November 7-9, 2003

Experience
“La dolce vita”

A sampling of 24 free seminars
- Learn about Italian accents and dialects with Bill Tate.
- Tune in on Italian Opera from Portland Opera’s own Mike Berkson.
- Experience the “Hill Towns of Tuscany” with Tom Harvey.

Other hot topics
- Hear State Economist Tom Potiowsky discuss Oregon’s economy.
- Ever consider changing careers in midlife? Career specialist Merrie Ziady will help guide you.
- Learn about peace building in Cyprus with conflict resolution professor Harry Anastasiou.

Join geology professor Scott Burns for a Sunday tour of the wine country or tour the Portland Esplanade with emeritus history professor Charlie White.

To learn more, call 503-725-4949 or go to www.alumni.pdx.edu

Join luncheon keynote speaker Frances Mayes at PSU Weekend, Saturday, November 8.

New York Times best-selling author of Under the Tuscan Sun. A memoir about taking chances, living in Italy, loving and renovating an old Italian villa, and the pleasures of food as well as the “voluptuousness of Italian life.”

Meet Frances Mayes in person at the Patron Night Reception on Friday, November 7. Call 503-725-4949 for more information.

PSU Alumni Association
FEATURES

Wine: It's in the Dirt 6
What makes a great wine? The climate, the winemaker, and the dirt.

Taking a Byte Out of Crime 9
As society has computerized, so have the bad guys.

School's Out Forever? 12
Life can be hard for those who drop out of high school. What does it take to rise to the challenge?

Finding Refuge 14
The successful relocation of 12,000 Somali Bantu is the mission of two PSU professors.

DEPARTMENTS

Around the Park Blocks 2
'Mister History' Passes Away, Bowling for Columbine Director to Speak, New Native American Student Center, Helping Start-up Company, Tennis Program Cut, Camp Provides Respite and Care, History Journal's Winning Ways, DePreist Wows Graduates

Letters 4
How Risky is Hantavirus?, Freedom Fries Live On

Off the Shelf 5
Little Girl Lost, Early Byzantine Empresses, Married to My Garden, Three Weeks in October, Brother Wolf, Getting Funded

Alumni Association News 16
Letter from the Board President, Experience 'La Dolce Vita' at PSU Weekend, Benson House Back on National Register, New and Retired Board Members, PSUAA Has Banner Year

Philanthropy in Action 18
New Leroy Vinnegar Jazz Institute, Gift-Giver Fascinated with Structural Failure

Alum Notes 19
Nancy Tice '68 is the Wedding Singer Planner, Former Ambassador Marisa Lino '71 takes on Education Job in Italy, J.C. Stites '98 Masters the Web from a Kentucky Church, William Kallimanis '62 Writes 'Gardening with Bouzouki'

Sports 28
Call Me 'Sir,' Three-Time Hall of Famer

Cover
Vineyards in the Dundee Hills are producing premium wine grapes thanks, in part, to the dirt they are grown in. See story on pages 6-8. Photo by Doreen L. Wynja
Professor Gordon Dodds, 'Mister History,' passes away

Gordon Dodds—University archivist, professor emeritus of history, and “Mister History” in the pages of PSU Magazine—died August 30 after a long battle with respiratory disease. He was 71.

A faculty member since 1966, Dodds was the University and the region’s foremost historian of the westward movement, the Pacific Northwest, and the state of Oregon. He was the author, co-author, or editor of 10 books, including The College That Would Not Die: The First Fifty Years of Portland State University (2000), the University’s official history.


Dodds was also a beloved teacher and colleague. He received the first Branford P. Millar Award for Faculty Excellence in 1979 and won the PSU Alumni Association Distinguished Faculty Service Award in 1998. He was chair of the History Department from 1996 to 1999 and the department’s graduate coordinator for 16 years. He was also a founder and a board member of Friends of History, a support group of the department.

“Open handed, open hearted,” was a quaint phrase Gordon often used to describe someone,” says Craig Wollner, acting director of PSU’s Institute for Portland Metropolitan Studies and Dodds’s colleague for more than 35 years. “But it better characterized his own behavior.”

Early in Dodds’s career, says Wollner, even though he was responsible for a young family and not particularly well compensated, he passed paid speaking engagements, consulting opportunities, and extra classes on to struggling adjuncts. He also pleaded their cases for retention when their contracts expired, remembers Wollner, an adjunct professor himself for many years.

Retirement and eventual illness did not slow Dodds down. After retirement he started a Civil War roundtable and a history book club. He was also appointed University archivist in 2002, a position left vacant by his death. His latest book, a history of the Oregon State Bar, awaits publication.

Bowling for Columbine director to speak

Portland State’s Continuing Education program is bringing the Academy-Award-winning director of Bowling for Columbine, Michael Moore, to Portland’s Memorial Coliseum on October 23 at 7 p.m.

Moore has been challenging economic and political giants for more than two decades through film and books. He recently won an Academy Award for Bowling for Columbine and was unanimous winner of the special Cannes 55th Anniversary Prize. Moore’s latest book, Stupid White Men... and Other Sorry Excuses for the State of the Nation, was at the top of the New York Times best-seller list for more than a year and is still in the top five today.

Tickets for “An Evening with Michael Moore” are $29, $20 and $15; a limited number of tickets are available to students for $5 with valid student ID. Tickets can be purchased at any Ticketmaster outlet, including the PSU Box Office, 1825 SW Broadway, 503-224-4400.

Poles circle a Place of Honor on the roof of Portland State’s new Native American Student and Community Center at SW Jackson between Broadway and Park. A public opening for the unique building is scheduled for October 24 at 11 a.m. As the only facility of its kind in the region, the center will provide a place for Native Americans to gather, share their culture and traditions, and to discuss issues they face today.
In helping start-up company, University receives stock

Portland State is the first Oregon university to take advantage of the passage of Measure 10 last year, which allows institutions in the Oregon University System to receive stock in companies that are commercializing ideas developed in university laboratories.

PSU is leasing space to Octavian Scientific, Inc., a semiconductor equipment start-up, in the University's Fourth Avenue Building. Being on campus gives Octavian access to PSU's faculty and research facilities, such as the Integrated Circuits Design and Test Laboratory. PSU receives stock in Octavian in exchange for rights to technologies developed. The partnership earned PSU designation as a top 10 growth company from Portland Business Alliance.

Octavian is focused on developing products that reduce costs and increase performance in testing semiconductor devices. Research is being conducted in conjunction with Robert Daasch, electrical and computer engineering faculty, his students, and the College of Engineering and Computer Science's Integrated Circuits Lab.

The idea behind Measure 10 is to nurture young companies that start up at Oregon's universities by helping them keep their costs low. At the same time, some of these young companies may grow up and achieve commercial success, in which the hosting university will share. Profits can then be used to help more new companies get a start.

The University worked closely with the Oregon Department of Justice to negotiate terms of the agreement, as well as to design a blueprint for the "business accelerator" process. University officials plan to eventually extend this agreement to as many as 30 to 40 companies from a variety of sectors.

Camp experience provides respite and care

Hiking, fly-fishing, and Saturday night skits are the normal fare of outdoor camp. However, PSU Speech and Hearing Sciences Program's annual camp is anything but ordinary. It is for stroke survivors affected by aphasia, a loss of ability to verbalize, read, and/or write. On September 13-14, they came to Mount Hood Kiwanis Camp near Zigzag with their caregivers for help and relaxation.

"Petrified" was the word Dayna Chapin used to describe the first day of camp for her and other students, who staff the camp 18 strong alongside four faculty members and a registered nurse. Chapin, 33, who earned her master's degree in spring 2003 and is now a speech-language pathologist in Portland, worked through her own fear by befriending an older woman who was a stroke survivor and largely nonverbal.

"I realized that words aren't all that important," says Chapin. "I didn't know what she wanted to say, but I could tell a lot from her facial expressions."

The learning— for students, faculty, stroke survivors and caregivers— builds through the weekend. When Chapin learned that a game of horseshoes was on the agenda for campers, she thought it would never work. It did, even for the campers with partial paralysis.

"I was putting stroke survivors in a box," says Chapin. "I had thought

Relaxed conversations between stroke survivors and student counselors are part of Stroke Camp.

I was protecting them, but they really didn't need protection."

Stroke survivors, too, tend to put themselves in a box, says Chapin. Many don't leave their house after a stroke. The camp offers them a social setting where they can feel comfortable and participate in recreational activities that they may have given up or thought they couldn't do.

For caregivers, Stroke Camp provides a brief respite from daily demands and an opportunity to share with and support others who look after stroke survivors.

This year's campers and their family members—about 50 people in all—were mostly from the Northwest. The stroke survivors, both new and repeat visitors, ranged in age from their early 30s into their 70s.
**AROUND THE PARK BLOCKS**

**History journal improves on its winning ways**

This spring the *Pacific Historical Review* won its eighth national award since the journal came to Portland State almost six years ago. The Society for History in the Federal Government awarded its James Madison prize for a November 2002 article on U.S. island territories after 1898. Overseeing the publication and the selection of articles are co-editors, professors David Johnson and Carl Abbott, and assistant editor Susan Wladaver-Morgan.

The 72-year-old journal came to PSU in 1996 after decades in UCLA's history department. The history of American expansion to the Pacific and beyond is the focus of the quarterly publication. In addition to earning prestigious awards, the journal has given graduate students invaluable training and career assistance, says Wladaver-Morgan. The Caroline P Stoel Endowed Editorial Fellowship provides for graduate students to work on the journal, many of whom go on to doctoral programs.

**Letters**

**How risky is hantavirus?**

PSU biologist Luis Ruedas did a lot of harm to efforts of conservation and biodiversity with his hantavirus scare published in *The Oregonian*. Now, a potentially more damaging article appears in the *PSU Magazine* (spring 2003, "Hantavirus-Infected Mice Found in Portland-Area Parks").

How can we work to remove nonnative plants and promote biodiversity if the PSU biology staff continues to scare off volunteers? Ruedas should discuss the risk of people visiting or working in the parks. It is very frustrating for volunteers working so hard to improve our parks when a state employee is working against us.

Dave Kruse '63
Gladstone

*Editor's Note: This letter made us ask, What is the risk of catching hantavirus in Portland's parks? We talked with Paul Cieslak, M.D., manager of the communicable disease division of the Oregon Department of Human Services. He says the risk is very low to negligible. For the extra caution, a surgical mask could be worn, but he feels it is unnecessary while working outside where the airborne concentration of rodent urine or droppings is small.*

**Freedom fries live on**

Putting a photo of the Eiffel Tower on the front of the alumni magazine (*PSU Magazine*, spring 2003) was not a very good thing given how many feel about the French these days. In conservative business circles (the ones who tend to be the bigger donors) anything French is taboo. Too bad but that is the way it is and will most likely be for a while. Maybe for a very long while.

