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And, for those of you who look forward to every issue, thank you and enjoy the Spring issue — the real cover is a page-turn away.

**Based on a 2001 comprehensive readership study.*



OREGON QUARTERLY THE NORTHWEST PERSPECTIVE UNIVERSITY OF OREGON

Dear Readers,

Here's an e-mail note I got the other day from Tim '68 and Joyce Jones Kirk '69 MA '72 of South Pasadena, California: "We have recently moved and do not want to miss an issue of the *Oregon Quarterly*." I get notes like that all the time, and they make me feel great. We send OQ to every UO alumnus with a U.S. address (and to those outside the U.S. who have let us know they want it) — it just shows up in your mailbox every three months like a catalog or the newsletter from your insurance company. But catalogs and company newsletters don't have the fiercely loyal readers that we do: 78 percent of you read every issue, 90 percent read at least two issues a year, and only 5 percent never read us at all. Ask anybody in the publishing business, and they'll tell you those are outstanding numbers for a free, unrequested publication. We know how much this magazine means to most of you, and we work hard to give you a magazine worthy of your loyalty.

It's a great time to be a Duck — and that goes way beyond the glory on the gridiron. Record enrollments, the highest-achieving student body ever, exciting research initiatives (see page 20). The UO's 125th anniversary has given us a chance to reflect on all the ways we serve our state and our region and the general advancement of knowledge, as well as the impetus to refocus our vision about where we go from here (see page 26). But this new spirit of excitement is set against the current tough economic situation. At OQ, as with many programs at the UO, we're looking at tough choices to deal with rising costs and tighter budgets. We may have to cut circulation, the biggest single factor in our expenses. If we do, we want to do it in a way that still gets most issues of the magazine to every one of you who wants it. So, those of you who don't get a chance to read OQ, for whatever reason, can help us by removing yourself from our mailing list — and we promise you won't lose contact with the UO. And our loyal readers can help limit the depth of the cuts we face by donating what we're calling "voluntary subscriptions." The back cover has a form for either of those options. Help us make sure that no one who wants it has to miss an issue of *Oregon Quarterly*.

Best regards,

Guy Maynard '84
Editor

SPRING 2002
CHAMPIONSHIP
SEASON
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DAVID JAMES
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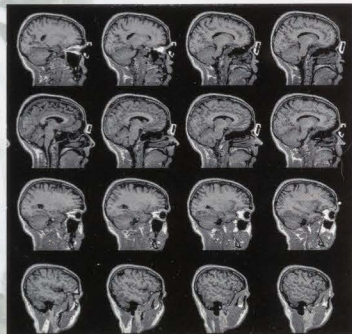
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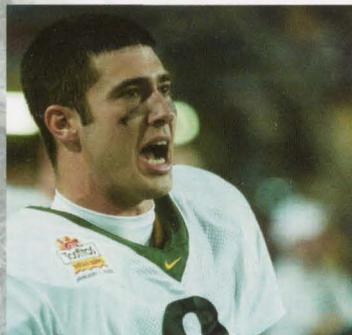


Robert Elder

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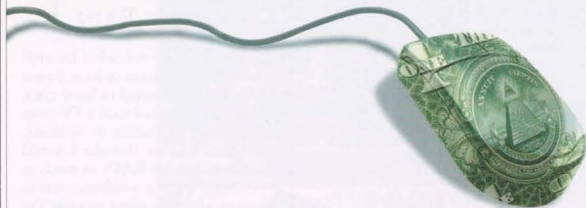
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TROUBLED WATERS

I welcome Ed Whitelaw and Ernie Niemi's article ["Bridge Over Troubled Water," Winter 2001], which proposes a win-win solution to conflicts over the water of the Klamath River Basin. However, their article places too much emphasis on money. U.S. society is unhappily prone to measuring everything using the yardstick of business. The article's more important points deal with the necessity for a change in the dominant social values in the United States. We need to realize that nothing is wrong with the smell that results when people flush the toilet less in order to save water.

Milton Takei MS '92
Eugene

After reading "Bridge Over Troubled Water," once again, Professor Whitelaw, you give me the opportunity to criticize your socialistic rhetoric. Your columns are cleverly written and appeal to the minds of young, undergraduate students. If I wanted to take the time and do the research, which I don't, your fuzzy numbers no doubt could be challenged. This approach won't work in the real world. I could write a column for *Oregon Quarterly* opposing the environmentalist whacko movement, but I won't because it would never be published. It wouldn't be difficult to expose your anti-big business, anti-corporate America, anti-big timber, anti-big agriculture, anti-big beef thinking.

Charles N. Beckner '49
Lake Forest, California

There you go unleashing Ed Whitelaw once again—this time accompanied by Ernie Niemi. Last time, Ed was out to save the Columbia River from the dams

and now he aims to lance the boil in the Klamath Basin. "Win-win."

Quoting: "For a century, there's not been enough water to go around." For a century, farmers were promised a water system capable of sustaining crop production in the basin and it developed into an attractive rural place to live.

"In other markets, prices and accommodating laws and institutions ensure that supplies flow to the uses with the highest values," they write. What has greater value to Americans in today's world climate than a quality, economical, secure homegrown food supply? Farm prices are indeed poor. The profit margin of the farmer is decreasing. One reason skewing the farmer's ability to show a profit is "recent immigrants" who move into agricultural areas for the "quality of life" only to destroy what they come for (take Deschutes County for an example). This migration increases the cost of farming in numerous ways—in the case of the Klamath Basin, instituting competition for water.

The need for food will not lessen. The always-increasing costs of producing quality food decimate the farmer's ability to sustain profitability. He has no control over what he can charge for his product. The farmer's income is absolutely dependent on the market. Any factor that elevates costs affects the bottom line.

[Whitelaw and Niemi] figure that the production of food should give way to "that inevitable shift" towards "the production of ecological services"—"in the face of inexorable long-term economic forces." "Win-win." They figure "at least some farmers" can survive and advance their profitability by "accepting" compensation for not farming.

[They] point to the Conservation Reserve Program and imply that Klamath farmers are too stupid or stubborn

to use it, showing their own ignorance of the program. CRP has finite funding and strict enrollment guidelines. You do not just roll off the turnip truck and say, show me the money.

Two percent of the people feed the other 98 percent. Agricultural exports are one of the few positives in the American balance of trade. Save the American farmer! "Win-win." If [Whitelaw and Niemi] and their inevitable Eco forces do indeed succeed in eliminating the stupid, stubborn 2 percent, what have we then? We have an increasingly negative, unbalanced trade picture. Lose-lose. We have utter dependence on unstable and unreliable and unregulated foreign producers for our food—to go with dependence on unstable and unreliable and uncontrollable foreign producers for our oil/fuel supply. Lose-lose. Proud to be an American farmer. God Bless America.

Gary R. VanOrman '61
The Dalles

MISSING RAIN

I graduated from the School of Journalism and Communication in June. I grew up in Eugene and wanted to leave town right after graduation. I took a TV news producer job at a station in Spokane, Washington. I never thought I would miss Oregon and the RAIN as much as I do. I always ask the weathercasters at my station when it's going to rain! I'm

LETTERS POLICY

The magazine welcomes all letters, but reserves the right to edit for space and clarity. Send your comments to Editor, *Oregon Quarterly*, 5228 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5228; via fax at (541) 346-5571; or via e-mail at QUARTERLY@OREGON.UOREGON.EDU.



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very homesick and I can't wait to move back to Oregon. I just want to let you know how much the article by Lauren Kessler ["I Love the Rain," *Oregon Trails*, Winter 2001] meant to me. I guess it took moving away from home to realize how special and wonderful Eugene, Oregon, really is. Thanks for the article. It meant more than you will ever know.

Alissa Haase '01
Spokane, Washington

FUNDAMENTALISM

Tammam Adi, in his poem, "A Message to America" [Winter 2001], says it's wrong to hold Muslim fundamentalists responsible for September 11. "Did we call Timothy McVeigh 'a Christian fundamentalist'/? Did we call Baruch Goldstein 'a Jewish fundamentalist'/? Why don't we just say 'criminals did it.'"

This seems to me the equivalent of asking why we apply the word "white" to the white supremacists who murdered civil rights workers in the '60s. Such self-serving self-deceptions do not inspire confidence in those expressing them. And Adi's own words prove him wrong. The men who on September 11 murdered thousands of people did so not as criminals; they asserted they were acting in the name of Islam. Timothy McVeigh never to my knowledge identified himself as a Christian acting from religious beliefs. And every reference to Baruch Goldstein I've ever seen referred to him as a Jewish fundamentalist. Adi's implication otherwise, and *Oregon Quarterly's* endorsement of it, seems extremely disingenuous.

I would risk my life (and have) for the right of everyone in this country, Muslim or non-Muslim, to be sheltered by its legal structure and the cultural history that gave rise to that legal structure. Can I at least expect mainstream Muslims to speak out against radical color-eligionists who preach intolerance and practice terrorism?

David Williams '65 MA '66
New York, New York

I found part of Tammam Adi's essay quite disturbing and was somewhat shocked that you printed it. It is supposed to be about peace, love, and tolerance for everyone, when all of a sudden he inserts the line, "I know Pat Robertson hates Muslims." I challenge *Oregon Quarterly* to ask Robertson what his feelings are

about Muslims rather than so easily slandering him in print. Did you know that Robertson has sent teams to plant trees in Muslim North African countries for decades. Many of these places have become denuded of vegetation because of overuse of natural resources. Robertson saw a need and filled it and educated the people about the importance of trees. Robertson has sponsored a similar project to dig wells in North Africa. These projects have cost hundreds of thousands of dollars. Does that sound like he hates Muslims? It sounds like Adi is bigoted to me. Therefore, the rest of his essay rings hollow.

Ron Staten '86
Bandon

REMEMBERING

As an undergraduate, Gordon Connelly opposed compulsory military training. I have not been in touch with Gordon for many years, but am sure the young Gordon would have wanted a line added to his recent obituary [In Memoriam, Winter 2001] noting his four-year protest. We sat together at graduation and, since he never abandoned his principle, there was no certainty there would be no action to withhold his degree. The world could use more people like the student Gordon today.

