, Wrigley also was a student in PSU's Graduate School of Social Work.

The bill breezed through the Legislature. Oral and written testimony provided by parents and parent advocate groups helped the bill pass 58-0 in the Oregon House. The
The Oregon Senate passed the bill 29-0 before Gov. Barbara Roberts signed it on July 14, 1993. And on Nov. 4, 1993, the bill went into effect.

The Research and Training Center wasn’t a co-sponsor of the bill, as the group does not get directly involved in political issues, Friesen notes. “But we were there to give support. We helped all the parties involved gather the necessary information.”

The end result is a law that is agreeable to parents, CSD, and the federal government.

“CSD was very supportive of the bill’s aim. It really enhances CSD’s goal to provide services to families in the least intrusive way possible,” says Cheri Emahiser, CSD’s Title IV-E program coordinator.

Emahiser points out that the new voluntary placement agreement between parents and the state requires parents to be more actively involved with their child’s care.

“The agreement lines out activities the parent will participate in. In many ways it helps ease the burden of our caseworkers. The parents and caseworkers are working as a team,” says Emahiser.

CSD has the right to challenge the parents’ custody if the parents aren’t upholding their end of the agreement.

In special cases, some parents may still be required to relinquish custody of their child under a voluntary custody agreement. “We felt it was necessary to keep the custody agreement for parents who need medical attention (for alcoholism or drug treatment, for example) and have no one else to care for their children,” says Emahiser.

For Judy Rinkin, director of the Oregon Family Support Network, the new law removes a stigma attached to parents who have lost custody of their mentally disabled children.

“For many parents, giving up custody is not an option,” says Rinkin, who is the parent of a 22-year-old, adopted son diagnosed as being bipolar (manic-depressive). “Parents should have been getting another option a long time ago. We’ve not abused, neglected or abandoned our children.”

Rinkin will never forget the day six years ago when she and her husband brought their son, then 16, before a Salem municipal court judge. The youth had run into trouble with the law. The Rinkins had sought help for their son’s manic-depressive condition for years, but the judge decreed that they could no longer help their son.

“The judge said some cruel, unkind things to us and to our son,” Rinkin recalls. “He said we couldn’t take care of our child. He said our son would be in and out of institutions all his life—that he was beyond help.”

The Rinkins temporarily lost custody of their son to the state, but fortunately state officials made Judy Rinkin the teen’s surrogate parent. Noting her pursuit of an advanced degree in education, they invited her to participate in her son’s educational plan. Like Linda Reilly, Rinkin was lucky to be given the opportunity to have a say in her child’s treatment.

Today, the Rinkins’ son lives in his own apartment, and the Rinkins help him manage his money. The Salem judge’s predictions turned out to be wrong.

“We’re still involved in our son’s treatment,” Rinkin says.

Colleen Wagner, family information coordinator for the Research and Training Center, says the new law will help ensure that all parents have the opportunity to participate in their child’s treatment.

“The history of families with emotionally or developmentally disabled children has been that if you don’t know what your rights are and what’s available, it’s not given to you,” says Wagner, the parent of a 13-year-old boy who has been diagnosed with a mental illness.

For parents such as Linda Reilly, Judy Rinkin and Colleen Wagner, the revised Oregon law helps ease the pain of caring for children with disabilities.
For the past eight years, PSU teams have earned six NCAA national championships and two second-place finishes.

By Roger Cornelius

The quest for the consummate athlete can resemble a search for diamonds. Believers know the gems are out there but aren't sure where. For a Park Blocks coach, life is seldom so sweet as when he unearths a true "blue chip" player.

Jeff Bockert is the perfect example. A six-four, 242-pound linebacker, Bockert was picked by the Long Beach, Calif., Press-Telegram as one of the top 22 players in the West. That's one of the elite honors a football player coming out of high school can get, as far as recruiters are concerned.

Bockert was highly recruited and he eventually signed with the University of Washington before transferring to PSU after his freshman year.

Now a sophomore, Bockert joins a long list of quality athletes and coaches who have migrated to PSU from across the state and nation to participate in and support the University's 14 intercollegiate sports.

The questions are: Why has the University enjoyed such athletic success—six NCAA national championships and two second-place finishes in the past eight years? And how has the University been able to attract such quality people—sending many of them on to the professional ranks?