Don Morgan MBA '71
Bellevue, Washington

*PSU Magazine wants to hear from you. Send your comments to PSU Magazine, Portland State University, PO Box 751, Portland OR 97207-0751; or to email address psumag@pdx.edu. We reserve the right to edit for space and clarity.*
Little Girl Lost  
By Marilyn (Smith) McDonald ’75, Xlibris Corporation, Philadelphia, Pa., 2003.

When Marilyn McDonald was 10 years old, her brother, who was 11-and-a-half, drowned. She was sent to the neighbors’ house for two nights, told very little, and basically expected to deal with the grief—or lack of grief, as the adults assumed—by herself. The day her brother died in 1943 colored much of McDonald’s life. The self-publishing of her story is cathartic for McDonald, but she also hopes it will assist those who are helping a child through the loss of a loved one. She includes a resource guide of books and organizations that can help in the back of the book. McDonald, a retired public relations and advertising professional, now writes travel articles and lives in La Pine with her husband, Harry Taylor.

Representations of Early Byzantine Empresses  

Common steelyard weights bore the images of empresses, as did everyday coins in the early Byzantine era. Yet these women were also depicted on such luxury goods as mosaics and ivory reliefs. Anne McClanan draws new conclusions from where and how these women’s images were presented. McClanan’s archaeological work in Jordan, Israel, and Turkey has familiarized her with ordinary objects and images outside the range of traditional Byzantine art history.

Married to My Garden  
By Barbara Blossom Ashmun MSW ’74, Easy Chair Press, Portland, Ore., 2003.

Barbara Ashmun is the author of five nationally distributed books, including Garden Retreats and The Garden Design Primer. With the self-published Married to My Garden, she has gathered together essays in a personal and entertaining collection without the “hoops of a publishing house.” Ashmun’s love of plants is catchy. After reading just two essays, readers will likely feel the need to see for themselves the flowers of a Lenten rose or Mrs. Robb’s splurge. And according to Ashmun, once bitten, the love affair can survive slugs, weeds, moles, and even Portland’s monsoon rains. Ashmun, originally from the Bronx and now a firmly transplanted Portlander, is a garden designer, teacher, speaker, and writer.

Three Weeks in October  

The face of Charles Moose became one of the most recognized in the nation as he led the hunt in 2002 for the Washington, D.C.-area snipers who randomly killed 10 people. The former Portland police chief gave up his job as Montgomery County (Md.) chief of police to get the story published, which is also his personal story. Three Weeks details Moose’s rise from a young African American cop to the point person for one of the country’s most nightmarish crime sprees. Before joining the suburban Maryland police force, Moose was a Portland police officer for 24 years, the last six as chief.

Reviews are of faculty and alumni books, recordings, and Web publications. To have a work considered for this page, please submit pertinent information to Mary Ellen Kenreich, PSU Library faculty, via email to kenreichm@pdx.edu, or fax to 503-725-5799, or mail to Portland State University, PO Box 1131, Portland, OR 97207-1151.

Brother Wolf, Sister Sparrow: Stories About Saints and Animals  

For children nine though 12, Eric Kimmel provides glimpses into the lives of 12 saints, each of whom is linked to an animal in some way. There are several stories about the relationship St. Francis of Assisi had with animals, as well as the story of St. Ambrose, who as a baby had bees benignly cluster around his mouth—a sign that was interpreted as a gift from God. Bishop Hugh of England uses the actions of a swan to stop a massacre of Jews. Each essay in the 64-page book is not more than three pages and is richly illustrated by John Winch. Kimmel, a prolific writer of children’s books, also has the book Three Samurai Cats out this year from Holiday House.

Getting Funded  

In the existing climate of increased competition for reduced funding, writing a winning grant proposal is essential. Mary Hall and Susan Howlett draw on more than 60 years of experience in the field. They provide a step-by-step guide through the complex and sometimes frustrating process of successful grant writing. They show the reader how to test the appeal of an idea; measure an organization’s capability to carry it out; research and develop an idea; select promising funding sources; present and negotiate a proposal; and prepare for a subsequent round of funding. Portland State has published few books, but continues to find value in bringing books such as this to the public.
Wine:
It's in the dirt

A Geology professor shows how soil makes all the difference in growing great grapes.

By John Kirkland
When Professor Scott Burns swirled and sips a glass of Pinot Noir, he experiences all the essentials: the bouquet, the fruit, the finish, and the dirt.

The dirt?

Well, after all, he is a geologist. And as such he has become an expert on the effects and importance of soils in the growing of premium wine grapes. Great soil, along with other environmental factors such as climate, can account for 80 percent or more of the quality of a wine, says Burns, who got this statistic from Dick Erath, one of Oregon's premier winemakers. Fortunately for us in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon's Willamette Valley has some of the best grape-growing soil on the planet.

Burns, who lives just outside Wilsonville in an area he says is great for wine grapes, started making wine 30 years ago, and says he dreams of owning a winery some day. He has shared his expertise with the public during annual PSU Weekend lectures, and this year he's going to give his presentation as part of a tour of local wineries.

These local wineries, dotting the northern Willamette Valley, are strategically located on hillsides that began developing as potential grape growing land nearly a million years ago. They are volcanic and marine sediment soils that were laid down over the course of eons. They are old, rich with clay, and relatively poor in nutrients—not what you would immediately think of as having agricultural potential.

Most of Western Oregon's great crop growing land is elsewhere, developed between 12,000 and 15,000 years ago when the area was inundated with water from the great Missoula Flood. The flood covered the valley floors with rich silt that has made Oregon the incredibly abundant agricultural mecca that it is.

But not for wine grapes.

Burns explains that grape vines grown in the rich soil of the valley bottoms will produce thick leafy plants, relegating the grapes to a kind of underling status.

To produce good wine, you have to go up into the hills onto the old soil that existed before the flood. There, on the weathered, high-clay, nutrient-poor soils of places such as the Dundee Hills, the vines have to struggle a bit. And in struggling, they put their best energies into the one part of the plant that will assure the survival of the species: the grape.

Dionne Starr-Peace, one of Burns' graduate students, began logging soil classifications of the different Northern Willamette Valley wineries several years ago. She and Burns surveyed 28 wineries growing grapes on 45 locations and found that all but 9 percent come from two deeply weathered red soils: the Jory series, which is formed on volcanic rock, and the Willakenzie series, formed on marine sediments. Both soils are between a half-million and a million years old. With time, soils become redder and more clay rich—which is exactly what these soils are, Burns says.

Oregon caught the wine world by surprise in 1975 when the Eyrie Vineyards won an international competition with a Pinot Noir made from grapes grown on Jory soil. The state has been considered an excellent Pinot-growing region ever since and has been compared with some of the best viticulture areas of France.

Other entrepreneurs began planting wine grapes on Jory soil in an effort to copy Eyrie's success. Then growers started looking at other soils with similar characteristics. How about marine sediments? Some growers took the plunge and voila! Wines from Willakenzie soils began to make a name for themselves.

Burns says he can tell the difference. "For me, Jory wines come on with an incredibly good bouquet, but not a great finish. Willakenzie wines maybe don't have a great bouquet, but they have a smooth, nice finish," he says.

Naturally, soil types are a source of debate among wine makers, especially those whose vineyards are on different soil types. Soil mapping of the area is being updated, which will produce sub classifications of Willakenzie soil. Soon, winemakers will be able to tell their customers that their wine comes from not just the Willakenzie, but a specific corner of the Willakenzie with its own unique attributes.

David Adelsheim '66, co-founder of Adelsheim Vineyard in Newberg, has used grapes from many different sites and several different soils. He said there are often differences between wines produced from sedimentary soils and those from basaltic soils, but it's not clear what causes them.

"I can often taste the difference. But it's not as black and white as some would like it to be," he says.

"There's a general feeling that basaltic soils, if properly tended, result in wines that have more red fruit flavors (such as strawberry, red raspberry and maybe red plum), and sedimentary soils produce wines with more black fruit flavors (black cherry, blackberry, black currant and perhaps black plum). But plenty of people would disagree."

John Platt, who owns Helvetia Vineyards and Helvetia Winery with his wife, PSU faculty member Elizabeth Furse, says soil makes a big difference in the taste of his wine. He grows his grapes on Cascade soil, a clay earth flecked with iron. He says it took seven years for the vine roots to make their way down through the top soil to the heavy clay underneath, and only then did they produce a crop that he and his wife were happy with.

"I've had people say they notice a distinct cherry flavor coming from the iron," he says.

These distinctions, which occur when the vine's roots become deeper and broader and are exposed to more of the bedrock soils underneath, contribute to the attributes that set wineries apart from one another—and make wine touring so enjoyable.

But the soil has a practical side as well. Alex Sokol Blosser '97, MBA '03, vice president of Sokol Blosser Winery in Dundee, said one of the best attributes of clay soils is the fact that they hold water and slowly release it over time. Irrigation is a controversial subject among winemakers, he says, and most of Sokol Blosser's vineyards are not irrigated due to the characteristics of the clay soil.

Sedimentary soils, such as the Willakenzie, have less clay than soils of basaltic origin and are more prone to drought stress, says Adelsheim. He will no longer plant white wine grapes on
sedimentary soil because they are more easily damaged by drought. Red grapes can handle drought better, he says. "In fact, Pinots that have been somewhat drought stressed are often considered superior."

"There's no question that wines from one site are distinctly different than wines from another site," says Adelsheim. But is it the water-holding capability of the soil? Is it the chemical composition of the soil? Is it the climate or exposure of the site or even the clone of Pinot Noir? We really don't know."

How much does it mean to the consumer? Sokol Blosser says his customers ask questions about soil just as they ask questions about other aspects of his wines.

"What we try to do is produce high end Pinot (around $30 a bottle). At these price levels, people expect high quality. It's like a lot of other products: if you spend the money, you want to know more about it. We let them know as much as they want to know," he says.

So next time you enjoy a glass of one of Oregon's premier Pinots, as you take note of the aromatics, the attack, the mid-palate, the finish and the flavor profile ("Is that blackberry with a hint of leather and mushroom I detect?"), know that the ground it came from had a lot to do with it.

(John Kirkland, a Portland freelance writer, wrote the article "Vital Signs" in the spring 2003 PSU Magazine.)

It's the soil . . . and a lot more

Oregon has more than 215 wineries, second in the U.S. only to California. The soil and climate of the Willamette Valley—just as in Burgundy, France—make it a perfect place to grow Pinot Noir, which accounts for about half the state's production.