LeRoy S. Mattingly '38
Fort Myers, Florida

125TH ANNIVERSARY

The Winter 2001 *Oregon Quarterly* celebrating the University's 125th anniversary ["Making a Difference" insert from University Advancement] recalls many of the associations my family and I have had with the UO. My great-grandfather, the first Ben F. Dorris, a tinsmith and twice mayor of Eugene, was one of those who brought the University to Eugene and he served on its first board of trustees. Interestingly, his daughters attended it, but not his two sons, although my grandfather helped him put the roof on Deady Hall. My father, the second Ben F., and his two sisters graduated from the UO. My mother, Klysta Cornet, also attended, but unlike her two sisters didn't graduate.

Attending the University between 1948 and 1951 (at almost the same time as my sister, Mary, my brother John, and

later my brother Ben F. III), I had a number of the legendary teachers in humanities, most notably Ed Lesch for English, Chandler Beall for Dante, and Perry John Powers for Spanish literature. Their love of literature and their wit honed my sensibilities, as they did for generations of students — after the war the University was setting attendance records, with over 6,000 students in the winter of 1949, according to the story I wrote for the *Emerald*, my first byline.

George Dorris '52
New York, New York

MORE ATHLETICS

Editor's note: We received several more letters about Professor James Earl's essay "Warning Signs," [Autumn 2001] about the UO athletic program. We only have room for the following excerpts from those letters:

Professor Earl has raised a viable issue of national significance. . . . The solution to the problem is gained through NCAA revisionary legislation. . . . [T]his new policy should require all future donations to athletics programs be matched with equivalent donations to university academics (e.g., science, endowment of professorships, scholarship funds, or preference-specific areas, etc.).

Ken Leese '82
Atlanta, Georgia

I read "Warning Signs" a few hours after watching the telecast of the Fiesta Bowl. The article cast the game, and all games, in a new light. And the news that the UO athletic department draws \$2 million annually from the general fund caused me to reassess my plans to give to colleges and universities during 2002.

Ronald G. Dimberg '60 MA '62
Charlottesville, Virginia

Of the eight letters in the Winter 2001 OQ, two were clearly from biased athletic supporters. The expressions in their letters ("pointy-headed academic elitists") and the derision of ethnic study and literature classes show me the divisions, and somehow the costs we pay, for over-extended, financially successful athletic departments versus under-supported academic programs.

James McGrath '50
Santa Fe, New Mexico

WOMEN IN PAKISTAN: NEW CHOICES, NEW CHALLENGES

How globalization is affecting women in Pakistan. From Walls Within Walls: Life Histories of Working Women in the Old City of Lahore (Oxford University Press) by Anita M. Weiss.

Weiss is a professor in the UO's International Studies program.

AS I WANDER ALONG THE MAIN BAZAAR inside Lohari Gate, I see the kinds of changes that underscore significant structural transformations occurring throughout the Walled City. Shops which were once open to the cool night air are often now encased in glass, although the shop owners are nowhere to be seen because most no longer live in the Walled City. Globalization is evident nearly everywhere, with goods originating from around the world available in Walled City bazaars. The World Bank's Walled City Redevelopment Project has covered many of the open drains that meandered through the kuchas and muhallas for hundreds of years and which had contributed to airborne and waterborne diseases, particularly in the hot summers. Despite this physical improvement, however, the overall health of the Walled City's residents does not seem to have improved markedly. Indeed, the promise of physical improvements has had problematic results for renters here. They have seen their landlords sell property in unprecedented numbers as land prices have risen astronomically with the expansion of the Azim Market wholesale cloth bazaar. Havelis which had housed multiple households in such areas as

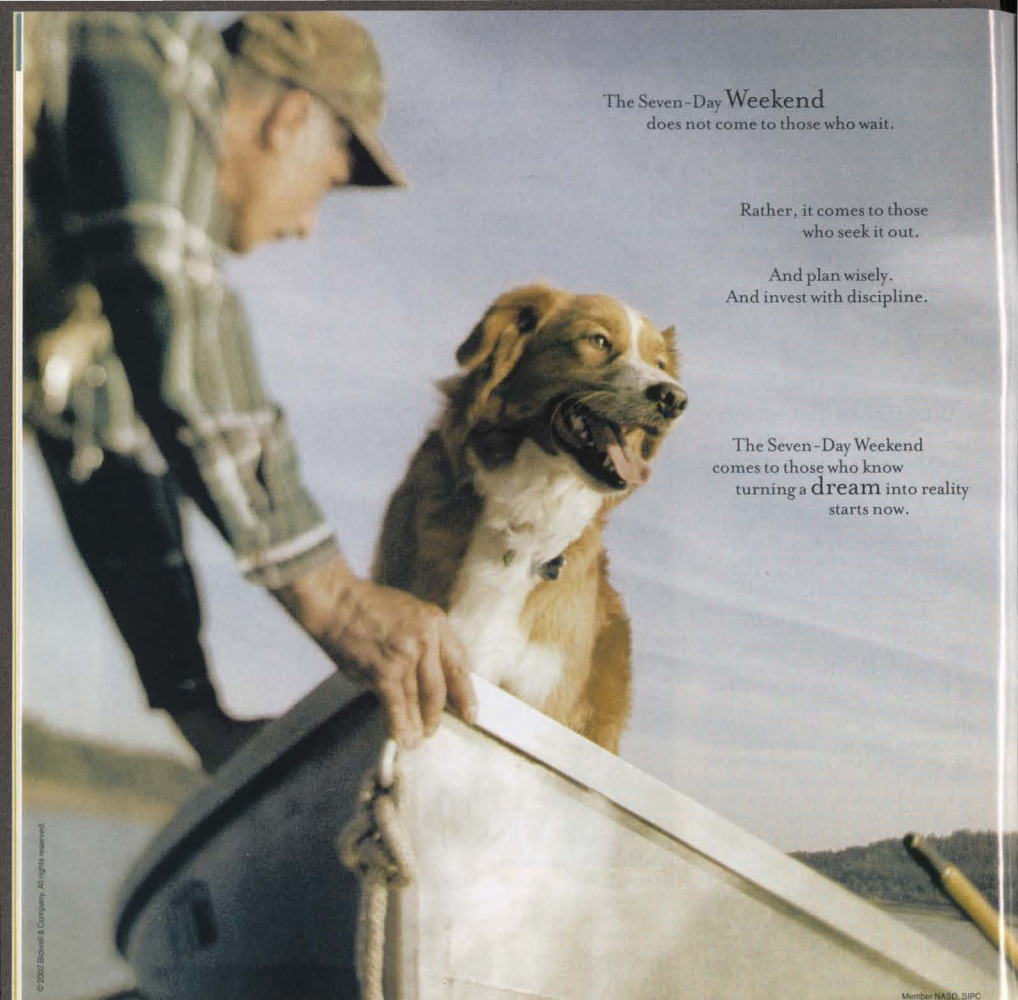


"Woman Doing Laundry," in the Upper Kulu Valley (Himachal Pradesh, Indian Himalayas, 1984). From the series "Humanscape of India," by UO Assistant Professor of Linguistics Eric Pederson, on display at the Erb Memorial Union.

Chuna Mandi and Mochi Darvaza have been torn down and replaced by wholesale merchant shops, all in the name of 'progress' and economic growth. Residents of many such areas have been forced to seek accommodations elsewhere in the city of Lahore.

To do so, however, changes the shape of community. The social ethos of the Walled City has long stood apart from the rest of the city of Lahore. But as Walled City residents disperse to Lahore's new environs, women in particular now face challenges they had never known before.

Economic pressures markedly increased as Pakistan underwent economic restructuring in the 1990s, with a concomitant rise in domestic and public violence against women. The home-based work—be it sewing, embroidery, stringing flowers, or tutoring—that supports women in the Walled City is difficult to find in these new environs. When women can find such work, they are now more isolated in their efforts, unlike the more communal exchanges which generally occur in the Walled City. When they cannot find such work and are forced to



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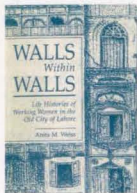
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leave their homes in search of other employment in the wake of economic pressures, they must learn to navigate



transport systems, crowds, and the legalities inherent in working in the formal sector of the labor force. Importantly, too, they must navigate new arenas of gender relations, for they often now work beside men who might be customers, colleagues or supervisors. In a context where women had limited contact with any men outside of their own family until their marriage, and then highly limited and restricted contact with unrelated men following their marriage, the social implications of such changing gender dynamics are enormous.

While gender relations are shifting, economic options for women remain marginal. In the past decade, a greater percentage of women have entered the formal sector of the labor force than ever before, though in official estimates they make up only 28 percent of the labor force (the lowest percentage of any South Asian country) in 1998. Most of these opportunities, however, exist for women from middle and upper class backgrounds who are well educated; formal sector labor for working class women hailing from the Walled City consists mainly of factory-based production. In 1999, 39 percent of all working women in Pakistan earned less than Rs. 1500 monthly [\$23]; just 12 percent earned more than Rs. 4000 [\$60] monthly. While... home-based work... continues to dominate women's economic options, a far greater percentage of women engage in such work because of the economic restructuring that Pakistan has undergone. With the devaluation of the rupee—at this writing, it is approximately Pak Rs. 66 = US \$1—there has not been a concomitant rise in earnings, and hence absolute income for many households has fallen.

The resultant rise in women's economic participation has brought greater attention to the reality of violence against women in various domains. The Government of Pakistan's Ministry for Women's Development is now commissioning baseline studies to identify the

prevalence of domestic violence. However, as I have frequently returned to the Walled City in these ensuing years, I hear more accounts of public and domestic violence against women than ever before. Changing gender roles, and the subsequent social power women gain from earning an income, are being constructively renegotiated in many homes, though not in all. As men increasingly find themselves unable to support their families financially and must 'live off the labor of their women,' there is ample confusion about how to navigate these new social realities. At a meeting I held with some two dozen men inside Bhati Gate, virtually all of the men understood the economic necessities that were propelling the women in their households to seek remunerative work. But many of their images of how women were to do this were unrealistic, ranging from being sequestered (often alone!) with no interactions with males whatsoever at the workplace, to being able to offer tutoring to children in their homes and earn a substantive income (despite there being so much competition to do this).