The University has turned out athletes like four-time NCAA champion wrestler Dan Russell '91, U.S. Volleyball team coach Lynda Johnson MST '81, NFL quarterbacks Neil Lomax '81 and June Jones, major league baseball players Jeff Lahti and the late Steve Olin, and basketball legend Freeman Williams, the second all-time scorer in the history of men's college basketball (behind only Pete Maravich).
If a winning tradition is the gate to success at PSU, the athletes hold many of the keys.
"I can tell you one thing," Tim Walsh, PSU head football coach, says. "When an athlete comes to visit Portland State he is going to walk away thinking it's more like a Division I program because of the facilities, Civic Stadium, the fan support, and the media attention we get.
"When I go into a home and meet the parents of a prospect, I tell them that in the next four years their son's going to visit Georgia, Texas, Alabama and Nebraska and other states, by playing football for PSU.
"And the metro area, combined with the high caliber of education offered at PSU, will lead to many opportunities when an athlete walks out our front door.
"Fan support. That's the backbone of PSU athletics, according to Randy Nordloff '79, PSU Athletic director. "If we were only averaging 2,000 people a game we couldn't afford to bring in teams like North Alabama or American International. We have to guarantee them their expenses, and it costs approximately $30,000 to bring one of those teams to Portland.
"We have a unique situation," says Nordloff. "Our football program is going to make money this year, and I can guarantee you that it is the only one to do so in the history of Division II."
According to an Athletic Department survey commissioned last year, of the top 20 NCAA II programs in the country, PSU was number one based on revenue earned.
"Much of PSU's athletic success can be attributed to the coaching staff, many of whom have had long tenures at the University. This "stabilizing factor," according to Lockwood, has been a prime reason PSU has done well and been able to attract athletes.
Head baseball coach Jack Dunn, now in his 20th year, has never had a losing season. Quite an accomplishment considering PSU baseball is played at the Division I level as part of the PAC-10 Northern Division.
Likewise, Teri Mariani '76, women's softball coach, in her 17th year, has been a consistent force in guiding PSU to four straight NCAA II playoff appearances.
Volleyball coaches Jeff and Marty Mozzochi, took the team to the Division II national championship four times during their nine years at the University. They were recruited away by Oregon State last year.
In the same way, former head football coach Mouse Davis (1975-80) turned a perennial loser into one of the nation's premiere NCAA II football programs. He was eventually followed by Pokey Allen (1986-92), whose zany personality and wide-open offense coaching-style captured the fans' imagination. People flocked to Civic Stadium in unparalleled numbers for a Division II school to support the Vikings, pushing attendance past the 20,000 mark.
Attributing Portland State's success to the players is a bit more complicated.
Choosing which college to attend can be both exciting and difficult. The choice is complicated when an athlete nurtures the hope of a professional sports career. Conventional wisdom suggests choosing a high-profile Division I school that lends itself to mass media coverage, bowl games, and a shot at a national championship. It's a buyers' market for the true blue chip prospect when the college recruiters come a-courting.
John Charles, a star PSU quarterback in 1991-92, was skeptical about playing football for a Division II school.
"In retrospect, I think there is a big misconception out there that the only way you can get to the pros is to play for a big school," Charles says. "That's just not the case, although I can relate to the apprehension some guys feel that they won't get noticed by the scouts. I made a good decision by attending PSU. I had a lot of fun playing ball, and I got drafted by the Atlanta Falcons."
PSU may not lure all the top high school, All-American blue chip players. But that doesn't mean it has to settle for the K-Mart "blue light" specials either.
Besides, the blue chip tag isn't always an accurate litmus test. Case in point is PSU's own Neil Lomax from Lake Oswego. He failed to get recruited...
out of high school, yet went on to a distinguished career in the NFL as quarterback with the St. Louis/Phoenix Cardinals.

"Mouse Davis and PSU were the only ones to offer me a scholarship," Lomax says. "That turned out to be to my advantage. I think that I got a better chance to develop at PSU, and it gave me more playing time. To be quite honest, I was at the very best only a mediocre football player in high school."

"Neil's an example of the kind of guy we're looking for," says Walsh. "Loaded with talent, but for whatever reason overlooked. Our philosophy is, let's gamble sometimes when recruiting. We look for a six-four or six-five lineman, but maybe he weighs only 210. So nobody recruits him. We say, can he be 260 pounds in a couple of years with a good weight program?"

Whether it's zeroing in on non-traditional recruits or actively pursuing a star, Portland State has one advantage over a Division I school: playing time.

"At the Division I level you can be red-shirted or fall into a reserve role for two or three years," explains Nordloff. "But at a Division II school like PSU, a kid's got a chance to be an impact player immediately. Plus there's a chance to be an All-American for three or four years, instead of only having a shot at it during senior year."

In short, athletes often get lost in the numbers game at the Division I schools. As a result of lack of playing time or lack of attention, they transfer, like linebacker Jeff Bockert.

James Jessie, another former PAC-10 player, fits that mold. He recently transferred to Portland State from the University of Oregon.

"I felt like I wasn't really helping the [U of O] team win," explains Jessie. "In fact there wasn't much winning going on at all, and I wanted to be around a winning program. I felt I could experience that here at Portland State."

Although the 1993 Vikings failed to win a national championship, Jesse did get to end his playing career on a winning team. The Vikings posted eight wins against four losses before making an early exit in the first round of the 1993 NCAA II playoffs.

"When a championship is won, whether it be in football or volleyball The Oregonian comes out on Monday morning and says 'Viks win!.' There isn't an asterisk after it saying this is a Division II championship and it doesn't mean as much as a Division I championship," says Nordloff. "What it means is the players have excelled and competed and have obtained the highest level possible."

Because college athletics—particularly football—generates so much revenue at the Division I level through television contracts, bowl game receipts and merchandising, there is huge pressure to win. Coaches, who have the luxury of offering as many as 90 full-scholarship players for each position. However, this often works against the best interest of the student-athlete; as Bockert's experience proved, they can get lost in the crowd.

"At Portland State," says Walsh, "where we only offer 31 scholarships, each young man is going to have the opportunity to play a lot sooner. We depend on every one."

Regardless of the number of scholarships PSU has to offer, it still gets its fair share of quality athletes. But what happens after an athlete's eligibility has expired? A lot of rhetoric is tossed about in college sports about the star athlete who lacks credible graduation statistics. At Portland State University that's not the case.

"The first thing we do with any prospect, " Dunn says, "is ask, do we match up in terms of his or her educational goals and needs? Our emphasis is and has always been, education first. Bottom line is, they are here to get a degree. No one knows this better than I, because I played pro ball out of high school for five years and
then had to find my way back to college."

At PSU the rhetoric translates into a 77 percent graduation rate for athletes. That's remarkable when compared to the student body as a whole and other universities.

Part of the credit has to go to Zola Dunbar, an academic adviser, who works out of the Athletic office. "One of the reasons athletes have such a high success rate is that they have to declare a major after their second year, and that's not true University-wide," says Dunbar. "That focuses them. Then every class they take counts toward their major."

Academic advising, combined with winning teams, a strong coaching staff, and loyal fan support, has brought PSU to the nation's attention. Everyone wants to be part of a winner, whether it's as a spectator or a participant. □

(Roger Cornelius regularly writes for the Vanguard, the PSU student newspaper.)

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**PLAYER SCOREBOARD**

The following is a list of PSU athletes who have gone on to pro and world teams. Appearing after each name is the player's year of graduation or the last year he or she competed for Portland State.