But soil isn't the only factor, of course. Good Pinot Noir vineyards must also have a south-facing slope with just the right temperature variations and an absence of rain in August and September. Geology Professor Scott Burns says world-class Pinot Noir grapes are at their best when they grow in climates that have wide temperature fluctuations: up into the 80s and 90s during the day; down to the 50s at night.

"Up and down produces the complexity that makes a great grape. You never get good complex wines in humid areas," he says.

These environmental influences of soil, slope, exposure, and climate are a few in a long list of factors that collectively are known as terroir, a French term roughly translated as "everything having to do with the vineyard." When you have good terroir, you produce a grape that is rich in sugar and complex in flavors—exactly the kind of raw material a winemaker needs.

Not all conditions are suitable for all wine grapes. While the northern Willamette Valley is perfect for Pinot Noir, it lacks the long hot summers that produce what Burns calls the "big reds": Cabernet Sauvignon, Zinfandel, Merlot and Shiraz. Those are best left to California and Australia, although southern Oregon and lands east of the Cascades put out excellent product.

The weather and clay soils of northeastern Willamette Valley hillsides also have the conditions that produce poison oak—a clue for prospectors looking for the next great vineyard site.

Mother Nature can only go so far. The rest is up to the winemaker, who determines everything from the time of harvest to the type of fermentation to aging and bottling.

Alex Sokol Blosser admits he can't taste the difference in wines produced from one soil to the next. For one thing, he says winemakers are able to do myriad things that influence a wine's taste, and in some cases mask whatever differences come from one clay soil or another.

One of the biggest determining factors is harvest time. Some winemakers like to give grapes the longest possible "hang time" before picking to maximize their sugar content. The more sugar, the more food for the yeast that makes alcohol in the fermentation process. Other winemakers like relatively low sugar because of the different nuances it creates during fermentation.

"When to pick is probably the biggest determining factor," he says. Another is how the fruit is processed and the type of yeast used in fermenting. Sokol Blosser sends its grapes through a destemmer, resulting in 80 percent whole berries. This allows the yeast to break down the fruit slowly—slower than if the grapes were immediately crushed into juice.

"Some yeasts are fast and hot, others are slow and cool. We do a slow and cool fermentation," he says.

Barrels are another variable. How much new oak versus old oak do you use? How long do you keep the wine in the barrel?

It's these nuances that can keep wine aficionados debating deep into the night, looking for new revelations in the very next sip.
While monitoring the Intel supercomputer that supplies software to the U.S. government, Mark Morrissey saw something chilling. Only computer applications he had installed were authorized. But at noon on October 28, 1993, Morrissey noticed that one of the computers was running an unauthorized program called "Crack."

"Crack was a well known password cracking program," says Morrissey, now an instructor in Portland State's Computer Science Department. If someone gained access to the passwords, Intel's supercomputer would be an open toy box to the intruder. And since Intel also supplied systems for calculating the U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve, if someone had already breached the system's security, Morrissey realized, the consequences would be severe.

Morrissey reached for the phone. He was about to enter the world of digital forensics.

Digital crimes are the new frontier for cops and bad guys. As society has computerized, so have the bad guys—using PCs for everything from online identity theft and computer hacking to drug dealing and larceny. Some observers estimate that computers are used in 75 percent of all crimes.

"Computers are no longer for just the technically elite," says Warren Harrison, professor of computer science. "Everyone with a computer who commits a crime has probably used a computer in that crime... Many criminals are meticulous in their recordkeeping."

Like one criminal, an accountant, who was so thorough, says Harrison, that he had kept an electronic record of every stolen item he sold. Once the electronic files were found, the case was a snap.

But to stand up in court, the steps used to find evidence of digital crimes must meet certain legal standards—a discipline called forensics.

Forensics took a mega-leap forward during the 1920s when advances in medicine, chemistry, and microscopy gave police more tools for their investigations. And since universities were where most of the medical, chemical, and microscopy experts worked, police sought the assistance of university professors to help them examine potential evidence.

Digital forensics takes this discipline another leap ahead into the world of electrons. There's just one problem.

A computer, more so than other evidence, can be tampered with—deliberately or not. Sometimes opening a file can change it. Even simply turning on a computer can potentially alter the evidence. So how do you find, say,
TECHNOYOUTH SLEUTH

Anyone who's bought a computer or software one day only to find it outdated the next knows first-hand that with digital technology, one thing is constant—the upgrade.

And every time computers or software become more sophisticated, the software programs used to catch computer criminals become outdated.

Kyle Keith wouldn't have it any other way.

Keith, a 19-year-old computer science major at Portland State, already has worked on 10 sophisticated and complex digital forensics software programs destined for government agencies and law enforcement—including one tool being used in the war against terrorism.

It all started back when Keith's family bought its first computer, one of the primitive versions sold a mere 10 years ago that came with its own simplified programming guide.

"I looked at the examples in the manual," says Keith, "and I just started programming." He was 9.

Like a duckling in water, Keith was in his element. By the sixth grade, while the other kids were playing computer games, he was dreaming of building Web pages.

"My first year of high school," he says, "I finished the first four years of programming classes... My teacher got me a job at the school district making Web pages—grunt work, basically. When the position for NTT came up, he told me about that, and I was hired to do software licensing, which is basically a paperwork job."

New Technologies, Inc. (NTI), develops software for digital forensics—the discipline of finding evidence of digital crimes using methods that will stand up in court. The Gresham company was founded in 1996 by Mike Anderson, who spent 25 years as a special agent and computer specialist with the criminal investigation division of the Internal Revenue Service.

"We've always had a standing agreement with the local high school that if they have a sharp kid in computers, we'll try to hire them as interns," says Anderson. "I kind of mentor them a little bit. But basically they sweep the floors and do the clerical work."

When he got the chance, Keith demonstrated that he could do much more than that. Given the assignment to finalize the development of software used in uncovering child pornography, Keith spent the night writing code and came back the next day with a final version. When his internship was finished and he graduated from Gresham's Sam Barlow High School in 2002, he was hired by NTI full time. And he started classes that fall at PSU.

When Anderson needed someone to work on his flagship software, FNames, Keith's was the first name to come to mind.

FNames is sophisticated software that can identify English, European or Arabic names in any document on a computer. That helps investigators identify all the individuals in a network. Anderson developed all the files on a computer that contain child pornography and demonstrate in a court of law that the criminal put them there?

One recent case illustrating the problem involved an employee fired for damaging the company's computer systems. In time, the employee was able to prove that a hacker had accessed the employee's computer from outside the company and launched his attack—making the assault seem to be the employee's work.

Computer security is nothing new—computers have always been vulnerable to hacking and other illegal acts. But computer forensics—with its "legally admissible" requirement—is so new that recognized standards are just being developed.

Once again, universities are at the fore. PSU has offered computer and network security courses along with classes in cryptography for more than five years. But in the past year, Portland State has added classes in forensics.

And in March, PSU became one of about 50 universities to be recognized as a Center of Academic Excellence in Information Assurance Education by the National Security Agency.

PSU is an ideal location for cultivating cyber sleuths. The Portland metro area is especially fertile ground for high tech crimes, everything from espionage of high-tech corporate secrets to low-tech "chip rips"—driving away from a computer chip manufacturer's loading dock in a hijacked semi full of computer chips.

"The major presence of Intel here," says retired FBI agent George Heuston, "puts a big bulls-eye on the Silicon Forest."

Take the case of the roving software engineer. Over the course of three years, the guy had worked at 50 major high tech companies around the country—including Intel, Tektronix, and Lockheed. "He had," says Heuston, "a magnificent résumé."

So impressive that one Portland-area company was thrilled to bring him onboard. Until, that is, the company discovered the golden boy had transferred their source code to another location.

Source code is the base computer instructions for a particular computer application. Source code for a complex and large-scale application—say running the payroll for a company with thousands of employees—can cost millions. So long as you're the only one who knows the source code, you have a pretty profitable enterprise. But if everyone knows your source code, you've lost everything.

"It was," says Heuston, "a real 'hair-on-fire' case." He started tracking the suspect.

"The guy had a house in the Seattle area," Heuston says, "but he would live either in his van or on site at the facility that had hired him. He'd work a couple weeks and then start taking data."

The guy, says Heuston, grabbed anything that was grabbable—from
the program for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, which used it in fighting gang activity. There was just one problem.

The original FNames took 15 hours to search through 1.6 gigabytes of information. With computers now routinely holding more than 80 gigabytes, FNames might be effective, but it was slow.

"I went to Kyle," says Anderson, "and said, I'm just wondering if you're up to speed on doing this computer stuff." I gave him this assignment on a Thursday and Monday he came in with a functioning prototype."

The prototype was a lightning bolt.

"The original FNames was basically way slow," says Keith. "It took 15 hours to do one gig. I rewrote it so it did the whole job in about 15 minutes."

Now his handiwork is helping the military in Afghanistan, Iraq, and around the world in identifying and pursuing terrorist networks.

Meanwhile, Keith remains hard at work—on the FNames upgrade.

floppy disks off a coworker's desk to the mother lode, source code. When he could, he emailed source code to a computer at the Seattle-area Boeing plant—where, as it turned out, the suspect's wife worked.

To search the Boeing computers, Heuston turned to the manufacturer, which willingly provided a team of experts to help him find the evidence. With the results in hand, the situation was quickly resolved.

"That case," says Heuston, "really got our feet wet."

It also served as a wakeup call to the need for computer expertise to solve crimes.

Heuston joined forces with PSU and the Hillsboro Police Department about 18 months ago to launch PRS, a program to bring cops, computer science geeks from area companies, and academicians together. Cops brought traditional crime-solving techniques; geeks held immense and specialized computer knowledge; and the professors could put the rigors of a scientific method to the fledgling group. They call their efforts the Police Reserve Specialist program, PRS. But in reality, they're cyber sleuths.

"We look for the evidence a detective has asked us to look for," says PSU's Harrison, who serves as a specialist. "Basically what we're looking for is more like bricks in the wall rather than a smoking gun."

A typical case is similar to an archeological dig. Working in pairs, volunteers arrive at the Hillsboro Police Department for a briefing, then enter the Digital Forensics Lab, open the evidence locker, make an exact duplicate of the hard drive, and start to work.

While some police departments are forced to rely on off-the-shelf investigative software, the specialists can provide extra cyber-searching power.

"Each case is unique," says Morrissey. "There's no cookie cutter software that does it all. We write the tools for each case as needed."

For Morrissey, the path from security to forensics began 10 years ago with the Intel case. After notifying Intel security, Morrissey helped identify the individual responsible (a contract employee no longer associated with the company). The case was successfully prosecuted, and Morrissey was on the path that eventually led him to teaching digital forensics at PSU.