Many men finally admitted their anger to me over having to contend with the new economic uncertainties. In our group, however, the frank discussion took an unanticipated turn. Some started to verbally assault one of the men at our meeting for beating his wife. They clearly knew who were the perpetrators of domestic violence, but given social norms of relations between non-kin, they rarely interfere in each other's domestic matters. In this instance, they took the opportunity to engage in a public, collective action and hence no one man could be singled out as the primary interloper.

GOING NOWHERE TO BE SOMEWHERE

An excerpt from *My Story as Told by Water* by David James Duncan, who has also written *The Brothers K* and *The River Why*. Duncan read on campus last autumn.

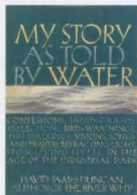
A "PLACE" IS, BY DEFINITION, A SOMEWHERE that isn't going anywhere. After 41 years spent calling northwestern Oregon my "place," it became painfully clear that, according to this definition, many places—including much of northwestern Oregon—are not

places at all: they're a flux; an industrial by-product; an unending sequence of rapid, man-made changes. During my four Oregon decades I witnessed the ruin of so many beloved native places that, right there in the same one place, I came to feel displaced. The culmination of this feeling was my first attempt at time travel: I tried, in the summer of 1993, to move from the Oregon of the nineties back to the Oregon of the sixties—by moving from Multnomah County, Oregon, to Missoula County, Montana.

As the literature of time travel would lead one to expect, my trip through time succeeded in some ways and backfired in others. At its worst, a big move like mine is a kind of death. At its best, though, such a move is a rebirth. I have tried to keep quiet about this second discovery, for the same reason that those of us who believe in marriage try, around strained, married friends, to keep quiet about the joy of divorce. At times, though—seeing the strained or grief-stricken or irate expressions of Montanans who know what's happening to their place from a perspective of decades or of generations—I feel as though my non sense of place is one of the most valuable things I own. As a 44-year-old man but only a three-year-old Montanan, my experience of Montana is as much like that of a three-year-old as it is like that of a grown man. The ignorance this implies is nothing to brag about. But I'm a long way from complaining about the freshness and blitheness and goofy joys.

Not long after arriving in Montana, I read James Galvin's *The Meadow*, a memoir/novel hybrid set in a high mountain valley in Colorado. This is a book by a man born, raised, and so deeply steeped in a single mountain meadow that when he speaks his love, you hear the place singing. *The Meadow* made me realize that, even if I live to be a hundred, I'll never know my new niche in Montana the way Galvin knows his Colorado meadow. My children may know Montana in this way, because as a child you eat, drink, and breathe a place in so deeply it becomes part of you for life. This is precisely what excludes me: as a child I ate, drank, breathed, and became part of someplace else.

Anything that fills your heart the way a loved world does doesn't leave the heart ready for a quick refill. True home places are like true loves. I imagine a lucky individual could experience three



or four such places. But the usual karmic dose, per lifetime, seems to be one, maybe two. I know writers who have got clear up into their fives and sizes and still consider themselves "poets of place."

That's fine if they feel it, I guess. But to me they sound a bit like Frank Sinatra or Mickey Rooney singing about his one true marriage.

I'm often asked, after three years in Montana, whether I'm "in place" and writing about Montana yet. One way of answering that question is to mention that my novel-in-progress is set in Portland, Oregon. Another answer is that my first made-in-Montana book consisted of 270 pages set in Oregon and three set in Montana. I wouldn't be surprised to see the 270-to-3 equation eventually reverse, but the key word here is "eventually." I'm in no hurry to write of Montana for the simple reason that, when writing of place, you can't be in a hurry. A place, I repeat, is a somewhere that isn't going anywhere. So an experience of place can befall us only when we do the same.

Anyone who's spent time in the wilds has had the experience of walking through woods, thinking those woods are empty. Then they stop to rest, sit silent for a time, and the woods slowly cease to be empty: animals, birds and insects, botanical and geological nuances, movement of cloud, sound of wind, unseen water, make themselves known. A home place is like this. "Homing" is an interaction that begins when all other action ends. We must be going nowhere in order to be somewhere. Sense of place is received, not aimed at.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

From an address delivered by UO Professor of Biology Nathan Tublitz at the November 2001 UO Convocation.
Tublitz is president of the University Senate.

INSTITUTIONS DON'T MAKE A DIFFERENCE — individuals do. And the University of Oregon, through its caring faculty and staff, has been making a difference for a long time. "Making a difference" may be this year's slogan but it was

conceived 125 years ago. In 1876, the UO was five faculty — three men and two women — teaching fifty-four men and twenty-five women. There were three majors — Classical Studies, Scientific Studies, and Normal Studies — but Normal Studies was abolished in 1885, which probably explains why our academic cousins forty miles to the north cling to the belief that we're slightly eccentric.

Making a difference was the raison d'être of our first faculty. The obituary of our first president, John Wesley Johnson, highlighted him as a pioneer in public education. Another pioneer was Mary Spiller, the first woman faculty member, who helped numerous women achieve their goals. Same goes for Thomas Condon, another of those first faculty, who took into his household one of our first foreign students, a Japanese student named Waymura in 1876, and guided him through his University years.

Individual faculty caring about individual students is a theme deeply embedded throughout our institutional history, like ivy on Straub Hall. Straub Hall's namesake, John Straub, was hired in 1878 as an instructor to teach Greek and modern languages. Despite his modest means, Straub established a loan fund from his personal resources to help students through difficult financial times. He also found places for students to live and ran an informal job-finding service after they graduated.

Fast-forward forty years and we run into the inspiring figure of Ellis Lawrence, founder of the architecture school here in 1916 and official University Architect. He ran a large and lucrative private practice in Portland yet found time to drive down to Eugene two days a week to teach, hold seminar classes, and design much of our current campus. Somehow I doubt that the 110-mile drive was as easy then as it is now.

Fast-forward again and we have Ken Metzler, journalism professor emeritus. "If it hadn't been for Professor Metzler, I wouldn't be an NBC anchor and correspondent," says Ann Curry of NBC TV, class of 1978. "He probably doesn't even know what a big difference he made in my life because he was trying to make a difference in everybody's life."

The faculty at the University of Oregon has always been distinguished by its scholarship. We have incredibly knowledgeable faculty, endowed with a special

ability to acquire and disseminate information with intelligence, grace, and style. I try to go to one lecture each month in a field outside my area and am continually impressed by my colleagues' depth of knowledge and insight.

That said, what truly amazes me is the humanity of our faculty — how they reach out to help others achieve their goals. This altruism becomes even more astounding because it directly conflicts with professional success — after all, assisting students does not find its way onto a resume.

Yet faculty have helped students time and time again, throughout our history. I wish to finish with four examples that epitomize our faculty's expression of humanity:

■ E. B. McNaughton, president of First National Bank, referred to Ellis Lawrence, the architecture school founder in the following way: "[W]hile so many of us were making money, Lawrence was making men."

■ Pharmaceutical company founder Alec Keith, who received a Ph.D. in biology in 1966, said of his advisor Edward Novitski: "Novitski's teaching goes beyond textbooks; he has provided me with a license to think."

■ Laurie Monahan, 1969 sociology graduate, writes: "After graduation, I took an extremely depressing job in the retail business. In the midst of this trauma, my former voice teacher, Professor Leslie Breidenthal, called with a proposal: 'How would you like a scholarship to go to Germany for a year to study at the UO Music School Extension?' It took me half a heart-beat to say yes and it was certainly the most life-altering opportunity I have ever been given! Because of Dr. Breidenthal, I became a professional singer, and I shall be forever grateful to his insight and generosity."

■ Eric Benjaminson, who graduated in history in 1981, writes, "During my senior year, I was the stereotypical aimless history major, not certain about my future plans. That year I was taking U.S. Diplomatic History with Professor Paul Holbo. After one class, Holbo delivered some unsolicited advice: While I was a first-rate history student, he said, I seemed to be championing at the bit to do something outside of academia. It occurred to him that I might have the right mix of 'conflicting strengths' for the U.S. Foreign Service. Having grown up near Sweet Home, Oregon, I heard him

*Selected new books written by UO faculty and alumni.
Quoted remarks are from publishers' notes or reviews.*

say 'Forest Service' and for the life of me couldn't understand what point he was making. When I finally realized he meant the State Department, I obtained a different level of incomprehension. I had never thought about diplomatic service and could hear my mother exclaiming that her son was 'the least diplomatic person she had ever met.' Nevertheless, Dr. Holbo's suggestion turned out to have been made, as the cliché goes, at the right time and the right place. I passed the Foreign Service exams and have just entered my nineteenth year with the Foreign Service serving in six countries as well as in Washington. It is no exaggeration to say that Dr. Holbo's astute assessment of me at the time made all the difference later."

Today, our University struggles to maintain academic excellence in the face of persistent fiscal cuts. Academic excellence means many things to many people but, at its core, it is the maintenance of the standards of excellence, and passing those values on to our students. Excellence comes in many colors and hues, but none shine as bright as helping a student achieve his/her goals. It is truly an honor to be part of a faculty and, more importantly, of a 125-year faculty tradition whose prime focus, and joy, is helping students achieve the goal of "making a difference."

REPAIR AND RECONCILIATION

From a speech by Harvard Law School Professor Charles J. Ogletree, Jr., holder of the 2001-02 Wayne Morse Chair of Law and Politics at the UO.

Ogletree spoke at a forum on the "New Reparations Movement" at the Knight Law Center on October 23, 2001. One of the founders of the Reparations Coordinating Committee, Ogletree is working on a lawsuit to secure reparations for the descendants of American slaves in compensation for past and present racial injustices.

WHY REPARATIONS NOW? REPARATIONS have been debated since 1865. Freed slaves asked for compensation. They were denied compensation. They renounced those claims, and they were denied. They were told back then: It's too early to ask for reparations. Just wait: America will be O.K. You'll get

On the Road to Laragh and Beyond (Small Poetry Press) by Patricia Mees Armstrong M.Ed. '69. "Discovering the poetry of Patricia Mees Armstrong is like discovering an unbroken sand dollar on the beach. You sense it's a gift meant just for you."

Flat Honeymoon (Funny Business) by Laura (Drury) Porter '34. "With the University of Oregon behind them and plans for their marriage ahead, these two young teaching instructors are off on a wild journey north . . . to an assignment in a tiny place about 100 miles from the Arctic Circle!"