**OLYMPIC VOLLEYBALL**

Lynda Johnson MST '88
Coach
U.S. team, 1994 Games

**PRO WOMEN'S BASKETBALL**

Laurie Northrop (1992)
F
Team in Istanbul, Turkey

**SOFTBALL**

Mary Ross MST '91

Teri Mariani '76

C
2B

1991 U.S. Softball second team
Southern California Gems and San Jose Sunbirds/Rainbows

**OLYMPIC WRESTLING**

Travis West (1990)

Anthony Amado '91 (1986)

Dan Mello (1975)

Rick Sanders (1968)

Lee Allen (1954)

FS

163.5

125.5

136.5

114.5

136.5

1992 Games

1988 Games

1980 Games

1968 and 1972 Games

1956 Games

**PRO BASEBALL**

Eric Gunderson (1987)

Steve Olin (1987)

Joe Kraemer (1984)

Jeff Lahti (1978)

Tom Trebelhorn '70

FS

P

P

P

Manager

San Francisco Giants and Seattle Mariners

Cleveland Indians

Chicago Cubs

St. Louis Cardinals

Milwaukee Brewers and Chicago Cubs

**PRO FOOTBALL**

James Fuller (1991)

Ted Popson (1990)

Anthony Spears (1988)

Tracey Eaton (1987)

Doug Mikulas '90 (1984)

Ted Rosnagel '89 (1983)

Fred Nordgren (1981)

Neil Lomax '82 (1980)

Clint Didier '81

Ron Seawell (1980)

Dave Stief (1977)

June Jones (1976)

Rich Lewis '72

Tom Oberg '70 (1967)

FS

TE

DE

FS

DL

CB

DL

TE

LB

FB

QB

LB

S

San Diego Chargers

New York Giants

Houston Oilers and Dallas Cowboys

Houston Oilers

Denver Gold (USFL) and San Francisco 49ers

Minnesota Vikings

Tampa Bay Buccaneers

St. Louis/Phoenix Cardinals

Washington Redskins and Green Bay

Los Angeles Rams

St. Louis Cardinals

Atlanta Falcons

New York Giants

Denver Broncos

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Baseball coach Jack Dunn (above) has coached PSU's Division I team for the past 20 years. Ken Brauckmiller '89 (background photo) played during 1985-88.
Mother Nature's Creekside Class

Just west of Bend in Deschutes County, Tumalo Creek meanders through the region on its way to join the Deschutes River. In 1979, a fire wiped out most of the plant life along the Tumalo Creek watershed and has had Mother Nature working overtime ever since. With the help of Lottery funds, this small piece of Oregon wilderness is now a thriving outdoor classroom.

You won't find chalk boards or desks along Tumalo Creek. What you will find are newly planted trees, shrubs, and native grasses—all telltale signs that volunteers and hundreds of high school, middle school, and elementary students have been toiling to bring Tumalo Creek back to life. The project enables students to exercise both mind and body. In addition to the hundreds of plantings, stream banks are being stabilized and data is being collected. This information about stream structure, water quality, and fish count and inventory will help with future management of the stream.

Tumalo Creek serves as a living reminder that the seeds of knowledge, when planted and nurtured with care and hard work, can have an impact for years to come. Future generations will now be able to enjoy nature along Tumalo Creek, just as Mother would have wanted us to.
Helping students succeed

For the past two years, seven Portland State students, unknown to each other, have had a lot in common—single parenthood, job juggling, economic hardship, good grades, and Libby Solomon.

Solomon is the benefactor behind the Gus and Libby Solomon Student Scholarship, a fund that is helping these women complete their undergraduate degrees. The students met Solomon during a campus reception in October.

“When I received the scholarship in the fall of 1992, I was a single parent of two, I worked three jobs, and I attended PSU full time. With the addition of your scholarship, I was able to leave one of my jobs and concentrate more on my studies and my children,” wrote one of the women in a scrapbook presented to Solomon.

Students eligible for the $500 to $1,500 scholarships must be in their junior or senior year, in good academic standing, and show financial need.

Solomon has a decade-long history of giving to the University. In 1985 an emergency needs fund for English and visual art students was begun with donations she provided. Solomon continues to support the fund today.

She served three years on the PSU Foundation Board beginning in June 1987, soon after the death of her husband, Gus J. Solomon. He was a long-time U.S. District Court judge in Portland. The Courthouse was renamed in his memory in 1989.

Libby Solomon received no advanced degrees herself, but attended Reed College, University of Oregon Medical School and Portland Art Museum School, where she studied medical technology and art. She also continues to take classes at PSU, her son Richard’s alma mater. He graduated in 1969 with a bachelor’s degree in political science. Today, he is a certified public accountant.

Both Libby Solomon and her son are members of PSU President’s Associates.

“I’ve always felt close to PSU and felt that we needed the school,” says Solomon. “It is appropriate that the scholarship goes to the kind of students it does, because there is a very great need right now. The scholarship helps students over the rough spots; to lose the chance of a university education would be tragic.”

Tragedy in her own life has influenced Solomon in her gifts to the University. In the 1920s when Solomon was in high school, her sister, who was just about to graduate from college, died after being hit by a car. Unfortunately Solomon’s father, who has ill at the time, was obligated to pay 6 percent towards his late daughter’s scholarship.

Libby Solomon vowed to give toward others’ education but only with outright gifts that required no payback.

Having met the student’s who benefit from her gift, Solomon continues to be interested in supporting higher education including the establishment of a scholarship in her sister’s memory through the Graduate School of Social Work.

Telephoning for friends

For nine months, a group of Portland State students gathered at night in a room on campus, picked up their telephones, and called more than 28,000 alumni, parents and friends of the University.

The students, PSU Telefund callers, kept phone-to-ear from October 1992 through June 1993. Their calls served two functions: helping the University learn about its most important constituency and raising more than $292,000 for Portland State.

Jeffrey Taylor, a pre-med student, single-handedly raised over $30,000 in pledges for the University.