Still, despite the spin from Hollywood, the field of cyber sleuthing is not exactly glamorous. Sleuths can spend hours reading through email looking for evidence and finding little among the dross. But it is important. Many police cases today have some component of electronic evidence. And cyber sleuths are the ones most capable of finding that information. They're the new breed of Sherlock Holmes.

(Melissa Steineger, a Portland freelance writer, wrote the article "The Fox and the Business Plan" for the spring 2003 PSU Magazine.)
Randy lives in an old trailer behind his employer's house. He heats the trailer and cooks his meals with the same propane stove. He's been in jail. He lost custody of his child to his drug-addicted ex-wife. He's barely scraping by.

Doug is a successful computer programmer—so successful that his company can't do without him. He's taken college courses and lives in an upscale condominium in Portland's West Hills. He has a good marriage and wants to leave a legacy of success for his young son.

Such different lives, and yet Randy and Doug share a significant life experience. They both dropped out of high school.

Randy and Doug (both pseudonyms) are two out of 1,000 Portland-area residents 18 to 44 years old without high school diplomas who are being tracked by PSU researchers in a unique, multi-year study to find out what happens to people after they drop out. Primarily, it seeks to find out whether students who do not finish high school continue learning as adults outside school. A major part of that assessment is to understand how people continue to develop literacy skills outside the public school system—a system that most of the test subjects have rejected.

The project, which began in 1998 and will end in 2005, is one of two directed by Steve Reder, chair of PSU's Applied Linguistics Department, that collectively have brought nearly $5.5 million in federal funding to PSU. The other project seeks to show how adults learn English as a second language, and is run in a state-of-the-art research center—the only one of its kind in the nation.

The dropout study so far has shaken some stereotypes about people who leave school while their peers continue on for anywhere from one to 10 more years.

"The stereotypes are that they didn't have the skills, or they're not motivated, or they got pregnant. But we're finding a much richer set of reasons: People have relationship problems, family problems, or they may do really well in school but they're just plain bored," says Reder.

A practical use for the study could include finding ways to improve the K-12 school system and adult education. Although much research remains to be done, an early glimpse of the findings shows that students who learn best in ways other than through the printed word face big challenges in schools.

The case studies of Randy and Doug are part of an 86-page dissertation, "Portraits in Learning," by Greg Kammann, one of Reder's graduate students and an interviewer for the project. Example after example in Kammann's paper shows how public schools cater to a narrow range of learning styles, leaving behind children who don't fit the mold. Several of the case subjects were diagnosed with dyslexia at an early age, and fell farther and farther behind as the years rolled on because
teachers weren’t equipped to help them. Others were simply poor at learning from books, but were excellent visual learners. When shown how to do something, they got it almost immediately.

It’s far too early to draw conclusive answers from Reder’s study as to the exact reasons why students drop out. Clearly they’re dropping out in large numbers. More than 1,500 Portland high school students dropped out in 2001-02, a number equal to enrollment at one large high school. But Reder isn’t ready to blame the public schools.

“Schools can’t be expected to solve society’s social ills. They inherit them rather than cause them,” he says.

Many of the subjects in the study left school because they were bored, felt like they didn’t belong, or had school performance problems. Yet Reder says a large number of the people interviewed—40 percent—said school was a positive experience. “They liked school, but they dropped out because they had to work or they had family problems. There are lots of reasons why people leave school,” he says.

Although the study has turned up plenty of individuals who have gained financial success, two-thirds of those interviewed were living in poverty.

Regardless of the reasons why they dropped out, Reder is mostly interested in how they fared once they entered the work world. Specifically: Do people’s literacy skills change after they leave school? What life experiences are associated with those changes in literacy skills? What’s their level of participation in adult education? And if their literacy levels change, what impact is there in their social and economic lives?

Just how literate these former dropouts become and how adept they are at living fruitful lives depends on their upbringing, their personal lives, and in many cases, sheer force of will.

Charles, a 35-year-old African American Kammann interviewed, didn’t let the fact that he didn’t finish high school stand in the way of working as many as four jobs at a time—including janitor, truck driver and hotel bellhop—over two decades to gain a level of economic comfort that has evaded some of his peers. His family instilled him with a strong work ethic and the importance of friendly people skills, and those attributes are paying off. Doug, the computer programmer mentioned previously, learned skills for his profession even though he has dyslexia, because he simply wanted to succeed.

On the flip side, Sandy, a young mother of two boys, considers herself unemployable because she needs to attend to her two sons, one of whom has a learning disability. Her situation is made worse by the fact that she was raped at 12, molested by her stepfather, and went from one abusive marriage to another. Her current husband has a long criminal record and is unable to get work.

Why have some dropouts succeeded and others failed? Part of the equation has to do with whether a person later on seeks adult education opportunities.

“We’re struggling to understand what person tends to gravitate toward formalized adult education,” Reder says, which is usually defined as getting a GED (General Educational Development), the equivalent of a high school diploma. The GED was implemented after World War II to give returning vets who rushed off to war before finishing high school a chance to catch up. Back then, one could go a long way with just a high school degree. These days, Reder says, the bar is set a lot higher: Most good jobs require a bachelor’s degree as an educational minimum.

Other research has shown that most people who prepare for the GED say it is because they want to go on to college. Unfortunately, only a small fraction of those who do earn a GED enter college, and of those who go on, only a small percentage receive their degree.

Reder sees the failure rate as the result of a couple of factors. One is that the same problems that pushed people out of high school to begin with (family problems, poverty, substance abuse, for example) are still there after they receive their GED. The other problem is that even though they’ve gotten their GED, they missed out on all the information and counseling high schools provide to help students go on to college, including help with applications and financial aid.

To the extent that the study gives insight on adult education programs, this may be one of its clearest prescriptions for improving adult education: Provide more of a college orientation.

One of the things Reder is seeing at this point is the desire among people who drop out for more educational choices: tutoring, for example, or community college classes that they can access on the Web. Many of the interview subjects would be able to access these kinds of education more easily—because of personal demands or their own learning style—than attending classes outside the home, he says.

The hunger for learning is there. Of those who pursue their GED, nearly half have also done a fair amount of studying on their own. Even one-third of the people who have never participated in adult education classes have studied by themselves to improve their skills.

“This suggests that a substantial reservoir of individuals may be actively trying to improve their skills, and that programs are not reaching (them),” Reder wrote in a recent report. New ideas on how to support these independent learners—through distance technologies and new media, for example—are needed to better connect them with adult education programs, he added.

Then, perhaps, the gap between the educational “haves” and “have-nots” will begin to close.
Eno was in Vermont, a man and his son approached him. "We know you," the father said. "You talked to us in Kenya last year. And now we are here—in the United States!" It was at that moment that the Bantu resettlement project Eno is coordinating with fellow Portland State faculty member Dan Van Lehman became very, very real.

"Imagine you're in Kenya," he says, "talking to this group of boys. You tell them that education is so important, and that if they come to the United States they can have education and a chance for a good life. But you never know if they hear you. Then one day, here is one of those boys, right in front of you."

When Eno's brother, a freelance journalist, told him he should look up Dan Van Lehman at Portland State University, Eno never dreamed that a year and a half later he would be working with Van Lehman on a three-year project to assist in the relocation of 12,000 Somali Bantu people to the United States.

Since mid-spring, Van Lehman and Eno, who has recently joined Van Lehman as a Hatfield School of Government faculty member, have been visiting cities that are hosting the first wave of Bantu refugee resettlement: cities like Burlington, Grand Rapids, Tampa, Chicago. Their mission: To provide cultural orientation training at Bantu resettlement sites. The project is funded through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, for a three-year period.

It is perhaps not so surprising that the paths of Dan Van Lehman and Omar Eno would cross. Eno was born in Somalia, and he was—he says—one of the less than one percent of Bantu there who go on to higher education. He did Ph.D. work at York University, Toronto, before joining the Portland State University faculty. Van Lehman, who originally went to Africa with the Peace Corps, worked with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees from 1992 to 1994 and again in 1997, and did graduate work at Cornell on the Bantu. Both have a commitment to the resettlement of Somali Bantu, a group that has been enslaved, culturally and economically discriminated against, persecuted, and driven from its homelands over the course of 200 years.

The marginalization of the Bantu people originates with 18th-century slave trade in Tanzania, the ancestral home for a majority of Somali Bantu. Although the market destination of slave traders was often Asia, some of the abducted people were sold into African slavery. Early 19th-century drought and famine in Tanzania also drove groups of Bantu north to Somalia to seek work, where—the Bantu claim—their ancestors were forced into slavery.

But by the mid-19th century, a portion of Somalia became a haven from slavery. The southern, lushly forested lands of the lower Juba River valley were sparsely populated, and runaways (and later, other emancipated slaves) settled here, farming some of the most fertile land in Africa. The next 150 years would see Somalia change from an Arab slave-trading dominion to an Italian colony to a British protectorate to an independent state suffering through civil war.

Although slavery was outlawed during the Italian occupation, the Bantus continued to carry the stigma of slave ancestry, which also included an internal class stratification. Van Lehman says there are two distinct groups of Bantu people in Somalia: those descending from original indigenous people, and those who came as slaves. The second group are called "Gosha." Since the Gosha, which is not considered an impolite term, have not intermarried with the traditionally...
nomadic Somalis, they have retained a distinct look and have tended to be people apart. Nor have they adopted the customs of the dominant group. Gosha rituals originate in southeastern Africa, and some—such as ritual dancing and drumming ceremonies—have been viewed as offensive by Somalia’s majority Islamic population.

At a refugee camp in Kenya, Somalia Bantu girls learn about the culture they will soon join.

Typically, the Gosha have been relegated to the country’s lowest paying jobs. They have had little access to education. Their living conditions are, compared to the majority, primitive. During the civil wars of the 1990s, Gosha property was regularly raided by bandits: women were raped and men killed. And although they sought refuge in Kenya and Tanzania, the Gosha Bantu have been kept apart there, too, as they are considered inferior. They have, in the resettlement camps, continued to be the victims of violent behavior.

It is the Gosha Bantu from the Juba River valley who are being relocated to the United States during the remainder of 2003 and throughout 2004.

Few recent groups of refugees, Van Lehman says—with perhaps the exception of those from Southeast Asia and Sudan, who were relocated to the United States in the 1980s—have faced such extreme cultural challenges as will this group of Bantu. They will travel, in the space of an airline flight, from a minimally industrialized culture to the most highly mechanized country in the world. For many, belief systems and practices that are a strong part of their lives and identities—such as female circumcision, and animist beliefs involving curses, magic, and possession dances—will either be illegal or expressly discouraged in the United States.

And in addition, Van Lehman says, the Bantu will be moving from a way of living that is based upon cooperation—where all members of a tribe or family assume responsibility for helping other tribal members—to a highly individualized society where people are expected to make it on their own.