Out on the Deep Blue: Women, Men and the Oceans They Fish, (Thomas Dunne Books) edited by Leslie Leyland Fields '84. "Author, professor (University of Alaska), and veteran fisherwoman Fields has compiled nineteen essays by those that earned a living fishing the oceans of our world."

The Necessary Grace to Fall (University of Georgia Press) by Gina Ochsner '97. Winner of the Flannery O'Connor Award for Short Fiction. "These stories, from the Midland oilfields to post-Soviet Vilnius, are distinguished by loss, and by intractable yearning. It is Gina Ochsner's achievement to show with such sensitivity and range the various ways we continue to fail each other and ourselves. A moving and powerful debut." — Ehud Havazelet, UO associate professor of creative writing and author of *Like Never Before*.

You Look Beautiful Like That: The Portrait Photographs of Seydou Keita and Malick Sidibé, (Yale University Press) edited by Michelle Lamunière MA '94. A collection of photos by two important and widely known commercial photographers from Mali, representing "the work of Africans controlling the camera to create images of African subjects for an African audience." The book also includes "excerpts of recent interviews with the artists and an essay placing the photographers within the context of the history of portrait photography in West Africa since its beginnings in the 1840s."

The Last Fox: A Novel of the 100th/442 RCT (Abe Publishing) by Robert H. Kono, former visiting assistant professor, Department of East Asian Languages and Literature. "A World War II novel about Sgt. Fred Murano and his fight for freedom on different fronts — against the Nazis in Europe and against racism at home."

Leaving Saturn (University of Georgia Press) by Major Jackson MFA '99. Winner of the Cave Canem Poetry Prize, First Book Award, 2000. "With a changeable, questioning voice, unexpected shifts in attention and tone, Major Jackson makes poems that rumble and rock." — Dorianne Laux, UO associate professor of creative writing.

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your forty acres and a mule. It never happened. And now we're told, "It's too late to ask for reparations. You should have raised it in 1865."

The lawsuit is important now because the world is beginning to talk about repair and reconciliation. Pope John Paul issued an apology on behalf of the Catholic Church in the last century because he thought that it was wrong for the Church to stand by during the horrible period of the Holocaust. We saw South Africa, which avoided a bloody war in the 1990s, [create] the Peace and Reconciliation Commission with the idea of examining the past harms of blacks against whites and whites against blacks and blacks against blacks.

We saw our country compensate, as they should, American citizens who were interned as Japanese in the camps in the 1940s during the Second World War. It took us fifty years to finally acknowledge that we were wrong to intern Japanese Americans in those camps, and we compensated every family for that travesty. The countries of Germany, Austria, and Swiss banks compensated Jewish families, as they should, for the horrors of the Holocaust, and also created memorials that weren't directed to individuals but to the broader remedy to make sure we would never see a horror like that horror, the worst horror, I believe, of the twentieth century, the Holocaust. We've seen our own country in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Rosewood, Florida, compensate blacks who were the victims of murder and rape and destruction of property by whites during race riots of the early 1920s. Those were reparations. So reparations are not a new theory or a novel theory. . . .

I want to have a candid and frank and thorough discussion about slavery to make us understand our history so we will never repeat it again. It's timely in the year 2001 that we have this discussion. I just came a few weeks ago from the UN World Conference Against Racism in Durban, South Africa. It's timely because, right now, in the countries of Sudan and Mauritania, Africans are slaves again. It's occurring today. People are slaves in the twenty-first century. And we can't sit here idly and not respond to it. It's important that we have this discussion, not just because of the money. My idea of reparations is that I would hope to create a trust fund. It would be a substantial trust fund that

will do what no other civil rights law or executive order or proclamation has done in America. That is to make America whole, particularly as it pertains to the poorest of the poor in the African American community who are direct descendants of African slaves. Affirmative action didn't benefit everyone — it benefited the talented tenth. Integration hasn't benefited everyone, it's benefited those who were able to move to a better place to live. Even free opportunities haven't benefited everyone, only those who could take advantage of them.

And we still have an underclass that's pervasive. I know many of you will object to reparations on the grounds that African Americans such as Bill Cosby and Michael Jackson and Oprah Winfrey are rich. If you do a little economic analysis though, you find what I found most startling in our research: In 1865, the moment of the Emancipation Proclamation, the percentage of black wealth in America was one percent. We've had 136 years free of slavery. Now in the year 2001, with all the accomplishments, with the cabinet that "looks like America," with all of these wealthy millionaires, the hip-hop millionaires, what's the percentage of black wealth in the year 2001? One percent.

It tells you something fundamentally, that even though blacks have been free for 136 years, there are still chains that bind. They may not be visible. But when you talk about racial profiling, when you talk about disparities in sentencing in the criminal justice system, when you talk about red-lining in terms of where you can live in neighborhoods, when you talk about banking practices, when you talk about the infrastructure of America, many things have changed, but some things remain the same.

We still have two views of race. And I think that's the challenge. It's the duplicity on race that's so fundamental that we see we have made so much progress but we still are judged by our color. Not just our class, not our geography, not our religion, but by our race. It is the inevitable aspect of us that hasn't changed. And I think reparations will make this a better country. We have to go through a process of dispute and conflict and debate, but out of that will come a resolution that will say: We will be a nation indivisible under God with equality and justice for all.

THE GEOLOGIST'S MAP

Three laps farther right, I might have been
Mormon: born on the Idaho line where the valley
drains into Oregon. Two hundred million
years gone by, Ontario was the edge. I lean
toward the coast, the ballast
of an earlier life.

At four I moved
west from the Snake winding north
to a country sprung from collision. Cut off
from her past, the continent drifted: bedrock
seafloor, ranges sheared on the bias
building a new margin.

Falling off edges, I
never did crawl. When I walked,
the world an unsteady place: California
shifting toward Alaska. Today's Steady Quake
Watcher from Newport Seans Wobbly World
by James Long. Face of my brother-in-law,
jaw twice as strong. I know these men,
the watchers: they will not
be moved, even by an earthquake.

It is to you
I speak. In five or ten million years, Portlanders
can wave, if you're right, to San Francisco
sliding past on its way to Juneau.
Trusting my feet, now that I've found them,
more than anything afloat or on wheels,
I would leave my imprint
on cement, on rock, or in a book
for the watcher of the future.

Walking sandy
shore, I admire my Nike herringbone
beside the waffle-stomper tread, the wider
radials of cars advancing toward
reverse conclusion, and the barefoot print
I can't identify as girl or gull.
Not to mention the peculiar
tread, unchained, the ocean leaves, receding
from its bed.

Features of the earthquake map:
Africa slowly turning left,
the Mediterranean squeezed into a puddle.
Long ago the Himalayas rose in a cosmic
fender-bender. While California
drifts, the geologic fidget of Puget Sound
and Northwest Oregon, caught as we've always
known, in the middle, reminds us how
the region's better part is drawn
eerily quiet.

BLUE DUSK

Madeline DeFrees



New & Selected Poems, 1951-2001

from
Blue Dusk:
New & Selected Poems,
1951-2001
(coppercanyonpress.org)
by
Madeline DeFrees MA '51.
DeFrees was known
as Sister Mary Gilbert
when she was a
UO student.

Photographs by John Bauguess



1987

Remembering Kesey



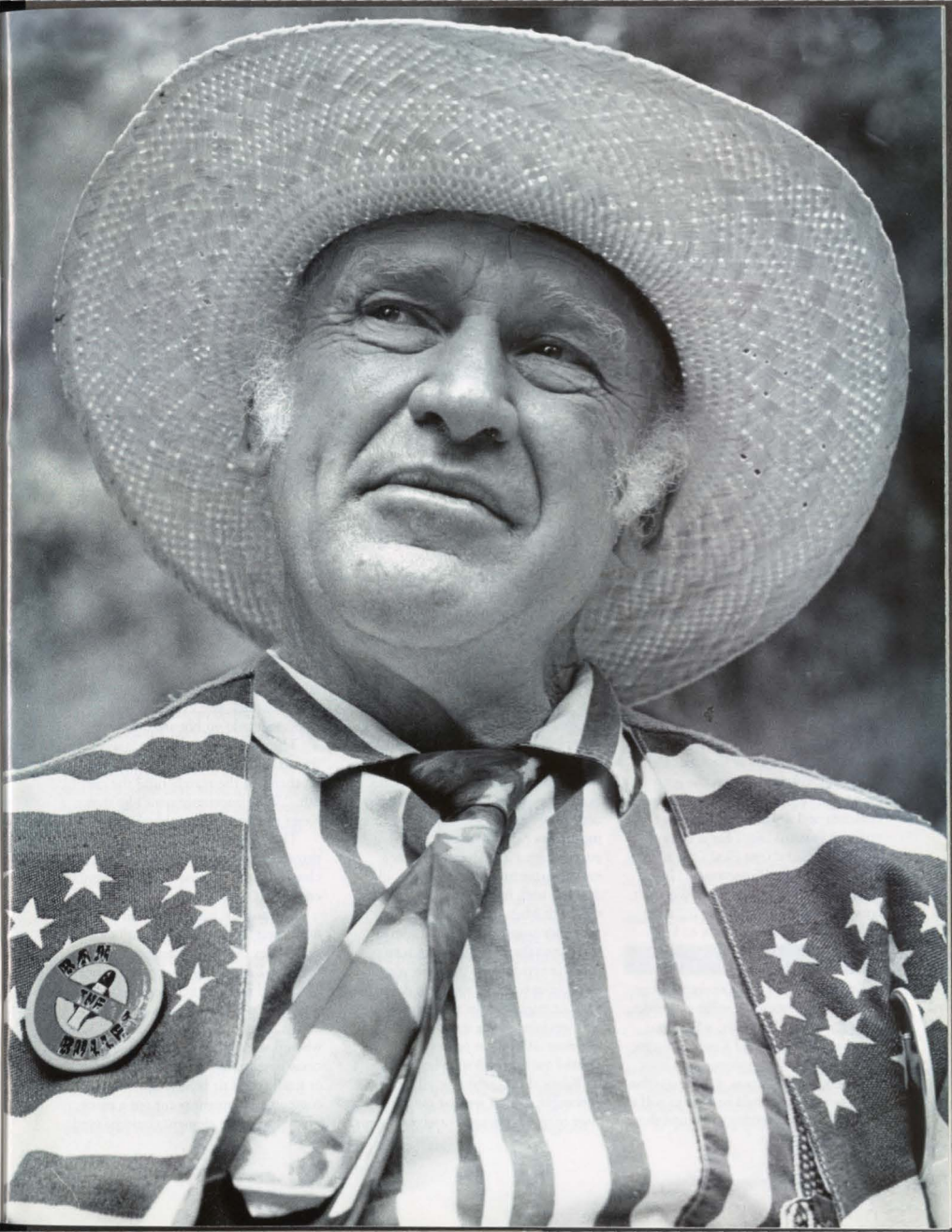
KEN KESey '57, AUTHOR, CULTURAL PIONEER, COMMUNITY CITIZEN, DIED NOVEMBER 10. In the tributes and storytelling that followed, in forums from the *New York Times* to random meetings of old friends on the streets, everyone remembered their Kesey moments. That goes a long way to telling the story of the man—that he figured in so many of our lives. Including mine—I have my Kesey moments. I read *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* as a teenager in the mid-Sixties and came to see the incredible fog surrounding me and began trying to find a way out of it. In 1970, *Sometimes a Great Notion* got me through a cold Boston winter as I was trying to finish some old-world business before heading out to the promised land of Oregon. I'd never been in Oregon, but in *Great Notion* I saw it, smelled it, felt the wet in my bones, and knew that it was the kind of place where someone like me could find a home—and I did. Then Kesey was my neighbor, though I never knew him personally. We were in the same places a lot: the Oregon Country Fair (where he helped corral the kids who watched a marionette show my wife and I put on with some friends), Grateful Dead shows, UO events, the Springfield Creamery, which his family owned and where I got my coffee when I had my first magazine job. He was a mythic figure who was also just a guy you saw around town. My last in-person Kesey moment was at my son's high school graduation, where Kesey spoke. He gave an eloquent talk about his family's coming to Oregon and about how on seeing their first view of the Pacific Ocean, the patriarch of the clan scanned the vast stretches of blue water and said, "And to think, that's just the top of it." That's Kesey—simple and mind-blowing wisdom delivered with his never-old prankster smile. But *that* is just the top of it, because this is Kesey, too: The high school student in charge of lining up a speaker for that event thought Kesey would be a cool choice. Not knowing the hoops you have to jump through to schedule a speaker of Kesey's stature—this world-famous author and cultural icon—she found his name in the phone book and gave him a call. He said sure, tell me when and where.