One of the Telefund’s most important achievements has been to increase the number of individuals supporting the University, according to

President Judith Ramaley brought Libby Solomon together with students who have received the Gus and Libby Solomon Scholarship. Pictured left to right are: Mary Ann Barham MS ’91, Marta Muth, Development Executive Director Regina Borum, Development staff Barbara Jennings, President Judith Ramaley, Elizabeth Ann Rawls, Cynthia Phillips (front), PSU staff Rose Hill ’90, Aisha Shani Shareiff, Libby Solomon, Development Officer Leslie Martin, Delores Riding-In, Pamela Cohen, and PSU staff Mary Jo Rutten.
Donna Schaeffer, Development officer for annual giving. Individual pledges went up by 71 percent last year.

This year's Telefund goal is $304,000, says Schaeffer. "The Telefund is an important tool for the University. It enables us to do broad outreach to alumni and let them know PSU is accomplishing a lot with private gifts at a time of declining state support."

In addition to providing scholarships, the annual fund has helped support visiting scholars, faculty professorships, the piano recital series, computer technology in the Library, and an exchange program with several Russian universities.

A day for the donors

On National Philanthropy Day, Nov. 16, major donors to the University were invited to campus by President Judith Ramaley in recognition of their significant support.

Attending the day's events were Jack and Deane Garrison (right photo), and Professor Emeritus Dale Courtney and Jeannine Cowles (left photo). Earl Chiles (top photo), president of the Chiles Foundation, poses with some of the students who have received the Chiles Foundation Presidential Scholarship. The students are (left to right) Christopher Frank, Bryan Putnam, Travis Illig, Misty Cavagnaro, Jeanine Kunkel, Marcus Hecht, Gita Rabbani, Amir Arsanjani, and Matthew Shiveley.

Scholarship honors McCoy

A scholarship for social work students is being established in memory of Gladys McCoy, late chair of the Multnomah County Commission and 1967 graduate of the PSU master's program.

McCoy, who served on the commission from 1978 until her death in April 1993, also taught social work classes at Portland State in the 1970s while serving on the Portland School Board and as state ombudsman under Gov. Robert Straub.

"Gladys dedicated her life to the values of service, justice, equality, and diversity; those same values advocated by the social work profession," says James Ward, dean of the PSU Graduate School of Social Work. "Through this scholarship our students will have the opportunity to walk in her footsteps."

The Gladys McCoy Scholarship will be awarded to graduate minority students on the basis of financial need and demonstrated interest in policy development and service to children in need.

The PSU Foundation's goal is to raise $300,000 during the next two years in support of the scholarship. For more information contact the Graduate School of Social Work, 725-3997, or to make a pledge write to the PSU Foundation, P.O. Box 243, Portland, OR 97207-0243. [Tor]
PSU Weekend a success
From the Balance Sheet Bowl to the Columbia Gorge tour, from listening to lectures to greeting old friends, PSU alumni and friends had a great time at the fourth annual PSU Weekend held on campus Nov. 12-14.

Sponsored by the PSU Alumni Association and open to the entire community, this year's PSU Weekend attracted participants from southern Oregon, northern California, the Seattle area and as far away as Texas.

"Seminar Day is great! Could you expand it to include Sunday," said one participant. "There were three lectures I wanted to hear; but they were all at the same time." said another participant.

Keynote speaker Eugene Lang, the New York City businessman who originated the "I Have a Dream" education program, captivated the luncheon audience on Saturday. Lang founded the "I Have a Dream" program in 1981, while speaking to a sixth-grade class in his old East Harlem elementary school. He promised the students he would give each of them a college scholarship if they graduated from high school.

His message of hope for young people and his descriptions of how his personal interventions made a difference in the lives of his "dreamer" students had a strong affect on the audience.

"He more than lived up to our expectations," says Jo Ann Smith '90, PSU Weekend chair. "Our audience was really touched by his commitment and his message fits right in with the audience.

Two of PSU Weekend's featured speaker Eugene Lang.

reacquainted before the football game. The most traditional part of the weekend, this event took on the feel of a reunion.

If you missed this year's event, you may want to mark your 1994 calendar now for next year: PSU Weekend is set for October 14-16, 1994.

Viking Vets reunite
Twenty-eight former members of the Viking Vets club, many who had not seen one another in over 25 years, attended a first-time reunion as part of PSU Weekend Nov. 13.

After three hours of lively reminiscing at the Silver Dollar Saloon in northwest Portland, the general consensus was to get together again, says the event's organizer Bob Handy '69.

The Viking Vets was a student veterans club organized in 1958. It had a reputation on campus as a fun-loving and often times irreverent organization, says Handy, best remembered for its popular "stag" events and annual "strawberry pop" festival (a pseudonym for beer). The Vets were of legal drinking age; however, student organizations were not allowed to promote drinking activities so the Vets renamed their favorite beverage.

"Blitz loved us, as each year, on the morning of the festival, we loaded moving vans with crushed ice and kegs of the brewery's own strawberry pop," remembers Handy.

Vet alum, Dick Krattiger '60, brought to the reunion the first bottle of strawberry pop—a real quart jug of strawberry soda. It retains the official tags for every festival from 1958 through 1963. Krattiger also shared his scrapbook, others brought pictures and wore Viking Vet sweatshirts from the mid-'60s, and one member produced a red ribbon awarded to a Viking Vets' Rose Festival float in the early '60s.

The following vets also attended the event: Jeff Barker '69, Sam Bell '68, Jim Bohlander '73, Bruce Briese, Roger Cherry '70, Ray Damerall, Dave Elliott '70, Allen Gray '68, Gerry Green '65, Gene Hanson, Lee Hodges, Leo Isotalo '63, Robert King, Larry Large '64, Dick Macy '69, Ray Miller '66, Dave Milligan '68, John Newhouse, Jim Powell, Leroy Scott, Larry St. Pierre '71, Larry Thompson '68, Ron Trefry '68, Larry Ulvi '68, Chuck Wright, and John Yadon '69.