The success of the Bantu relocation, Van Lehman says, will depend on the quality of support systems available to them.

In preparation for the Bantu relocation to the United States, Van Lehman and Eno co-authored a study, “The Somali Bantu: Their History and Culture,” published by the Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C., in February 2003, also available at www.culturalorientation.net. One-third of the publication addresses resettlement issues. The Bantu people coming to the United States, the publication advises resettlement professionals, may suffer depression from the after-effects of violence and from living in a culture of inferiority. They may be confused by Western housing, conveniences, and food. The Bantu, as is true of many African cultures, do not communicate in a linear or sequential manner, and thus may be hard to interview. Medical practices may include “casting-out” of evil spells or burning holes in the skin to cure ailments.

Despite this, Van Lehman and Eno say that the Juba River Bantu are hard working and eager to do well in their new country. Yet neither is unaware of the disquieting truth that the United States might not be the most racially liberal culture for the immigration of 12,000 displaced Africans.

“We have talked with them about prejudice in the United States,” Eno says. “We have told them there will be prejudice against them because they are black.

“It may be less overt than it has been in Somalia and the refugee camps, we say, but it will be there.

“The people just look at us and say, ‘But after all, how could it be worse than what we have already experienced?’”

(Eva Hunter is a freelance writer based in Portland.)
Alumni Board a dedicated and talented group

It is an honor and a pleasure for me to assume the role of PSU Alumni Association president. I want to continue the energetic, visionary work of past leaders.

The board is a proud group of dedicated, civic-minded individuals whose varied backgrounds and talents allow them to develop strong programs and successfully tackle all kinds of issues.

Board members, along with staff and others from the community, organize and sponsor PSU Weekend, PSU Salutes, legislative advocacy, alumni receptions, and many other activities. We have recently staged gatherings in Bend, Salem, Seattle, and Washington, D.C. We have a scholarship program, support student endeavors, and sponsor affinity products, including a strong alumni travel offering. We sponsor the PSU Advocates and help manage the Simon Benson House.

This year the board is going through a strategic planning process and looks forward to continuing many of our services and examining new ones for involving and assisting alumni and the University.

Our University is now the largest in the state. We have the best location in Oregon, and our alumni can now gather in the Simon Benson House on campus. The University and the PSUAA board have unlimited potential for growth and achievement. I hope to guide our outstanding board and the association through the next year and make a positive impact on our plans.

It’s a great time to be a Viking!

Gerry Craig ’66, board president

Experience ‘La dolce vita’ at PSU Weekend

Frances Mayes, acclaimed author of Under the Tuscan Sun, will be the keynote speaker at this year’s PSU Weekend, November 7-9.

Under the Tuscan Sun, published in 1996, chronicles Mayes’s quest to buy, renovate, and settle into an abandoned villa on the outskirts of Cortona, Italy. All three best-selling books in Mayes’s series explore taking chances, loving a house, the pleasures of food, and the “voluptuousness of Italian life.” A movie of the same name opened in theaters September 24.

Meet Mayes in person at a special patron reception on Friday night, November 7. Details are available from the Alumni Office.

On Saturday, Seminar Day will feature more than 20 free, hour-long talks on such topics as “Hill Towns of Tuscany” with Thomas Harvey, geography professor; “Learning the Italian Accent” with Bill Tate, emeritus professor of theater arts; and “Michelangelo’s Masterpiece: the Sistine Chapel” with Jane Kristof, professor of art history. Experts will also tackle many non-Italian topics such as “Oregon’s Economic Recovery,” “Changing Careers in Midlife,” and “Great Britain and the Creation of Iraq.” Author Molly Gloss will lead a book discussion group.

Saturday evening the community can choose between Viking football against Weber State at PGE Park or a special jazz concert in the Smith Union Ballroom with Darrell Grant and Chuck Redd. The performance will be hosted by Smithsonian magazine’s CultureFest.

Sunday offers tours of Portland’s Esplanade with Charlie White, history emeritus professor, and the wine country with Scott Burns, geology professor. Also scheduled that day is a piano recital by Robert Roux, professor of piano at the Shepherd School of Music at Rice University in Houston.

For more information, call the PSU Weekend hotline at 503-725-4949 and request a brochure or visit our Web site at www.alumni.pdx.edu.

Benson House back on National Register

The Alumni Relations Office has received official notification from the State Historic Preservation Office, a division of Oregon Parks and Recreation, that the Simon Benson House has been re-listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The house lost its designation when it was moved from its original location at SW 11th and Clay to the PSU campus in January 2000.

According to the State Historic Preservation Office, “Listing property in the National Register not only provides recognition of the property’s historic importance in the community, it also ensures protective review of federal projects that might adversely affect the character of the property.”

The Benson House Visitors Center is open Mondays through Fridays, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information on the Benson House or to volunteer, contact Mary Coniglio by phone at 503-725-5073 or by email at coniglio@pdx.edu.
New and retiring board members appreciated

Three members completed their terms on the Alumni Board this spring and all left important marks.

Dave Fitzpatrick ’75, MS ’77, vice president and group actuary at The Standard, served as president of the board in 2001-2002 and as treasurer prior to that. Under his leadership the board gained financial stability and developed new programs to benefit alumni.

Brian Ray ’85, a business group manager at Kittelson and Associates, served on the board’s marketing committee and helped develop a new logo and Web site for the Alumni Association.

Gary Salyers ’57, a retired school administrator, chaired the PSU Advocates for three years and was an informal leader of a statewide higher education advocacy group that helped the Oregon University System make strides in the 1999 legislative session. Salyers spent countless hours in Salem meeting with legislators.

New board members beginning terms July 1 are Kori Allen ’84, a principal in Coldstream Capital Management; Trish Ciliberti MSW ’90, PhD ’97, president of Ciliberti & Associates, a market research firm; Donna Derington ’79, store manager for Rejuvenation, Inc.; Gerry Scovil ’65, MS ’68, a retired school administrator; and Angela Wykoff ’72, MS ’75, ’80, a retired senior account executive with Bonneville Power Administration.

The board also welcomes back Brian EagleHeart ’99, who took a leave of absence from the board to serve with the Marines in Kuwait and Iraq for the past eight months.

The PSU Alumni Association finished the fiscal year 2002-2003 with a bang, says Alumni Director Pat Squire, and the Alumni Board sponsored some exciting new activities.

“Between the usual work of our board and some new opportunities, such as a bus trip and tailgate to Autzen Stadium and hosting civil rights leader and Congressman John Lewis, the association had an interesting year,” Squire says. “With so many more alumni, we’re now working on strategic planning to determine our future course.”

A quick summary of 2002-2003:

- PSU Advocates continued to work with Oregon legislators to help shape higher education funding and policy.
- The Alumni Association sponsored a student ambassador stipend, a full scholarship for the Jane Wiener Memorial Alumni Scholar, and supported Party in the Park, Grad Fair, and commencement ceremonies.
- The association also hosted receptions for alumni and friends in Salem, Seattle, and Eugene; held a museum lecture, reception, and tour; held the 12th annual PSU Weekend; sponsored PSU Salutes and its awards; sponsored alumni trips to Normandy, Cuba, Italy, and Scotland; and sponsored an OPB pledge drive.
- The Simon Benson House Alumni and Visitors Center hosted more than 2,500 visitors and 154 events, received the Bosco Milligan Foundation’s Heritage Preservation Award, and was the subject of artist Betty Gimarelli’s holiday ornament (still for sale at the Simon Benson House!).

All activities are organized by the volunteer Alumni Board of Directors and the Alumni Office staff, and are paid for with private funds. For more information about the Alumni Association, go to www.alumni.pdx.edu, or call 503-725-4948.
New jazz institute making the scene in Vinnegar's town

Take one fired-up musician and scholar, a network of committed community partners, and the legacy of a beloved jazz legend. Mix thoroughly and jam a while. What do you get? Portland State's new Leroy Vinnegar Jazz Institute.

The late Leroy Vinnegar was the "Master of the Walking Bass."

Senior Capstone in which Portland State students develop curriculum and teach elementary school students about the history and culture of jazz. Grant hopes to expand this into a three-level peer network with PSU undergraduates teaching high school students who, in turn, mentor younger youth. Another project, "Incredible Journey of Jazz," brings a presentation on jazz around the world to classrooms in the metropolitan area.

On the drawing board?

"New Griot Project," explains Grant, "an artist's workshop for youth involved in hip-hop. Griot is a traditional name for an African-American poet/storyteller. Our project will bring kids in through the doorway of jazz, giving them the opportunity to be inspired by other traditions (such as another poetic musical form, opera); improve skills like oration, stage presence, and deejaying; and interact with adult musicians and poets."

Generous seed funding from Ken and Marta '90 Thrasher and support from Vinnegar's estate are enabling the institute to move forward. Grant's primary objective in the year ahead is to continue to build the independently funded institute's base of community support.

For more information about the institute and opportunities to get involved, call Joe Durr, School of Fine and Performing Arts, at 503-725-3396 or email him at durrj@pdx.edu

Gift-giver fascinated with structural failure

For more than half a century, engineer Art James has wondered what makes badly designed buildings and bridges fail, while he built sound ones that didn't. The 82-year old engineer/sleuth/consultant/author is writing a book about his experiences, tentatively titled Locomotive in the River and Other Stories from 50 Years of Investigating Structural Failures, a memoir that urges engineers to design for the worst-case scenario.

"This isn't pie-in-the-sky stuff," James notes. "These are real cases."

Why did the building's rooftop flood? Why did a loose barge crash into the dock? Why did the trestle collapse, dumping a train engine into the current below? "I've never met anyone who didn't want to know why things happened the way they did. For me, it's totally fascinating to come up with the best solution to a problem."

Another result of his lifetime quest for fail-proof engineering is the new Arthur M. James Professorship in Portland State's Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering. Created with a $500,000 gift from James and his wife, Sandra, the first professorship goes to department Chair Franz Rad. Rad hopes to use James's book in a future course on forensic engineering.

Arthur James's appreciation for fail-proof engineering has led to his funding of a new PSU professorship.

James, a World War II veteran who trained both as an engineer and an intelligence officer, moved to Portland in 1951 and went into partnership with Frank Honey. Their firm built schools, commercial buildings, docks, and short-span bridges. Today James is a semi-retired consultant. □

Giving begins at home

Since 1999, nearly 900 faculty and staff members have contributed more than $1 million to Portland State programs and scholarship funds.
Vanport

William “Bill” Lewis writes, “Just to let you know that some of us pre-1953 alums are still alive and kicking! As a charter member of Portland State from Vanport Extension Center, I remember voting on whether to call us Portland City or Portland State.” Lewis has worked as a teacher, building principal, district superintendent of schools, and owner of a construction company. He currently lives in Long Beach, California, and is teaching movie kids in Hollywood, but plans to retire permanently to the Pacific Northwest. He and his wife, Kathleen, have four children and three grandchildren. Lewis is 72 and says “hello to all of my mates in the old Delta Tau Rho fraternity.”