Here we offer more views that get below the top of this remarkable man: an excerpt from an interview by a journalist whom Kesey befriended as a high school student, an appropriately collaborative effort from four of his former students, and some intimate photographs by another Kesey neighbor, John Bauguess.

—Guy Maynard '84, Editor

Robinson Theatre, 1987

Fourth of July gathering, 1938



Coach Kesey

Ken Kesey's achievements as author, wrestler, fan, booster, and pop-culture lightning rod are well known, but one of his greatest contributions to the University of Oregon was as a professor.



IN 1986 KESEY WROTE JOHN HAISLIP, director of the graduate creative writing program, and offered to teach a one-year novel seminar. His concept, as usual, was revolutionary and ambitious, even audacious. Kesey took the old writing-seminar saw, "Show me, don't tell me," and applied it not only to writing, but also to the teaching of writing. Kesey proposed taking a dozen or so graduate creative writing students and co-authoring a novel with them. Not since Penelope Ashe (the pseudonym for twenty-four *Newsday* writers) published *Naked Came the Stranger* in 1969 had such an extraordinary collaboration been attempted. But with that novel each author had been responsible for merely penning a chapter. Kesey's students would contribute characters, plot out action, write, revise, and edit together. The finished novel, published under the inverse anagram O.U. Levon (Novel, U.O.), would be a true collaborative effort—a fully blended, completely unified work.

Haislip was attracted to Kesey's offer mostly because of his reputation and previous accomplishments, but it was not Kesey's great intellect or command of the intricacies of fiction that made the class successful. It was his humanity, his earthy insistence on generosity, kindness, and love. For the graduate students, writing was ivory tower stuff, but Kesey mined his inspiration from the gut, digging not in the dusty volumes of literary criticism and dry tradition, but in the pungent loam of life. This is where Kesey had found *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* and *Sometimes a Great Notion*. He told his students, "We don't create fiction—we discover it," and then he showed them where to look. The only way to teach such a thing, Kesey reasoned, is with life itself, and so Kesey lived the class, a commitment few professors would be willing to make. As author Wendell Berry, a Stanford classmate of Kesey, told Kesey's creative writing student Jeff Forester, in a later interview, "I don't know that Ken is the only person who would be able to pull it off, but I would hesitate to assume that

what he could pull off could be pulled off by anybody else."

For those of us fortunate enough to have taken Writing 535 and written the resulting novel (*Cavens*, New York: Penguin, 1990), Ken Kesey's recent passing has made us ponder the lessons learned in that process.

Bennett Huffman:

I am now a university writing and literature instructor myself, and I help students overcome writer's block by introducing the idea of the "terrorist writing school," which Kesey developed during the *Cavens* class.

For the first quarter of Kesey's class, each student worked at home. Not only was the prose we brought in waxing purple, but the voice of the pieces ranged from Eudora Welty to Hunter S. Thompson. Coach Kesey developed a solution.

In the second quarter we did all the writing together in class to keep us focused and in-synch with each other. At the beginning of class, one of us outlined a chapter, broke the action into fourteen beats (one for each member of the class including Kesey) wrote these tags on slips, and deposited them in a hat. Then we drew lots. Kesey set a timepiece, called "go," and we all simultaneously wrote out our sections in the time allotted, usually thirty minutes. Some of us had difficulty writing on demand. Whether intimidated by Kesey's judgment of our work or that of our peers, writing and then presenting material unedited was daunting, like dancing with Isadora Duncan or sparring with Muhammad Ali.

Kesey suggested that if a terrorist came into the room, put a gun to our heads (a vivid image even ten years ago), and told us to write, we could do it. The product might not be great. It might need revising, but a string of words, the raw material for the process, could be created quickly and with little effort.

Kesey also taught that all writing is honorable. When we first met Kesey, most of us considered ourselves literary

artists and focused only on poetry and fiction. However, Kesey reminded us, every piece of advertising copy must be written by a craftsman skilled at moving people with words. Kesey encouraged us to broaden our ideas of art. Today we write screenplays, corporate newsletters, advertising copy, magazine and newspaper articles, textbooks, academic journal articles, and, yes, short stories, novels, and poetry. We bring the same care, the same concern for the art of writing, to every piece of work, whether it be an artistic genre or not.

Jeff Forester:

The first day we tried writing on demand, I was intimidated. I watched Kesey in his chair at the head of the long table around which we worked. I suddenly realized that even though it might be hard for us to write in front of Kesey, it was even more risky to be Kesey, writing and reading, unedited, his own work to us. We were not expected to be brilliant, whereas Kesey was. He opened himself up, though, left the vulnerability raw, his chin exposed, his guard down, and he worked in the trenches with us. My star-struck awe evaporated like summer drizzle on hot asphalt.

The work, not the artist, is what is important, Kesey stressed. "Try not to let them see the man behind the curtain." With encouragement like that, Kesey rendered writer's block moot.

This generosity of spirit was a main thread in the man, and it drove the class. Competition among the students ended and we began to work together.

Ken and his wife, Faye, had moved from their farm in Pleasant Hill to a house they owned on campus. The first day, Ken put a key on the back porch and told us to come in to work whenever possible. I often came in at 2:00 A.M. after closing a restaurant where I worked. Kesey would get up, come downstairs, make up some coffee or snacks, and sit behind me at the computer. He might point out a place where an earlier element could be used,



Festival at his Pleasant Hill farm in 1992.

or offer grammar or spelling suggestions. Act as coach.

"Focus on the verb," he'd say. "You want an active verb that will rise up and drag the rest of the sentence behind it." Or, "Let the character drive the prose. Shut him up and start him doing things."

And sometimes Kesey just sat quietly, or stood looking on with a large, warm hand on my shoulder.

Jim Finley:

Professor Kesey's prime directive was the maxim "Check your ego at the door." He knew that to be successful we would have to consider ourselves a team. Kesey loved sports metaphors, liked to think of himself as the coach, and the comparisons were apt. If we held too tightly to the things we wrote for the class—if we became hall hogs—the necessary collaborative spirit might dissolve. But Kesey's maxim could be realized in brutal ways.

An early assignment had each student contribute a character to the developing narrative. H. Highwater Powers, known to us as Hal, introduced a character named Chick Ferrell, a down-and-out newspaperman, a writer and photographer, desperate for a scoop that might redeem his foundering career. "I really believe in him," Hal confided to me once. "He needs to succeed." However, Chick was a good deal of H. Highwater Powers—former newspaper reporter—in disguise. Hal

had a lot riding on Chick, and he was unique in this respect: No other class member identified quite as closely with a character.

Unconsciously, we resented this. (I won't attribute what happened next to conscious viciousness.) We grew irritable with Chick Ferrell. We began to write into him a certain pitableness—a handdog countenance, a lack of backbone, a chronic snifle. Soon Chick became downright contemptible, a butt of jokes, a pathetic sidekick to another bullying character. In the face of all this, Hal stood up for his creation valiantly, ignoring the steadily rising wave of annoyance and seeking a heroic redemption for his offspring.

But when Hal missed class one day, the wave finally crashed.

We were seated around Kesey's great dining room table, reading our freshly written chapter fragments into the tape recorder. The questing spelunkers of *Caverns* were down in a deep subterranean chamber. Unfortunately, the path to the much-celebrated Neolithic paintings they had come to see was blocked by a treacherous whirlpool. Both writers and characters had reached something of an impasse in the narrative when a slip of paper came around the table with these words scrawled across it:

"Let's kill Chick Ferrell."

The note sparked nervous giggles and impish smiles. Then it reached Professor Kesey. He looked thoughtful

a moment. He smirked. His eyes sparkled. He smirked again. Then he laughed.

We reworked our developing chapter. Chick Ferrell, the hapless newspaperman, plunged headlong into the whirlpool, spinning around and around before being sucked down to his demise. We didn't do it out of spite for Hal or Chick. It just felt right for the story. But when Hal came back to class and heard that his character, his hero, had been, um, flushed, he was deeply hurt.