Middle Eastern alums
An Arabian Gulf alumni chapter is in the works thanks to three area alums who met with Grant Farr, director of PSU's Middle East Studies Center.

In Bahrain, a small island country 20 miles off the eastern coast of Saudi Arabia, Farr met with Hassan Al-Sahaf '82, MS '84, a well-known sculptor and art instructor at Bahrain University; Adel Al-Mangour '83, MBA '88, of the Gulf International Bank; and Ali Hasan Follad, of the Civil Aviation Authority. They are working to establish a regional alumni chapter for the Arabian Gulf that includes Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, the U.A.E. and, of course, Bahrain. The group decided to get the ball rolling by publishing a regular newsletter and
creating an electronic mail network to track alums and build a mailing list.

At the meeting, Farr read a letter from PSU President Judith Ramaley. She emphasized the importance of the alumni group to the PSU family. Literally thousands of PSU graduates have come from the region, making it the largest single segment of foreign students. Many alums in the region hold prominent positions in their countries and the area is an important trading partner with the United States.

Farr was in Bahrain meeting with officials from the university, as well as the Bahrain ministers of education and information. They discussed the possibility of locating a PSU summer abroad program for Arabic studies at the University of Bahrain. Farr also told the alumni group that the Middle East Studies Center was planning to establish a special program for Gulf-Arab studies in the near future, and asked for their help in leading a capital fund drive with a goal of $2 million.

And buy a PSU Alumni Benefit Card! The basic ABC card is only $10. For an additional fee, the Card can help you shape up in the PSU gym, research that new business venture in the PSU Library, print out your reports on a laser printer, and—hold everything—even park on campus!

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Compiled by Carla Wallace

'60s

Leo Elia '60 retired from the Department of the Navy after more than 30 years of service. Elia, now of Bremerton, Wash., was a physicist and leader for projects dealing with ultrasound inspection.

Frank Caldwell '61 retired in August from the Division of Audits, State of Oregon. Caldwell, an audit manager, worked for the State for 32 years. He currently lives in Milwaukie, Ore.

Wolff von Schmidt '61, a professor of German literature at University of Utah, traveled to China in October as a guest of the Chinese government to deliver academic papers. Von Schmidt is the author of nine textbooks. He and his wife, Carole, have lived in Salt Lake City for 25 years.

Betty Gedney '62, now retired, is operating a bed & breakfast out of her own 1907 home in Portland.

David Jimerson '64 is an associate professor of music at Portland State.

Fred Miller '64 is the vice president of Public Affairs at Portland General Electric. He was previously director of the Executive Department for Gov. Robert and former Gov. Goldschmidt, director of the Transportation under Gov. Atiyeh, and director of the Energy under Gov. Straub. Miller lives in Salem, Ore.

Loretta J. Clark '65 is a social worker with Providence Hospice in Portland. She received her MSW from San Diego State in 1981 and has worked with children, adoptions, alcohol and drug programs, and in the field of aging.

Sally Fouch '65 represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the inauguration of Rev. Michael Sheeran as president of Regis University (Denver, Colo.) in September. Fouch is a computer human interface specialist for US West Direct in Denver.

Bill Fuller '65 works in sales for KPDX FOX 49 in Portland. He spends his non-work hours pursuing an interest in vintage Chevrolets. Fuller and his wife, Kathy, have been married 29 years.

Adriana Cortes Hwang '65 has returned to her position of assistant professor at Kutztown University (Pa.) after a year of sabbatical leave. During the 1992-93 academic year, Hwang visited Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, and studied Romance language.

Michael Kliks '65, president of CTS Foundation in Honolulu, Hawaii, has been awarded a Fulbright grant to lecture and conduct research in medical and veterinary parasitology in the Republic of Kazakhstan in Eastern Europe. During the past 25 years, Kliks has taken his expertise around the globe and has published more than 60 journal articles and textbook chapters.

Linda L. Davis '66 has opened her own consulting business, Linda Davis Associates, in Beaverton. The firm specializes in planning, community development and local government management and administration. Davis was formerly the Community Development director for the City of Beaverton.

Gary St. Clair '67, a U.S. Postal Service employee for over 22 years, is manager of Finance for the U.S. Postal Service in Los Angeles. He is responsible for accounting, budgeting, and payroll for over 60 stations and local post offices.

Sue Ann Johnson '68 is principal of Marysville Elementary School in the Portland School District.

Mary Ann Wersch '68, director of Human Resources at Reed College in Portland, was elected chair-elect of the Northwestern Region of the College and University Personnel Association for a one-year term.

Jeffrey Barker '69, a Portland Police sergeant, was elected for a two-year term as vice president at large of the Portland Police Association (PPA). Barker, who has served on the PPA Executive Board since 1977, is the longest serving member on the board.


Dr. Conrad Willock '69 represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill Bicentennial Observance in October. President Clinton was the guest speaker. Willock stated that "the experience was truly an honor and a lot of fun."

'70

Ty Busch was appointed assistant professor at Worcester Polytechnic Institute (Worcester, Mass.) in Social Science and Policy Studies. He is a sabbatical replacement for the fall semester. Busch, who lives in Sturbridge, Mass., is also teaching at Boston University, Nichols College and Fisher College.

Michael Carl MS was named dean of the College of Education at Northeastern Illinois University in Chicago. Carl was previously dean of the School of Education at the University of Alaska in Anchorage.

John Hilzer retired in October after 27 years of service in the Naval Reserve. Hilzer, of Portland, was a chief yeoman at the time of his retirement.

Amy Kline Gage has been a stress management program coordinator with Preventive Medicine Research Institute for five years. Gage, who lives in Mill Valley, Calif., also serves as executive director of the International Association of Yoga Therapists.

Joanne Yost Love MEd teaches special education at the David Douglas School District in Gresham. She is married to Michael Love '69, who is a credit and purchasing manager at Columbia Corrugated Box Company in Tualatin.