Joan “Tarky” Smith-Clay-Hart is now living in Thousand Oaks, California, and still interested in dancing. She would love to hear from other Vanporters and can be contacted at tarky@compuserve.com.

Ellery Pierson is a consultant at Livingford Associates, an assessment and evaluation firm in Collegeville, Pennsylvania.

Sam Scott retired from the Beaverton School District in 1993, after teaching seven years and serving 25 years as a principal. Scott then went to work at Quest Academy, a private alternative school in Tigard, where he was principal. He retired this year and remains active in the Beaverton Rotary Club, St. Vincent de Paul Society, and Salvation Army. He has live children, 11 grandchildren, two great-grandchildren, and lives in Tigard.

Dr. Stewart Tuft retired in 2002 after practicing family medicine in Bend for 32 years. Tuft now resides in Manzanita.

John Saltwick is an owner of Marine & Construction Supplies (MCS) in Seattle. His wholesale distributing firm deals mostly with water-tight doors, windows, and hatches for ships and offshore drilling platforms. After graduation, Saltwick worked for First National Bank, followed by a “short stint” at Boeing. He earned an MBA degree from Seattle University and has been self-employed since 1973.

Jane Lamb MS ’70 tutors Maori students in English through the Global Volunteers program. Lamb has taught in grades 7-12 in Rarotonga, the largest of the Cook Islands, for the past six years. She formerly was a teacher in the Canby and Scappoose school districts.

Gerry Scovil MS ’68 has joined the PSU Alumni Board of Directors. Scovil is a retired educator, most recently serving as director of elementary education for the North Clackamas School District. Scovil and his wife, Margaret, live in Wilsonville.

Jim McCreight has been elected to the PSU Friends of History board. McCreight also serves as a national board member of the Museum Trustees Association, a Trustee of Maryhill Museum of Art, and is co-founder and president of the Beaverton Arts Foundation. He lives in Beaverton.

Larry Adamson retired from the Estacada School District in June. During his career in education, Adamson was a mathematics teacher, athletic director, and most recently served as principal at River Mill High School. His wife, Frances “Carolyn” Adamson ’87, MS ’96, retired from her position as counselor at Colton Middle School. They reside in Estacada and their plans include traveling and spending time with their grandchildren.

Joe Spooner is the creator of the Mt. Portland comic strip, a regular feature in The Oregonian. Before he became a syndicated cartoonist, Spooner served as a pilot in the Air Force. He also teaches cartooning at Mt. Hood Community College. He lives in Portland.

Larry Anderson has retired from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, where he was a civil engineer. Anderson lives in Gladstone.

Peggy Lou Sams Hillman is an immunization coordinator with Multnomah County Health Department. She also has served as a health educator and writes, “I have enjoyed many public health successes in my career; both eight years with Oregon Lung Association and then 25 years in county government.” She lives in Beaverton.

Ray Anne Kibbey Lockard has been the head of the Frick Fine Arts Library at the University of Pittsburgh since 1986. While an exchange librarian at Wuhan University in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China, in October 2002, Lockard lectured to university librarians on such topics as evaluating information, current trends in reference services, best practices in library instruction, and searching for image and art information on the Internet. Lockard also lectured at a graduate seminar in the WU school of information sciences. She followed her teaching experience with a month-long tour of China.

David Lievsay is a registered associate at Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, where he provides and manages electrical engineering services for multiple high-tech industrial, commercial, and institutional clients. He lives in Roanoke, Virginia.

Ed Collier MA is the director of theater at Pacific University in Forest Grove. Collier has been at the university for 25 years, produced 213 university shows, and was instrumental in improving the Tom Miles Theater. He also did voice-over work for G.I. Joe’s commercials on both radio and TV in 1974-1992. His wife, Sarah Andrews-Collier MA ’78, is chair of the Theater Arts Department at PSU.

Keith Eisele MS ’78 is director of network and information services for the Multnomah Education Service District in Portland.

Duanie Funk retired from the U.S. Navy after a 20-year career and now lives in West Linn. Funk volunteers at the West Linn Senior Center, leading walking groups and helping people set up their computers. He also volunteers at the West Linn Public Library. His hobby is genealogy.

George Levens worked in sales for four years after graduation before joining the Portland Police Bureau in 1975. He retired in 2000. He and his wife, Pam, live in Oregon City in a custom home they built, and they enjoy traveling.
The wedding singer planner

5

S O MUCH OF POPULAR CULTURE is about youth, but here's something rarely seen on TV: a fifty-something woman using plain common sense to drag an old-fashioned industry into the 21st century.

Do you have a wedding client? I mean, you know, someone who wants to get married? You know a guy in your community who's looking for the perfect wedding band? Well, Tice is your number one source.

Tice went along with her family's traditional expectations, ultimately graduating from PSU with a sociology degree. She became a high school speech teacher, married, and gave birth to a son.

But her life changed in 1974, when Tice traveled with other mothers from the Salem preschool cooperative to Portland for a lecture by feminist Gloria Steinem. "I literally went in a frilly dress," she laughs. "When I came home I was a different person, and I haven't worn a frilly dress since." In time, Tice left her husband, raised her son to adulthood, and went into business for herself.

Northwest Artist Management has prospered in a tough field through hard work, as well as intuition—Tice has a gift for picking the winning entertainers out of the hundreds who vie for her services. Take, for example, her newest artist, Caribbean orchestra frontman Ruppert Blaize. "This singer and band leader called me and said, I'm moving to Portland and wondered if you'd listen to my music."

"I heard one cut and I knew," Tice says. She signed on as his agent immediately, before even meeting him. Now Blaize is her most popular client. "Other agencies gave Ruppert a limp welcome, then when he got here and they saw him perform live, everybody wanted a piece of him."

So far Tice's proudest professional achievement is the Oregon Public Broadcasting Jazz Summit. It was her own stellar confab of musicians, immortalized in a 1990 series on public television for which Tice served as executive producer. The project and the friends she made during it kindled a permanent fire; today Northwest Artist Management books the Portland Art Museum's annual "Music Museum" jazz series, and Tice writes a monthly column in the Jazz Society of Oregon newsletter. Perhaps more than any other single type of gig, Northwest Artist Management books a lot of weddings. On these, Tice and Seward have some stock observations. Every bride wants a string quartet, and few know anything about them. Once a bride emailed from another state, looking for a string quartet for her wedding—that afternoon, at 3 o'clock. "We did it," Tice says. "With the Internet, there is less and less need for promoters, that's my worry—but having said that, there's always a need for it." -Lisa Loving

Linda Winfrey owns Pathways to Purpose, a career coaching firm in Redmond. She is the head executive producer for Portlandia U, a Portland-based web series designed to inspire and educate.

Patricia Wirth MBA ’75 retired in 1994 and lives in Vancouver, Washington. Wirth began her higher education at age 38, while raising two children and working. Her career has included factory work, office worker, bookkeeper, teacher, college administrator, and is currently president of Yuba Community College in Marysville, California.

"There's no way you could do that without the Internet," she says. "I immediately see an opportunity, and the Internet has globalized Tice's clientele. She says, "We really rely on their taste," she says. "They have let us know that we really need to be on the Internet, so we do." But her life changed in 1974, when Tice traveled with other mothers from the Salem preschool cooperative to Portland for a lecture by feminist Gloria Steinem. "I literally went in a frilly dress," she laughs. "When I came home I was a different person, and I haven't worn a frilly dress since." In time, Tice left her husband, raised her son to adulthood, and went into business for herself.

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Genelle Hanken is director of the Coos County Juvenile Department. Hanken previously was assistant director for four years and has also served as a parole and probation officer for 21 years. She lives in Coquille.

James Henry is supervisory investigator for the U.S. Food & Drug Administration in Clovis, California.

David Porter, was appointed by Gov. Ted Kulongoski to the Oregon Travel Information Council. The council administers the State Highway Logo and Tourist Attraction Sign programs, the Historical Marker and Heritage Tree programs, and travel information centers in 15 rest areas. Porter has served as Oregon Trail Foundation executive director since 1994 and raised millions for growth, operations, and marketing.

William “Bill” Feusahrens MS is superintendent of the Eagle Point School District 9. He formerly was superintendent of schools in Filer, a small district near Twin Falls, Idaho.

Dean Koehler retired as a captain from the U.S. Navy. He is now a pilot, recently upgraded to captain, with Alaska Airlines. He lives in Beaverton.

Tori Mariani was one of six people inducted into the Oregon Sports Hall of Fame at a ceremony on August 16 at the Portland Center for Performing Arts. Mariani has been the softball coach at PSU for 27 years, compiling a 627-518 record (the most wins of any female coach in PSU history) and has been named Western Region Coach of the Year twice. While attending PSU, she played softball, volleyball, and basketball.

Donna Derington has joined the PSU Alumni Board of Directors. Derington is store manager at Rejuvenation, Inc., in Portland.

Rosemary Ryan MPA is a research associate professor at the University of Washington School of Social Work in Seattle.

Barbara Rost is the director of Classroom Law Project, a nonprofit organization in Portland that teaches students to participate as informed citizens. Rost graduated from Northwestern School of Law at Lewis & Clark College in 1984. She and her husband, Terry, have two daughters and live in West Linn.

Maryalice Russell MS ’82 is the McMinnville School District superintendent of schools. Her husband, David Fitzpatrick

Lars Nordstrom is a professional writer and translator. Nordstrom gave a lecture in Clatskanie on the activities of the Swedish Roots in Oregon, a nonprofit organization which focuses on genealogy, and on the written historical research on the lives of Swedes. He lives in Beavercreek.

Molly Reeves is a painter whose show, Travel Near and Far, was displayed at the Bella Tierra Gallery in Lake Oswego. Reeves received a master’s degree in mechanical engineering from Oregon State University and formerly worked in the high-tech field designing automated manufacturing systems using robots and machine vision. She is a member of the Watercolor Society of Oregon.

If you have named the Portland State University Foundation as a beneficiary in your estate plan, we hope you will share this with us and be welcomed into our Centennial Society. If you would like more information on making a gift to PSU through your will, IRA, or estate plan, please contact us at the address below.