Hal simmered for a number of days. The next week a great bouquet of black roses arrived at Kesey's house. Faye, Ken's wife, received them, befuddled, and put them in a vase. The class assembled at the dining room table. The flowers made a lovely, if melancholy, centerpiece. They had been sent by a Mrs. Ferrell.

The attached card read, "A mother should love her son. But perhaps I loved him too much."

Lesson learned. Kesey's team reunited and the work pressed forward.

Lynn Jeffress:

In early June, I was out at the farm watching Kesey work the last draft of *Caverns* the day the manuscript had to be sent east, and no woolly western excuses, this was the final deadline.

Kesey sat plumped at his monstrous computer, the size of a mainframe, the one he knew how to use and wasn't



1998



about to replace with some fangdangled new creature he couldn't come to terms with. Bennett and I sat to the side, watching him delete and insert and transform until a magnificent and funny omniscient narrator wrestled all our *Caverns'* chapters to the ground, locking them in a killer hold.

It was 4:45 P.M. The Springfield post office, ten miles away, closed at 5:00. I'd driven to the farm in a friend's long, low '67 Mercury; it turned Kesey's head. He pointed to the turquoise and white memory machine and said, "Lynn, you drive. Bennett and I'll sit in the back and do last-minute edits on the manuscript."

That sounded right. There were four women in the class and ten men, with Kesey. Somebody had to drive the car and make coffee. But I pulled in my feminist claws. Heck, I thought, this is a real honor.

I said a short prayer to Hunter S. Thompson, fear and loathing aside, put on dark glasses and was ready to roll. Kesey, coaching from the back seat, nixed the look.

I stepped on the gas and flew down the winding farm road, past blurred cows and freeze-framed sheep, then took a hard right at the Dairy Queen, forgetting to stop. I rolled on, ever mindful of time's constant ooze. I zipped almost bodiless down the slithery two-way hill that eventually ran into I-5 — and all the while, in my own ego-bound imagination, I was infinitely cool and helpful.

The men in back, the manuscript box between them, red pens glued to their fingers, continued to share out

pages, scratching and flipping, until suddenly, rising to a new level of consciousness, Kesey felt the flight of something which was not meant for flight.

"Hey, oh, Lynn, for Christ's sake, slow down! This is Mankiller Hill!"

Ye gads, I gulped, I had frightened the fearless, try-anything, death-be-damned leader. Shamed, I slowed the magnificent Mercury.

It was 4:54.

Arriving at the Springfield post office, the Mercury was not yet still when Kesey and Bennett burst out the car doors and beat it over to the wind-and-snow-hail-and-sleet postal guy who understood everything without being told, and thank all the gods he was jolly (in part, no doubt, because he recognized the famous homeboy). It was 5:00 sharp when he clapped the postal stamp onto the weighty box and sent our precious manuscript out into the world of New York publications.

Leaving Springfield, we stopped at Geneva's, good woman and mother to Ken, for a quick refreshing drink of something mysteriously delicious. I laughed inside at my absurd A.J. Foyt imitation — dangerous alter ego, surely. I wasn't special, I realized, just one of many who had made *Caverns* possible.

Kesey, to the very end, was the coach, telling me how to drive, giving up some editing to Bennett, offering to let me take the wheel. And it wasn't the first time. We had seen it repeatedly as Kesey organized one sort of "kiddy-camp theater" after another, and the

reason those affairs inevitably came together and worked was that Kesey always let people stand on their own performances, even as he directed them. The manic ride to the post office was exactly the way Kesey had orchestrated *Caverns*; everything he did was theater, and we were all actors in his play.

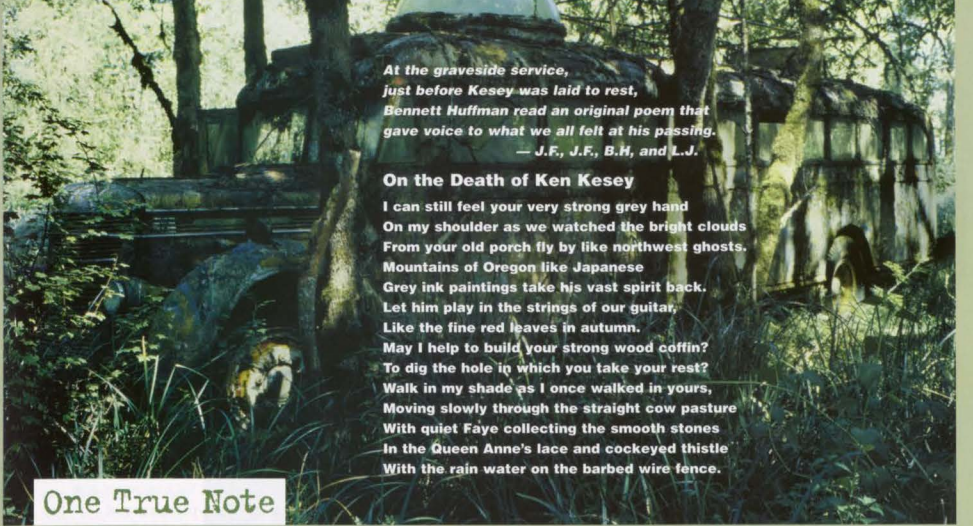
Thanks for taking the time, Ken.

Jim Finley MFA '88 lives with his wife, Kathleen, in Portland. He is a college English instructor and freelance writer with pieces forthcoming in Columbia, Wild West, and American History.

Jeff Forester MFA '88 lives with his wife, Allison, and daughter, Billie Rose, in Minneapolis. He is a features writer for Pulse magazine and the conservation issues editor for Tower News. He is currently working on Final Cut, a nonfiction work about logging in northern Minnesota.

Bennett Huffman MFA '89 earned his doctorate from the University of Liverpool in 2001. His dissertation was on the works of Ken Kesey. He is currently a lecturer in English at Concordia University, Portland.

Lynn Jeffress Ph.D. '81 MFA '88, a former fiction editor at Northwest Review, lives on the Oregon Coast, where she teaches and writes. She founded the Moon Fish Arts Festival in Yachats and edited Moon Fish Review. An article appeared in a recent issue of Z magazine. She is completing a novel.



At the graveside service,
just before Kesey was laid to rest,
Bennett Huffman read an original poem that
gave voice to what we all felt at his passing.

— J.F., J.F., B.H. and L.J.

On the Death of Ken Kesey

I can still feel your very strong grey hand
On my shoulder as we watched the bright clouds
From your old porch fly by like northwest ghosts.
Mountains of Oregon like Japanese
Grey ink paintings take his vast spirit back.
Let him play in the strings of our guitar.
Like the fine red leaves in autumn.
May I help to build your strong wood coffin?
To dig the hole in which you take your rest?
Walk in my shade as I once walked in yours,
Moving slowly through the straight cow pasture
With quiet Faye collecting the smooth stones
In the Queen Anne's lace and cockeyed thistle
With the rain water on the barbed wire fence.

One True Note

When Rob Elder '00 was a high school student in Billings, Montana, in 1993, his very first interview was with Ken Kesey, and they remained friends. His last interview with Kesey took place in spring of 1999, the thirty-fifth anniversaries of the publication of *Sometimes a Great Notion* and the Merry Pranksters' trip across America. This is an excerpt from an article based on that exchange.

More human than legend, Kesey worked hard to preserve his standing as an accessible American icon. It could be an inconvenience from time to time, hosting strangers that showed up on his lawn, but Kesey also understood the importance of legend, and he maintained it through constant contact with his audience. In addition to endless public appearances and support of community events, Kesey and Ken Babbs also maintained a website, www.intrepidtrips.com, to communicate with their community and fans. "The idea of crawling off into your ivory tower and creating this thing that you slip out under the door, and then people publish it and you become famous, it's not healthy for the writer," Kesey said. "It's not really good for the public, because we're never really there.

"Writers are constantly complaining

that they have to go to bookstores, etc. . . . But for me, that's part of the same job," Kesey continued. "You owe it to the work, you owe it to the reader, you owe it to all the storytellers that have come through history that have maintained that connection between audience and writer."

In part, this philosophy propelled Kesey's bus trip across America. In the pursuit of a new consciousness and life as art, the Merry Pranksters spread a message about drugs, peace, and love during a national identity crisis. Looking back on that time, Kesey said his association with psychedelic drugs wasn't overstated. "I think drugs are tremendously important, and being high is important . . . but there are other ways to achieve enlightenment. Grief can do it. You can fast, you can pray," Kesey said. "But acid came along and we were trying to body forth a new consciousness, a completely new way to relate to your world."

Whether Kesey and company succeeded or not is up for generational debate, but his legacy remains forever tied to the Sixties and a polychromatic, technology hot-wired, souped-up bus with crazy man Cassady behind the wheel. "When people ask me what my best work is, I always say the bus,"

Kesey said, looking out into the fading evening light. "*Cuckoo's Nest* and *Great Notion*, they're good novels, but the bus is a living work, a work that is absolutely unique. That doesn't take away from the novels; I couldn't have done it without the writing.

"I needed to have those type of publications under my belt before I could do something that outlandish. From that time on, I've never backed off from it," he said. "I write because I have to write. But I'm not writing to reveal my soul to the reader, I'm writing to reveal the reader's soul to the reader."

If he discovered something about himself along the way, then those were more lessons to come away with. What kept Kesey going, kept him writing, was what he described as a single note. "If you've got love in your heart, whatever you do from that moment out is likely to be right," Kesey said. "If you've got that one true note ringing inside you, then whatever you do is going to be OK."

The note? "It's love, always love."

Robert K. Elder '00 is a features writer for the Chicago Tribune. His work has appeared in the New York Times, Premiere, the Los Angeles Times, The Boston Globe, Gear, and The Oregonian.

brain machine

A special way of doing science and a powerful brain research tool push a major research initiative at the UO.

By Alice Evans

tHE IMAGES LOOK LIKE SOMETHING ANDY WARHOL WOULD HAVE loved; a series of slices, each one a fine line different from the one before. One series of sixty-four images starts with a small patch of grey that resembles a wild mushroom or an apple core. By the third panel, the shape of a human ear emerges out of a cloud-like clump. Gradually, the well-known shape of a human skull becomes clearly visible along with frontal lobe, corpus callosum, cerebellum, spinal cord—all the tissues, fissures, creases, and folds that hold and preserve the magnificent potential of the human brain.