Leila Saad MAT represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the inauguration of Jean Dowdall as president of Simmons College in November. Saad is director of the University Resource Center at Boston University.

Thomas Trebelhorn was named the manager of the Chicago Cubs in October. Trebelhorn, who received a 1990-91 PSU Outstanding Alumni Award, managed the Milwaukee Brewers from 1986 to 1991.

'71

Janna (Smith) Brown works in public relations and fundraising for Community Youth Services of Washington County. For the previous eight years she lived in Honolulu teaching, writing speeches for legislators, and working in public relations and advertising. Brown has been married for 11 years and has three children.

Susan Carlton represented President Judith Ramaley at the inauguration of Barbara Rose Hatton as president of South Carolina State University (Orangeburg, S.C.) in November. Carlton is director of a foster grandparent program in Cayce, S.C.

Jerry A. Fenter is a full-time studio artist, currently showing her work at Gango Galleries in Portland.
Janet Ferguson MSW is a substance abuse services coordinator at the Copper River Native Association, a Native American corporation in Copper River, Ala.

James Hurd MS, president and chief executive officer of Planar Systems Inc., was named Oregon's High-Tech Executive of the Year by the American Electronics Association and the Boy Scouts of America in December. Hurd co-founded Planar, a manufacturer of flat panel displays, in 1983.

Marjorie Ross retired after 26 years with the Beaverton School District as a teacher and librarian.

Les Schwartz, an inventory manager for Electromatic, Inc. Schwartz, is a member of the Tri-county Big Brother Advisory. He is also a big brother, a volunteer tutor for a night school GED program, and a member of the Army Reserves for the past 26 years. Schwartz lives in Portland.

Ardys Hanson Turaska is an assistant to her husband, Dr. Warren Turaska, a naturopathic doctor for the past 60 years. Turaska and her husband, both in their eighties, reside in Clatskanie, Ore.

John Wanjala MSW has been appointed campus ombudsman at Portland State. Formerly head of campus security, Wanjala will be an independent resource for students and faculty who need assistance in resolving problems within the campus community. Wanjala has worked at PSU for 24 years.


Rick Young has been teaching marketing in the Lewiston (Idaho) School District for the past 14 years. Young has won several awards for teaching, including 1986 Idaho Alumni Teacher of the Year and 1990 Marketing Teacher of the Year.
ALUM NOTES

Michael St. John MS is a co-author of the career education texts You're Hired! from Contemporary Books. St. John received the Excellence Award from the Portland Community College Foundation and US Bank.

'76

Laura Ross-Paul, an artist, showed her work at Francine Seders Gallery in Seattle last fall. She is represented in Portland by the Elizabeth Leach Gallery, where she will be exhibiting in fall 1994. Ross-Paul, who has three children, lives in Portland.

'77

Stephen Jenkins was promoted to the national sales manager for JMR Apparel of Wilsonville, Ore. Jenkins is responsible for managing 35 independent sales representatives selling in 48 states.

James R. Johnson MS represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the installation of Julius LeVonne Chambers as chancellor of North Carolina Central University in October 22. Johnson lives in Durham.

Mercedes Niiранe is the director at Oaks Pioneer Museum in Portland.

Kay Kempton Raade is teaching fourth and fifth grade students in the gifted program for the Pitt County Schools in Greenville, N.C.

Kim Rogers MPA is general manager at the Sauk-Suiattle Tribe in Darrington, Wash.

Michael Wong, a magician, has created a program called "Drug Busters," a 45-minute elementary school magic show. Wong, who lives in Garden Grove, Calif., has entertained for private parties at Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm, and Magic Castle in Hollywood and in Las Vegas. An accomplished Chinese chef, Wong also enjoys playing classical piano and doing Chinese watercolor.

'78

Ralph Cherry MS was promoted to associate professorship at Purdue University Calumet in Hammond, Ind.

Debra Harris MST was inducted into the Southern Oregon State College Alumni Hall of Fame for the numerous teaching awards she has received. Harris, currently working on her doctorate in Albuequerque, N.M., will resume teaching at West Linn High School in West Linn, Ore., in January.

Diane Smith Whalen MSW graduated with a Master of Arts in Community Service and Administration from Regis University in Denver, Colo., in August. Whalen is employed as an adult educator for spiritual directors at the Priory Spirituality Center in Lacey, Wash.

'79

Kacy Colleen Anglim is a Chapter One coordinator for Portland Public Schools. Anglim, now working on her graduate degree in curriculum and instruction, also sings at various establishments in the Portland area.


Linda Lubush is a parole and probation officer with Clackamas County Community Corrections, specializing in supervising female offenders. In her free time Lubush enjoys running. She finished her first marathon in September 1992.

Gale Morgan MSW represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the inauguration of Frederick Gilliard as president of College of Great Falls in November. Morgan is a real estate sales associate in Great Falls, Mont.

Anna Renaud is a realtor and investor with Dan Schwartz Realty, Inc., in Phoenix, Ariz.

Carolyn Wood MSW, a Wilson High School teacher in Portland, recently won first place for a series of poems, from the Oregon Council of Teachers of English 1993 "Teachers as Writers" competition.

'80

Michael Billman helped open three new stores for SAV-ON Office Supply in Texas. Billman is managing one of the stores in Victoria, Texas.

Rienhard Siegfried Jensen III MBA is the co-founder and vice president of operations at Applied Laser Technology, Inc., in Beaverton.

Joann Johnson MA recently completed a month-long trip to Mainland China, concluding an exploration of the people and cultural artifacts of the country. When not traveling, Johnson serves as president of the American Association of University Women in Vancouver, Wash.

William Walker MPA became president of the Pacific Northwest Regional Council of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials in October. Walker, administrative services director of the Housing Authority of Portland, will serve a two-year term.

'81

George Babnick is a sergeant with the Portland Police Bureau.