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Return to Philip Varnum, PSU Foundation, PO Box 243, Portland OR 97207-0243 or contact him by phone at 503-725-5881 or by email at varnump@pdx.edu.

\[ \text{Age 49: The average age someone first includes a charity in their will.} \]
\[ \text{43\%: The percentage of people under age 55 who have put a charity in their will.} \]
\[ \text{\$50,000 or under: The income of 36\% of those who include a charity in their will.} \]
\[ \text{1/2: More than half of those who name a charity in their will make bequests to more than one charity.} \]

Source: NCPG survey of 170,000 U.S. households, 2000
Anne Bender and her husband have moved back to Germany after spending 39 years in the United States. They live in Hanerau in an old (1807) family home, which "we enjoy getting ready for visits from our family and friends."

Douglas Tilgner is director of gas supply information systems at Northwest Natural in Portland.

Joe Stevens is area manager for Farmers Insurance and Financial Services Olympic Peninsula district in Washington. Stevens is responsible for controlling current and future agency development and asset allocation for corporate expansion. He lives in Port Orchard, Washington.

Kori Allen has joined the PSU Alumni Board of Directors. Allen is principal and portfolio manager at Coldstream Capital Management, Inc., a wealth management service. Allen and her husband, Russ Gorman, live in Portland.

Richard Weidlich received a Doctorate of Musical Arts degree in vocal performance from the University of Arizona, Tucson, in August 2002. He is a soloist at Christ and Holy Trinity Church in Westport, Connecticut.

Mark Childs MBA founded Integrated Commercial, Inc., in 1994. The company, which provides comprehensive real estate services to industrial space users and corporate facility engineering services, won the Humanitarian Award from the Commercial Association of Realtors and the Business Journal in 2003. He lives in Lake Oswego.

Mary Kadderly is a piano-playing jazz/blues vocalist who performs in the Portland metro area. Kadderly has had a series of five CDs released on her own record label, MaryMargaret Music. In addition, she has a voice lesson practice and teaches lyric writing and music theory at Portland Community College. She lives in Portland.

Sally Keeley MS '87 is a professor of mathematics at Clark College in Vancouver, Washington.

Margo Lamphere is chief financial officer with the USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Region in Golden, Colorado.

Gerald Sagen is assistant manager at Parkway Bowl, a bowling and recreation center in El Cajon, California.

Debra Staggs-Kremer is assistant vice president and estate specialist at Key Bank National Association in Dayton, Ohio.

William Turner MSW is president of Inner Resources Development, a private counseling practice in Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Edward Epifani is owner and dentist at Edward Epifani, D.M.D., in Salem.

Karen (Jampsa) Freudenberg is a science teacher at Rockford Lutheran High School in Rockford, Illinois.

Kip Amsman is co-owner of La Prima Trattoria in Raleigh Hills. The restaurant has received Wine Spectator magazine's Award of Excellence six years running. He formerly owned the Melting Pot in Portland.

Ronald Lehto MS '93 is manager of business development at Riverview Psychiatric & Counseling Service, a service of Cowilt County Guidance Association in Longview, Washington. Lehto has more than 16 years' experience in the profession and is a qualified mental health professional and child mental health specialist.

First Humans
Dr. Tim White
UC-Berkeley
October 17th, 2003

Quantum Computing
George Johnson
NY Times Science Journalist
November 14th

Nature's Constants
Dr. John Barrow
Cambridge University
December 5th, 2003

Chemistry's Duality
Dr. Roald Hoffmann
Cornell University
January 16th, 2004

Acquiring Genome
Dr. Lynn Margulis and Dorion Sagan
February 20th

Nature of Design
Dr. David Orr
Oberlin College
March 12th

Human Ecology
Dr. Jared Diamond
UCLA
April 15th

Human Nature
Dr. Steven Pinker
Harvard University
May 14th
**ALUM NOTES**

**Gary Mauro** is a project planner with Kellogg Brown and Root (KBR), an environmental and geotechnical engineering firm based in Pasadena, California. Mauro is working on a KBR project in Kabul, Afghanistan—the rebuilding of the U.S. Embassy. Mauro worked from 1991 to 1994 for the U.S. Department of Energy, then Jacobs Engineering for two years. Prior to his joining KBR, he was a management consultant for the Korea Power Engineering Company in Seoul, South Korea.

**'89**

**Stephen Erickson** is partner and vice president of sales at First Western Properties in Kirkland, Washington.

**Milt Hill** is an environmental GIS project manager for the Oregon Department of Transportation. Hill coordinates activities between transportation data and environmental services sections. He formerly was the GIS program coordinator with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife for 12 years. Hill and his wife, Marie Saca Hill '90, and their daughter live in Tigard.

**Mary Jubitz** is chief executive officer of the Oregon Children's Foundation, which operates SMART (Start Making a Reader Today). Jubitz has been with the agency since 1994, when SMART served children in 36 low-income schools, and has overseen the growth to 252 schools. She was nominated for the 2003 Business Journal's Women in Business award by former Gov. Neil Goldschmidt.

**Jin Lan** is founder of Octaxias Co., LLC, which brings together American and Chinese businesses. He was instrumental in helping negotiate the political processes involved with the Port of Portland acquiring Air China Cargo's nonstop air cargo service to Portland International Airport. Lan lives in Vancouver, Washington.

Elizabeth Phillips MA '99 is a doctoral candidate at Claremont Graduate University in Claremont, California.

**'91**

**Trish Ciliberti** MSW, PhD '97 has joined the PSU Alumni Board of Directors. Ciliberti is president of Ciliberti & Associates, a market planning and research firm in Portland. She and her husband, Geoff Fox, live in Portland.

**Patricia Landers** first attended college in 1947-48. Forty-two years later, after raising three children and having an impressive career in human resources, she completed her degree at PSU. Landers served as director of technical assistance for the Oregon Bureau of Labor and Industries and was responsible for developing an educational program for employers that included statewide seminars and a series of interpretive publications about the law. She retired in 1988 and began a consulting service for employers, wrote personnel policies, performed in-house investigations, and presented training programs on wage-hour or civil rights compliance. At the invitation of the Oregon State Bar, she wrote a 46-page chapter on federal and state wage-hour laws for its anthology, Employment Law, published in 1990. She has also written both fiction and poetry, won numerous writing awards, and is currently at work on a novel. Landers lives in Portland.

**James Orth** is principal at Yamhill-Carlton High School. Orth formerly was vice principal at Lake Oswego High School. He lives in McMinnville.

**Janvier “Jan” Slick** MSW is manager of family-based services at the Oregon Department of Human Services. Slick provides leadership in the areas of family-centered casework practice, family preservation, and family reunification. She manages three family-based services field consultants who provide ongoing training, support, and technical assistance to field staff, with special emphasis on the use of family and team decision meetings. She also monitors family-based services treatment contracts. Slick lives in Salem.

**Lara Cooper** is a broker with Village Properties in Bend. Cooper formerly was a general contractor working in the residential building industry.

**Thomas Michael** is an assistant professor at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

**Michael Ray** MURP '94 is a senior transportation planner with the Oregon Department of Transportation in Portland.

**Cecelia “Cec” Regis** M5 retired from Lakeridge Elementary School in Mercer Island, Washington, in June. Regis taught second grade there for 13 years.

**Daniel Robinson** is an artist whose oil paintings were on exhibit at the Mercury Gallery in Boston, Massachusetts, in June. Robinson's work often focuses on architectural subjects such as papermills and grain elevators. He and his wife, Melanie, live in Fossil.

**Danica Barker** MS is a “stay-at-home-mom” living in Vancouver, Washington. Barker previously was an elementary physical education teacher with the Longview School District.

**Lucie Drum** is community education and injury prevention coordinator for American Medical Response, an ambulance service in Portland.

**David Ellis** MPA is senior archaeologist at Archaeological Investigations Northwest in Portland.

**Laurel Elmore** is director of systems and programming for Nationwide Insurance in Columbus, Ohio.

**Michael Manaton** is vice president of credit policy at First Consumers National Bank in Beaverton.

**Janet Williams** is an assistant forest Engineer with the USDA Forest Service in Roseburg.

**'93**

**Michael Crawford** is a deputy prosecuting attorney with the Elmore County Prosecuting Attorney's Office in Mountain Home, Idaho.

**Sonya Fischer** MPA is a staff associate and lobbyist at the Tresidder Company in Salem. Fischer earned a law degree from Northwestern School of Law, Lewis & Clark College. She has worked as a human services activist and a legislative staffer for members of the Oregon House of Representatives and Senate. Additionally, she has worked with the Developmental Disabilities Coalition to secure and maintain services for individuals with disabilities and their families, as well as for Multnomah County, in programs focusing on early childhood, domestic violence, and homeless youth.

**Patricia Goss** BS '03 owns a wholesale manufacturing business that sells garden accessory items to local garden and nursery retailers. Goss lives in Milwaukee.

**Joel Pearson** is a teacher with the Tolleson Elementary School District, Phoenix, Arizona. His wife, Emily Chang '98, is a corporate attorney employed by Fennmore Craig LLP.

**Amy Scott** is a librarian for the Fort Vancouver Regional Library, Vancouver, Washington. Scott is married to Michael Koch '93, a forensic scientist with the Oregon State Police. She writes, "We first met in Dr. Forbes' ornithology class and now have been married for three years. Our daughter, Elish, was born in March."

**'94**

**Russell Bennett** is a locomotive engineer with the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Portland.

**Yukio Maruyama** is a licensed massage therapist specializing in Shiatsu, a type of bodywork that has been practiced in Japan for over a thousand years. Maruyama attended East West College of the Healing Arts and...
Mastering the Web from a church in Kentucky

AN MBA STUDENT at Portland State, J.C. Stites '98 was profoundly influenced by the principle of disciplined focus.

"Professors advised us to take something specific and become an authority on it—to be a leader in that one thing," says Stites. "That made a lot of sense to me and got me started on some soul-searching."

At the time, Stites was a producer for a multimedia company in Portland. He was working on a Web demonstration for a software company when he noticed that there were very few companies performing this service. The notion of creating a niche in this arena excited Stites.

Stites and his wife had moved to Portland from their native Louisville, Kentucky, so she could participate in a pediatric program at Oregon Health & Science University. They had always planned on returning to Louisville, so Stites wanted to launch a company with national relevance and the Web demonstration concept fit the bill.

Stites started Autodemo in 1998 and the company was profitable by the following year. (He holds the company logo in the photo.) His high-profile clients now include Amazon.com, eBay, Google, and Yahoo. His high-profile clients now include Amazon.com, eBay, Google, and Yahoo.

Stites says he thinks of business in a creative, holistic way.

"The company's growth has been very organic," says Stites. "We are flourishing because we stuck to doing the same thing really well."

Stites notes that he took ideas of urban living and urban redevelopment from Portland and PSU. He purchased an old church in Louisville for the current headquarters of Autodemo and rides his electric scooter to work everyday.