As cool as these images are, they are serious stuff for UO brain researchers. This series, found on the UO Brain Development Lab's web site (bdl.uoregon.edu/mri/), shows the human brain, slice by slice from ear to ear. Another shows the brain regions that are active and inactive during reading. Yet another shows neural response to visual motion in the brain of a hearing person and in the brain of a deaf person.

To acquire these images and others like them, UO researchers have had to travel to medical facilities in California, Maryland, Washington, D.C., or Toronto—even as far away as Germany— and use the equipment when it became available, often at late-night hours or on weekends. They've had to line up their subjects from afar, make do with what's on hand in somebody else's lab, work amid bundles of wires with everybody's different equipment hanging down, like a scene from some mad-scientist movie.

That situation is about to change. As the cold rains of another Oregon winter make way for the blustery winds of spring, what once was the courtyard of Straub Hall is completing its transformation into a new brain imaging facility. Made up of a series of offices, data-processing rooms, and a conference room, the new facility also features a steel-encased room lined with copper, which houses as its centerpiece a tube large enough to contain a human body. This \$2.5 million, very specialized piece of high-tech equipment is a functional magnetic resonance imaging machine, or fMRI, a research-grade tool that is several times as powerful as the MRI magnets used in hospitals. While similar to hospital MRIs—which produce images of physical structures, or where things are—fMRIs can produce not only the anatomical scans of an MRI, but also images that reveal brain physiology, showing the activity, or function, that takes place at a specific location. The new fMRI machine is the only one like it in Oregon, and it is only the second of its kind in the country located outside a medical facility or medical school—Princeton University has the other.

The fMRI machine and the work of UO brain researchers are part of a major research effort called the Brain, Biology, and Machine Initiative (BBMI). That initiative calls for the building of a connection between brain and machine and among

UO faculty and researchers that acts much like a metaphor for the brain itself—left hemisphere to right hemisphere, along neuronal pathways and across synapses, in a conversation among professors of movement science, psychology, and music theory, about, for example, how the same brain that can send out instructions to wallop a baseball can also produce a sonata. Why does our brain remember one thing but not another? What kind of choice is involved? Does a drug addict lack executive control, and can we demonstrate that by scanning the brain? By taking advantage of redundancies in the brain, can we help stroke victims, the learning disabled, deaf children, and people with Parkinson's disease or Alzheimer's?

LAYING THE GROUNDWORK

IN 1996, WHEN STEADMAN UPHAM WAS VICE PROVOST FOR research—before he moved on to the presidency of Claremont Graduate University—he asked UO research scientists for ideas to put the UO on the map. His basic question was: How can we take this University into the twenty-first century with a vision that is going to create great things? A substantial number of the suggestions grouped into a complex plan that brings together some of the University's finest scientific minds—working interactively. Upham's baby was dubbed the Brain, Biology, and Machine Initiative, and the new fMRI facility marks the completion of the first phase of this evolving plan. Additional phases being considered for the next five years include a second fMRI designed to study animal brains, a neuroinformatics center to address computer modeling and other computational needs in brain research, and a new Integrative Science Building that would house laboratories, equipment, offices, and teaching facilities related to the BBMI and other science priorities.

According to a white paper on the BBMI published in 1998 by the vice provost's office, the big picture looks something like this. During the last century we made extraordinary advances in our ability to record images of the human brain as it thinks, to read the genetic code, to process and store enormous amounts of data in computers, and to transmit data over optical fibers at the speed of light. A larger challenge—with far-reaching potential—involves creating a synergy between information processing carried out by biological systems and that carried out by physical hardware.

Progress has already been made in areas related to treatments and potential therapies to repair problems with sensual perceptions or motor control of muscles, according to Ray Nunnally, a biophysicist/biochemist who came to the UO from private industry in 2000 to direct the new fMRI facility. Cochlear implants are already being used to restore hearing, and attempts to use miniaturized television-camera types of devices to give some kind of sight to blind people have met

with some success. "If we have more understanding of how visual centers work, we might be able to match the types of visual information that we can give to people better than we can now," Nunnally says.

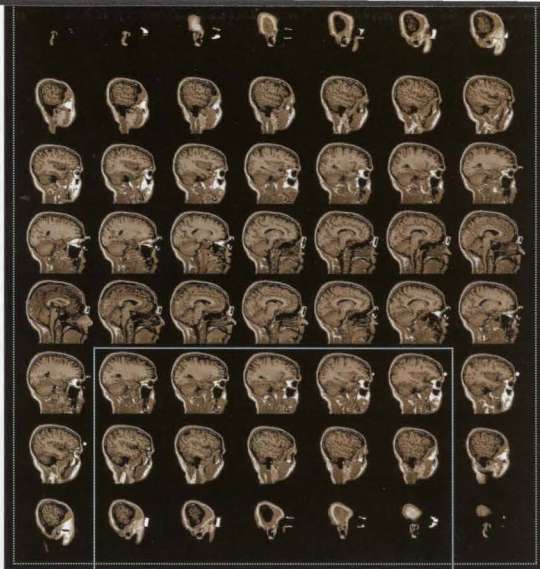
The different areas within the BBMI could be further unified through the theme of information science, which is being rapidly revolutionized by optics and materials science, says Physics Professor Mike Raymer, a member of the Oregon Center for Optics, who helped write the original BBMI proposal. Raymer broadly defines information science as the study of systems, both manmade and natural, that store, transmit, and process information. "Optical fibers," he says, "provide the primary means for transporting the huge quantities of data, but to access the full potential of fiber, new faster technologies for switching, routing, and processing data must be invented. These are among the topics being studied by UO optical scientists."

THE BRAIN AT WORK

FUNCTIONAL MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING, DEVELOPED BY a research scientist at Bell Labs and first reported around 1990, is a specialized form of nuclear magnetic resonance, or NMR, which has been around since the mid-1940s, Nunnally explains.

Basically, fMRI measures water and fat by detecting the nuclear spin of the hydrogen atoms. The machine gauges how long it takes for hydrogen nuclei (protons) stimulated by a giant magnet and radio frequencies to relax back to their normal state. The duration of that process creates the contrast necessary to produce an image of brain functioning. As different regions of the brain become more active as a result of stimuli such as sound, motion, or language, the capillary vessels in those areas of the brain enlarge to bring in more blood and therefore more hydrogen atoms. During an fMRI procedure, areas of the brain get brighter or dimmer depending on corresponding increases or decreases in blood flow.

"It's called functional imaging because we're actually measuring a consequence of brain function," Nunnally explains, noting that fMRI is the only way to get that kind of information non-



During an fMRI procedure, areas of the brain get brighter or dimmer depending on corresponding increases or decreases in blood flow.

invasively and without using radioactive materials. An fMRI is capable of pinpointing brain activity to within one millimeter in humans, thus laying the groundwork for investigating such brain functions as paying attention, experiencing emotions, learning, and remembering. Work at the new facility will strive not only to map the brain, but also to devise testing methods for fMRI that will allow researchers to sort out what happens where: "Right now we don't have a complete atlas, if you will, of functional

domains," Nunnally says.

Helen Neville, a UO psychology professor, has been using fMRI in her groundbreaking work for years. Neville focuses her research on the way the brain organizes itself in a

growing child and how that affects the individual, seeking answers to fundamental questions: What are the greatest windows of opportunity for children to learn languages? What is the optimal time period for children to develop skills in mathematics and reading? Neville's work has demonstrated, for example, that the brain is a slowly developing structure. Parts of it go through cycles of development all the way up to the age of eighteen or twenty.

Neville's research could enhance educational materials and approaches through a more detailed understanding of how the brain develops and functions, which could allow us to "redefine education in a very fundamental way," says Richard Linton, UO vice president for research and graduate studies.

THE SCANS

MARK DOW, A RESEARCH ASSISTANT IN THE BRAIN DEVELOPMENT Lab directed by Helen Neville, is one of the people involved in making the fMRI scans described in the opening paragraphs. Drawing on his background in mechanical engineering, astronomy, and signal and image processing, Dow writes and adapts software to process the fMRI signals. To make brain scans, Dow sits at a computer keyboard next to the person who designed the experiment, looking through a window into the room that houses the fMRI machine. First he takes a structural MRI of a subject, which shows all this "nice fine detail so that we can locate exactly where different parts of

the brain are"—something that will typically take about ten minutes. Once the experiment—which introduces carefully planned and controlled visual, auditory, or tactile stimuli to the subject—gets underway, Dow begins taking functional images that emphasize the oxygenation of the blood. "About every two seconds you take a new image of the whole brain," he says, "and that might go on for a hundred images—200 seconds, or three minutes. Every two seconds you're getting every slice of the brain . . . and it's click click click, faster than you can count. It's taking slices all at once, the whole brain, in slices, every two seconds."

Inside the tube, Dow explains, the research subject has equipment all around them—a little mirror, sometimes headphones, and earplugs if they're not wearing headphones, because the fMRI machine is noisy. "What they're doing is looking at [images on] a screen . . . there's a projector behind it, producing the image," he says.

Dow then reconstructs the scans of the individual slices. For one round of experiments—which would take an hour or more of fMRI time—there may be tens of thousands of individual slices. Dow stacks them up in the software—"you have to keep track of them all"—producing the kinds of three-dimensional images that appear on the Web pages. All the post-processing may take five to eight hours of computing time, he says.

INTERDISCIPLINARY INTERACTION

FROM THE NITTY GRITTY OF IMAGE PROCESSING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL questions about how humans think and act, a key to the nature of the BBMI project is the unusual way the UO practices science—the University is known and lauded for collaboration among departments.

Chris Doe is a biology professor whose research in developmental genetics focuses on mutations that affect the development of the brain. Doe came to the UO three years ago from a large, midwestern university, attracted here in part, he says, by the institute approach to practicing science. Doe says that at his previous university "every little microcosm of biology had its own department, and no one talked to each other." The biology department at the UO, he says, encompasses disciplines from structural to cell to developmental to genetics to neuro—"our lab is an interface." At the UO, Doe is a member in the Institute of Neuroscience and the Institute of Molecular Biology, both of which include a number of disciplines. The Institute of Neuroscience, which provides many of the key researchers for the new fMRI facility, is a group of life scientists from the departments of psychology, biology, and exercise and movement science who meet regularly to exchange ideas. The breadth of such interdisciplinary interfacing makes the UO a "rare place," Doe says.