Eric Stromquist co-owns Zeebento, a Japanese restaurant, and is a partner in the Hot Lips Pizza restaurants in Portland. Stromquist, who loves food and humor, has combined the two in his new creation, "Fortune Quirky's," cookies which offer humorous fortunes such as, "Everything you know is wrong" and "Yesterday was your lucky day." Stromquist and his wife live in Portland.

Dr. Andrew Zygmunt MS is a research scientist at the Masonic Medical Research Lab in Utica, N.Y. The lab is involved in biomedical research.

'82

Vickie Leaird Beard is a product analyst for Systematics Financial Services, Inc., in Little Rock, Ark.

Kylene Johnson Quinn MBA has started Quinn Consulting Group, a market research and strategic consulting firm. Quinn, who is working on her PhD dissertation in Public Administration, teaches courses at PSU and WSU-Vancouver.

David Ash Young is on the advanced engineering staff at General Motors.

Nominate your favorite professor

The Alumni Association is seeking nominations for the second annual Distinguished Faculty Service Award. The award, which is accompanied by a $500 check, is designed to honor a faculty member who has made extraordinary contributions both to the University and to the community. Criteria for selection includes academic credentials (full-time teaching faculty), evidence of excellence in classroom teaching, and evidence of extraordinary voluntary service outside the University.

The first Distinguished Faculty Service Award went to Dean Emerita Wilma Sheridan of the School of Fine and Performing Arts. This year's award will be presented in the spring at PSU Salutes, the University's recognition event. Deadline for nominations is Feb. 15. For information, please call the Alumni Office at 725-4949.
Claire Corwin-Kordosky MSW was named the 1993 Social Worker of the Year by the National Association of Social Work. She is the managed care coordinator for the Multnomah County Partners Project of the Multnomah County Department of Social Services.

William H. Gray III PhD represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the inauguration of William Robinson as president of Whitworth College (Spokane, Wash.) in October. Gray is a dean and professor at Washington State University-Spokane.

Paula Satisky is the director at CACI Language Center in Arlington, Va. The language school provides foreign language instruction to government agencies and the private sector.

Ramom Torrecilha MS, a faculty member on leave from University of California-Irvine, has joined the American Sociological Association as a staff sociologist with special responsibilities for the Minority Affairs Program.

Dr. Mark Grecco is an oral and maxillofacial surgeon practicing in Manteca, Calif.

Stephen Henrikson, curator of collection at the Alaska State Museum, wrote an article on Tlingit war helmets published in the winter 1993 issue of American Indian Art Magazine.

Thomas Manges MAT represented PSU President Judith Ramaley at the inauguration of Eugene Morgan Hughes as president of Wichita State University in October. Manges lives in Wichita, Kan.

Arlene Soto is president of Oasis Group Inc., an accounting systems firm in Milwaukee, Ore.

Kurian Varughese MST has been the director of GMA Environmental Services in Las Cruces, N.M., since 1990.

Robert Drager MS is a post-doctoral research associate at Boyle Thompson Institute for Plant Research, a private, non-profit research institution in Ithaca, N.Y.

Enrique Nikutowski was recently promoted to senior technical service engineer at 3M Unitek, part of the 3M Dental Division. Unitek manufactures orthodontic appliances. Nikutowski, who lives in Monrovia, Calif., is responsible for all clinical evaluations of new products.

Linda Tombaugh MSW is a licensed clinical social worker, currently working as a crisis intervention specialist with Emergency Psychiatric Services at Kaiser Permanente.

Phillip Lucas is an assistant professor in the Department of Religion at Stetson University in Deland, Fla. Lucas has written his first book, From New Age Millennium to Orthodox Restoration: The Religious Odyssey of a Postmodern Initiatory Order, which is being published by Indiana University Press.

Melinda Lambert Pearse lives in Chicago where she and her husband are raising two adopted children.

Eugene Reddemann MPA is a public administrator for the Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Ore. Reddemann lives in Wilsonville.

Lisa Talbot MS is a kindergarten teacher for the Beaverton School District.

Constance Szeh Tammen is a certified public accountant with her own accounting and tax services business. Her husband, John Tammen '66, is the director and senior vice president of Brod & McClung Face Co., a custom manufacturer of heating, cooling, and ventilation equipment in Portland. The Tammens live in West Linn.

De Ette Watts is a senior accountant at Arthur Andersen & Co. in Portland.

Allan Lemely is a partner and producer for ICON Productions, a Portland business which produces info-commercials and videos.

Charles "Chuck" Moore Jr. is a sales representative in the Finishes Division at Du Pont in Hayward, Calif., and an assurance of quality marketing coordinator for the company's northern California and Hawaiian regions.

John Porter recently became the chief financial officer and managing director of Financial Services and Business Operations for AAA Oregon, based in Portland. Porter's wife, Keely '92, is teaching six- to eight-year-olds in a mixed-age classroom format at Lincoln Elementary School in Woodburn, Ore.

Michael Rath is a financial analyst at Precision Interconnect in Portland.

Barbara M. Ray earned her MA in Latin American and Caribbean History at the University of Pittsburgh last year, and is now working on her PhD at the University.

Craig Roberts is in his third year of a four-year Master's of Divinity program at San Francisco Theological Seminary. Roberts and his wife, Hideko '90, have one child, Kirie.

Rick Warren, who joined the Navy in 1990, is on duty with Fleet Logistics Support Squadron 50 at Anderson Air Force Base in Guam.

Bernard Holland is an account representative for Kellogg Sales Company in Portland.
ALUM NOTES

Stephanie Beth Ritchie is a certified public accountant, working for an accounting firm in Seattle. Ritchie is studying to become a certified managerial accountant.

Catherine Wardzala MBA is a sales associate with Hillier Associates, Inc., Realtors in Portland.

'B91

Brock Brady MA was appointed director of courses, for the U.S. Information Service American Language Program in Burkina Faso, a west African country.