Stites and his wife love windsurfing and travel, so they return to Portland occasionally to feed their passions, as windsurfing on the Ohio River is "not that great" according to Stites. The family-oriented couple also has two toddlers who keep them active. —Kelli Fields
Tell us all about yourself

Please let us know about you or your PSU friends for Alum Notes. Tell us about honors, promotions, appointments, and other important events in your life. Send your news by email to psualum@pdx.edu or use the form below.

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26 PSU MAGAZINE FALL 2003
an electrical engineer, but I work in the power industry (high voltage and high current). I have been teaching my mentor (an electrical engineer) about mechanics and he is teaching me about power and electricity.

'02

Barbara Forty is an accountant at Albertson's Distribution Center in La Habra, California.

Kyleigh Kent is a Portland Rose Festival Association public relations assistant. Kent lives in Portland.

Herman Kwik PhD has joined Outsource Marketing of Bellevue, Washington. The company provides strategy and project direction to businesses across the U.S. Prior to joining Outsource, Herman operated an international trading company serving the needs of food manufacturers in Asia. Herman has also taught global business and marketing courses for the University of Phoenix, Washington campus, since 2001.

Michelle Schnoor is a marketing specialist with State Farm Insurance in Oregon City.

Mary Styles owns the Waterfront Bicycle & Skate shop in Portland.

Karl Vakili has performed as a guest dancer with Oregon Ballet Theatre, Houston Ballet, Portland Opera, the Skinner Kirk Dance Ensemble, and BodyVox. Vakili attended summer programs at the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, the Joffrey Ballet Workshop at San Antonio, and the School of American Ballet. He lives in Portland.

'03

Corrie Johnson is attending a one-year program at the Ashmead School of Massage. Johnson writes, "... I will then be ready to take the board examinations to become a licensed massage therapist. It is exciting, and I am looking forward to using the degree I earned at PSU coupled with my massage therapy license to pursue a successful career." She lives in Beaverton.

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Gardening with Bouzouki

By William Kallimanis '62

MOST PEOPLE WHO DINE at a Greek restaurant in America enjoy hearing the roaming musician strumming Greek melodies on a bouzouki. But have they ever tried gardening with bouzouki?

A six- or eight-string instrument that resembles the mandolin, the bouzouki, when played with two strings, emits a sound that is high-pitched, exotic, hauntingly melodic with the mysteriousness of the Eastern Mediterranean.

A few years ago I purchased a couple of instrumental albums by Mikis Theodorakis and Manos Hadzidakis, which I like to play on the stereo. Much to my surprise I found that my wife, Helga, played the same records while cleaning house.

I loved listening to the haunting but cheerful Greek melodies. I copied the music onto cassettes so I could play them on my portable player while out in the yard gardening.

What a smart decision. The benefits of listening to bouzouki music while gardening are never ending. For those of us who know the words to the folk songs we can sing along. But just listening to the bouzouki's staccato sounds will stir your soul, relieve the stress of the work week, and make the birds come to your yard and sing—yes, sing.

As soon as the bouzouki's high-pitched melodic sounds poured out of the player, the birds would perch on the conifers in my yard. When the mood would hit them and me, we would all sing along. What I didn't realize at first was that the birds only sang with the bouzouki playing of Theodorakis or Hadzidakis. When the cassettes stopped, the birds stopped. As soon as I changed tapes and the music started, they would sing again.

I thought I was imagining things, but as I continued to prune and weed to the cassette concerts—the bird song always started at the push of the play button and ended abruptly as the tape ran out.

I told the story to my neighbors, but no one would believe me. So one day, while the neighbors in our cul-de-sac were working in their yards, I asked them to take a break and come over for a cool drink. While we were relaxing, I asked them to take a moment to verify my story.

Sure enough, the birds sang—and stopped singing—every time I started and stopped the bouzouki music! As outside independent auditors would state, my story was "confirmed and independently authen-

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William "Bill" Kallimanis, a former accountant and financier, lives, works, writes, and gardens in Bend.
Women crossing the gender gap into men's sports is a hot topic, but not down on the Aschoff family farm in Milford, Utah. That's where former Viking basketball star Renae Aschoff '97 now lives, helping out her parents in her spare time. Her full-time job? Coaching boys basketball at Milford High School.

In a supposedly enlightened era, the road to Milford was unusual, but it appears to be a place she truly belongs.

Aschoff grew up on her parents'—Carl and Margaret's—dairy farm in Oregon, prepping at Sandy High School before attending Portland State in the early 1990s. While earning a double major in general science and biochemistry, Aschoff starred on the Viking basketball team. From 1990 to 1993, she played on some of the best of PSU Hall of Fame Coach Greg Bruce's teams, compiling an 88-29 record. In 1992, the Vikings placed third in the nation. Aschoff became one of PSU's all-time leading scorers and earned Pacific West Conference Player of the Year honors in '93. That year she also led the nation in free throw shooting percentage. All the while Aschoff maintained a near 4.0 GPA, earning Academic All-Conference honors.

While she isn't the first female to coach a male team, Aschoff is still on an extremely short list, particularly in a high-profile sport like basketball. Her following her playing career at PSU, there were no professional basketball options for women in the United States (the WNBA was still years away). So, Aschoff moved to Australia to play semi-professionally. She was given a place to live and was assisted in finding a job in a pathology lab. In her first year playing Down Under, Aschoff's team, Wagga Wagga, won the New South Wales state championship.

"It really expanded my game playing down there," Aschoff says. "Where I used to be a shooter at PSU, I learned right away nobody was going to work hard to get me the ball in Australia. Nobody made the third pass. It was more of a one-on-one game. So, I really developed my driving and passing skills. In fact, my final year, in 2000 at the age of 31, I was my team's defensive player of the year. I know that would really surprise Coach Bruce!"

At that point, Aschoff became hungry to move home. By then her parents had moved to Utah and started a new dairy farm in Milford. Figuring she would move back to help out on the farm, Aschoff knew she still needed to be involved in basketball. In fact, she had run some basketball camps and even coached high school-aged boys during her time in Australia.

So, out of the blue, she called John Neilson, the principal at Milford High School, and asked if she could

Call me 'sir'
Coach Renae Aschoff '97 is breaking barriers.

an uproar can still be created by such a simple thing as a woman—say, golfer Annika Sorenstam—competing against men. Well, what about women coaching the male gender?

"It hasn't been an issue for me or my team," Aschoff says, "because I never saw it that way. I tend to be a blunder-forth-and-see-what-happens kind of person. And I would have to say it's all been pretty smooth. I've been coaching the same kids for a couple of years now, and they've been very receptive and respectful of me and what we are trying to do."

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volunteer coach. Somewhat to her surprise, he said, “Sure, just come see me in my office. We’ll give you a job.”

Aschoff assumed she might assist with the girls program, but Neilson had other ideas. On her first day she was thrown into the fire.

“John did a good job of introducing me to the team. There were a lot of open-mouthed gazes, but I took it in stride. I put them through a drill right away and the guys seemed a little shocked that I knew something. The next thing I knew I was coaching the JV (junior varsity) boys.”

While all seemed to go smoothly for Aschoff as a coach of the opposite gender, not all went smoothly within the basketball program. In a small town that rallied around its school like so many other small towns in America, the varsity coach was feeling a lot of pressure from the community. During Christmas break of that first season, he went to Aschoff and told her he was quitting—immediately.

Not sure what she should do, Aschoff went to Neilson. He turned over the varsity job to her.

“There was a lot of pressure there,” admits Aschoff. “At first I wondered whether I should quit as well, but I decided I didn’t want to leave the kids without a coach.

“My first game we didn’t win, but after that the team took off. We had a winning season and went to the (Utah 1-A) state tournament. We played every day at the tournament and ended up seventh in state.”

This past season, Aschoff’s second as a head coach, the team struggled at times, losing eight in a row at one point. “But they came back hard and we got to the state tournament again.”

Now, with seven players returning for their third year under Aschoff, she feels the team has enough talent to possibly win the state championship.

“I’m enjoying it and not looking past next year. They have what it takes to compete for a state championship,” she says.

“There really is no gender issue for me, and if I had to look at it, I would say that’s because it’s the way I am. I don’t think it’s important.”

Already regarded and honored as a “hall of famer” on campus, Portland State softball coach Teri Mariani was selected as one of six people to be inducted into the Oregon Sports Hall of Fame on August 16 in Portland.

Honored along with Mariani were professional basketball player A.C. Green, pro golfer Peter Jacobsen, Oregon State football player Bill “Earthquake” Enyart, Olympic fencer Michael Marx, and University of Portland soccer coach Clive Charles, who passed away August 26.

Mariani’s induction into the Oregon Sports Hall of Fame was her third “hall” honor. In 1986, Mariani became the youngest person ever inducted into the Portland Metropolitan Softball Association Hall of Fame. Her award came as a result of both her playing and coaching contributions to the sport.

In 1999, Mariani was inducted into the Portland State Athletics Hall of Fame for her accomplishments as an athlete. She will also be eligible for hall honors as a coach upon the conclusion of her career.

Mariani has been a coach at Portland State for the past 27 years, compiling a 627-518 record. She has the most wins of any female coach in PSU history and will pass former baseball coach Jack Dunn (630) for most wins overall early next season. Mariani has led nine teams to post-season appearances at PSU with the best finish being third in the nation in 1991. She was twice named West Region Coach of the Year. In addition, Mariani coached Stark Street Pizza, a team loaded with former PSU players, to a silver medal in the Nike World Masters Games in 1998.

A native of Portland, Mariani was a three-sport standout at Portland State in the early 1970s. She led teams to national tournaments in both volleyball and basketball.

At 33, Aschoff is old enough to command respect from her players, but still young enough to compete with them in practice.

“They call me ‘sir.’ But that’s because when they were calling me ‘ma’am’ it made me feel old.

“The kids hassle me a little. They know I can still play. Like in the movie The Rookie, they are trying to get me to try out and play again if they win the league championship. I’m still in playing shape. I reckon I still have about 10 years left in me. I can’t play in the WNBA, but I could play 10 more years in Australia.”

It doesn’t seem likely that will occur though. Aschoff has taken her basketball talent and knowledge to the coaching ranks and is finding success, while also becoming a science teacher at the school. Several newspapers in Utah have written articles about her as a female coaching a male team. She has worked at summer camps and clinics and is always recognized for her rare coaching situation.

“I can’t go places without women responding to me. Mothers have told me they would love for me to coach their sons. But I don’t care to be known for being a woman coaching a boys team. I would rather be known for winning state championships.” —Mike Lund, PSU Assistant Athletic Director/Media Relations
"OEMBA brings together a unique combination of academic talent and industry managers to create an unparalleled learning experience..."

Sandhi Bhide, OEMBA '98
Business Strategy manager
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