Linda Hayes-Gorman MPA is an environmental specialist with the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality. She works out of the Bend office in waste reduction and material recovery.

Wendy Rankin MPA works for the Multnomah County Health Department managing the Community HIV Education Program and an HIV Prevention Research project. The programs are aimed at reducing infection in young women.

'B92

Ivan Aguirre recently graduated from the Navy's Aviation Office Candidate School, and was commissioned to the rank of Ensign. Aguirre joined the Navy in September 1991.

Wendy Bean is working at Portland Community College in the Microcomputer Training Program. An adjunct faculty member, Bean is helping to market the program and is teaching computer applications.

'93

Rachel Hardyman MS is a research fellow in the Centre for Tourism Studies, Department of Geography, at Canterbury Christ Church College in Canterbury, England. Hardyman's duties include publishing reports on leisure shopping and visitor management in the Canterbury city centre.

Kim Larsen is an account administrator for Durham & Bates Agencies, Inc., in Portland. Larsen helps accountants, engineers, and attorneys with their professional liability insurance.

Tricia Hagy '83, of Redmond, Wash., died Nov. 6, from Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease, an illness which destroys the brain. Hagy, an elementary school teacher in the Puget Sound area since 1983, had been working at the Open Window School, a school for gifted children.

We want to thank the 1993 Ultimate "Tailgate" donors for their support of this year's auction. The Tailgate raised over $102,000 net income for academic scholarships and programs at Portland State.

Thanks to these special individuals and companies this was our most successful auction to date. We appreciate your support of Portland State through The Ultimate Tailgate fund raiser.

The PSU Foundation Board
The Viking Club Board
Tickets for dance, theater and music performances are available at the PSU Ticket Office, SW Fifth and Mill, 725-3307, or at the door.

Performing Arts

Brown Bag Concerts
Noon, 75 Lincoln Hall, free.
Jan. 18 Bryan Johanson, guitar, Hamilton Cheifetz, cello
Jan. 20 PSU Chamber Music String Ensemble
Jan. 25 Fear No Music
Feb. 1 Bozo Arts Duo
Feb. 8 Tapestry String Quartet
Feb. 15 PSU Brass & Percussion Ensemble
Feb. 17 John Stowell Jazz Guitar
Feb. 22 Sunny Lee, violin
Feb. 24 The Real Story of Cinderella

Contemporary Dance
8 pm, Fri. & Sat.; 2 pm, Sun.; 175 Lincoln Hall; $12/$8/$6.
Jan. 14-16 Robert Davidson Dance Company

Concerts
75 or 175 Lincoln Hall (except Feb. 5), call for ticket prices.
Jan. 17 New York Chamber Soloists, 8 pm
Jan. 27 Vocal Jazz Ensemble, 7 pm
Feb. 4 PSU Orchestra/Chamber Choir, 8 pm
Feb. 5 PSU Orchestra/Chamber Choir, First Methodist Church, 8 pm
Feb. 13 Ensemble Viento, 4 pm
Feb. 21 Beaux Arts Trio, 8 pm
Mar. 3 PSU Jazz Combos, 7:30 pm
Mar. 3 Rachel Gauk, guitar recital, 8 pm
Mar. 8 Jazz Ensemble, 7:30 pm
Mar. 12 PSU Orchestra, 8 pm

Piano Recital Series
4 pm, 175 Lincoln Hall, $15/$13/$8/$6.
Feb. 27 Joseph Kalichstein
Mar. 27 Bruno Leonardo Gelber

Visual Arts

Littman Gallery
12-4, weekdays; 7 pm, Thurs.; 250 Smith Memorial Center, free.
Jan. 3-21 James Pepper Henry, Otto Abahazy, & Randy Mitchell
Feb. 1-25 Ed Peters (reception Feb. 3)
Mar. 3-25 Susan Warnke Tower (reception Mar. 3)
Apr. 4-22 Marian Bowman (reception Apr. 7)

White Gallery
7 am-10 pm, weekdays; 9 am-5:30 pm, Sat.; 2nd floor Smith Memorial Center, free.
Jan. 3-21 Loren Nelson
Feb. 1-25 Christopher Lay (reception Feb. 3)
Mar. 3-25 Karin Krohne (reception Mar. 3)
Apr. 4-22 Carol Yarrow (reception Apr. 7)

Gallery 299
8 am-7 pm weekdays, 299 Neuberger Hall, free.
Jan. 10-28 Julia Fish & Cick Rezac (reception Jan. 20)
Feb. 1-25 Best of Oregon High School Show (reception Feb. 3)
Mar. 1-31 Greg Pfarr (reception Mar. 3)

Lectures

PSU Women’s Lectures
Scholarship fundraiser, 10:30 am, Albertina Kerr’s Restaurant, 424 NE 22nd (except where noted), $20.
Jan. 14 Lunch and “Antique” conversation with Fred Squire
Feb. 18 Lunch and conversation with Devorah Lieberman

Chinese New Year’s dinner, 6-7:30 pm, Canyon Pearl Restaurant, 1225 SW Canyon

Lecture for PSU Women’s Lectures
Lunch and conversation with Doug Goodyear

Conference for Minority High School Students
8:30 am-1 pm, 355 Smith Memorial Center, free, call 725-4447 for information.
Jan. 12 Introduced to Portland State University

Handwriting Workshop
10 am-1 pm, 355 Smith Memorial Center, free (no reservation required).
Jan. 22 “Write Now,” a handwriting improvement workshop

Russian Poetry
7:30 pm, PSU main gym, free.
Feb. 3 Yevgeny Yevtushenko

Dance
8 pm, 355 Smith Memorial Center, call 725-4910 for information.
Feb. 12 PSU Birthday Bash Dance

Luncheon
Noon, 228 Smith Memorial Center, call 725-4910 for information
Mar. 22 Retired & Emeriti Professors of PSU Luncheon

Campus Notes

Jan. 17 Martin Luther King Day. University closed.
Mar. 19 Spring classes begin.
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