Nunnally agrees. He spent ten years as director of MRI research at a medical school in Texas prior to working in private industry. Since coming to the UO, Nunnally has noticed "a really extensive and unusual degree of interdisciplinary

Many students will benefit—in their classrooms and labs—from the sparks of discovery that result from the interaction of distinct disciplines.

interaction . . . certainly something you do not tend to see in medical schools, where there are just a lot more turf areas that people want to keep to themselves." At the UO, he says, "the creation of various institutes like the Institute of Neuroscience is designed to promote much more interaction between people working on a biological level [and] people working on a behavioral level. One of the things that a tool like fMRI will benefit from is just that interaction, where we happen to be looking at some aspects of biology, but we're really looking at how behavior is influenced by the way the biology works."

The BBMI embraces participation from such cross-departmental collaborations as the Computational Science Institute, Institute of Cognitive and Decision Sciences, Institute of Molecular Biology, Institute of Neuroscience, Oregon Center for Optics, and the Program in Ecology and Evolution. Although the BBMI is primarily a science initiative, some of the participating institutes include faculty members from the humanities as well. Richard Linton, who oversees BBMI and the UO's interdisciplinary institutes, sees opportunities among music and language faculty, for example, to use fMRI as a tool for research. "In principle," he says, "it would encompass the whole range of human interest and activity."

FROM RESEARCH TO REAL WORLD

ALTHOUGH THE BBMI MISSION HAS A BASIC RESEARCH FOCUS, the information being generated about the brain will be put to many uses, from the campus of the UO to the U.S. Department of Defense, according to Linton.

Graduate students, especially those in biology and psychology, will have opportunities for training and research using top-notch facilities and resources, as well as additional sources of funding for their assistantships, Linton says. A number of National Institutes of Health (NIH) programs that are related to this initiative will offer substantial funding for postdoctoral researchers and graduate students, he says. Many students will benefit—in their classrooms and labs—from the sparks of discovery that result from the interaction of distinct disciplines.

UO brain research reaches out into the larger community through the creation of new businesses. Already, UO Professor of Psychology Don Tucker, for example, has started the corporation Electrical Geodesics, Inc. (EGI) to enable worldwide distribution of brain-mapping technology arising from his basic research, which localizes the electrical activity of the brain.

Nunnally sees potential for the designing of testing methods used for fMRI. "What you would like," he says, "is for these to become much more widely used as a standard test method (like the SATs), where, say, we're going to evaluate a child with a learning disability, and we're going to use the Oregon Visual Learning Test or whatever test it happens to be. That's certainly something that could become copyrighted and sold."

Educational learning tools—methods to teach mathematics and language skills, for example, that are roughly equivalent to exercises used to teach athletic or musical skills—are other

likely avenues for business development, Nunnally says, once we have a more complete understanding of how the brain takes in language information and processes it, and how effectively children look at that information and use it in their learning process. Neville has already been working with an Oregon company that develops learning tools, Nunnally adds, "and they're very interested in this kind of information."

Linton cites additional potential for private industry cooperation, for example with companies such as EGL. The UO is likely to explore ties with Oregon Health & Science University in Portland, which has plans for developing MRI facilities with a greater clinical emphasis in its medical school.

The U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) is also keenly interested in the work coming out of the BBMI, as evidenced by the funding coming from that source. "If it's an issue of how

a person processes information," says Linton, "or how one makes decisions in a complex or stressful environment, there could be a connection to military-related applications, such as the design of computer systems and sensors."

In particular, the BBMI could help the DOD's Telemedicine and Advanced Technology Research Center, which is developing methods to deliver medical help at a distance using electronic

communications, thus *telemedicine*. "In diagnosis," Linton says, "it could simply be the ability to convey and interpret brain images from a machine like the fMRI device. In a clinical situation, such as for acute stroke victims, it could be critical to move information from a center that can generate the image to a center that handles the data analysis. Information transmitted to a neuroinformatics center"—a computational sciences research component now being developed under the BBMI—"could allow very rapid processing and interpretation of complex brain data that might guide some type of therapeutic intervention," he says.

THE BBMI IS AN EXCITING OPPORTUNITY FOR UO researchers to explore fundamental questions about how we think and learn and create.

"The basic research that is being done by the UO is really across the range of key brain processes," Linton says, "from various neurological disorders to how cognitive processes work—leading ultimately to a more profound understanding of what makes humans unique."

Alice Evans is a Eugene writer and editor. Her last feature for Oregon Quarterly was "Common Ground in the Culture Wars" (Summer 1998).



Ray Nunnally and Richard Linton

Teamwork Helps Fund Project

AS COLLABORATION IS CENTRAL TO THE RESEARCH SIDE of the BBMI, so has cooperation among faculty, administrators, lobbyists, the Oregon congressional delegation, and donors been key to funding the project, says Ray Nunnally, director of the fMRI facility. "A fundamental element to get some of the federal funding that's been gathered to buy the machine itself was the ability to show how there was a breadth of interaction."

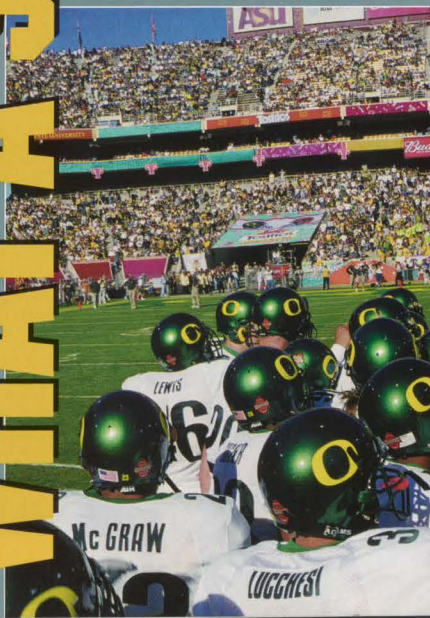
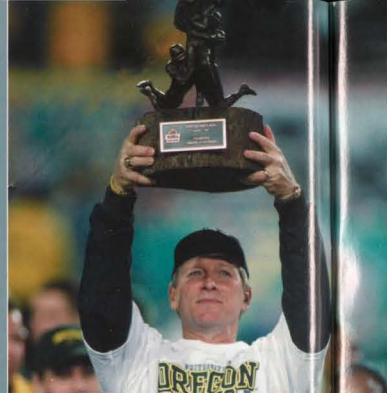
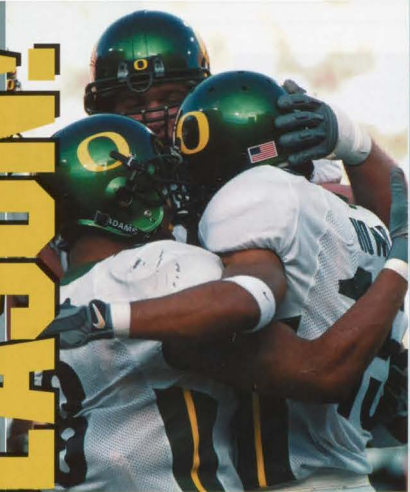
With faculty from many departments working together to win collaborative grant funding from such sources as the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation, the UO has had an excellent success rate. Sources of funding for the BBMI have included \$3.2 million earmarked from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), \$900,000 from the National Science Foundation, \$700,000 from the state bonding authority, and \$500,000 from the UO Foundation. In December, Congress earmarked another \$1.8 million from the DOD's 2002 budget specifically to fund the initiative.

Another part of the collaborative mix is the recent pledge of \$10 million from UO alumni Bob '46 and Beverly '48 Lewis of Newport Beach, California. An initial contribution of \$3 million helped purchase the equipment and cover other startup costs for remodeling Straub Hall to make a place for the fMRI machine. The Lewis gift will also fund an endowed chair and an endowed professorship and provide support for staff, graduate students, equipment, and research costs.

Richard Linton, vice president for research, says that while the Lewis gift is incredibly important for moving the BBMI ahead, funding the expansion of the initiative remains a challenge. "We are committed to sustaining the effective partnership of the UO faculty with the UO Research, Governmental Affairs, and Development offices to provide a diverse funding base for the BBMI," Linton says.

— AE

WHAT A SEASON!



The Ducks' 38-16 victory over the University of Colorado in the Fiesta Bowl on January 1, 2002, capped a superlative season for the football program:

- ▲ Highest national ranking ever—2nd in both the Associated Press and coaches polls
- ▲ Most wins in a season—11
- ▲ First Heisman trophy finalist—Joey Harrington
- ▲ First pair of running backs to rush for more than 1,000 yards—Maurice Morris and Onterio Smith
- ▲ Single game rushing records—for the team, 446 yards, and individual, 285 yards for Onterio Smith, both against Washington State
- ▲ Fewest sacks allowed in the Pac-10—11
- ▲ Fewest turnovers in the nation (tied)—12
- ▲ Consecutive Pac-10 championships—2000 and 2001
- ▲ Consecutive bowl appearances—5
- ▲ Consecutive bowl wins—3
- ▲ Most nerve-wracking games in a season (unofficially)—6: Wisconsin, USC, Stanford, Washington State, UCLA, and Oregon State
- ▲ Best New Year's Day victory—last one was the 1917 Rose Bowl (14-0 over Pennsylvania)
- ▲ An Autzen highlight to stand beside Kenny Wheaton's Pick—Keenan Howry's 70-yard punt return through the deluge to take the lead in the Civil War

Congratulations to Coach Mike Bellotti and all his staff and players.

Photographs by Eric Evans



By Jim McChesney

Mission Possible?

When the UO was founded, the role of higher education in this country was changing. Are we at a similar point as we celebrate the University's 125th anniversary?

ON A LATE FALL DAY IN 1876, THE CITIZENS OF EUGENE opened the doors to Deady Hall. Four years earlier the legislature had planted the legal seeds of the University of Oregon with these words:

"A State University is hereby created, and in order to devote to the purpose of education the donation of 72 sections of land for the use and support of a State University [shall be made]. . . . The University shall have for its design, to produce instruction and complete education in all the departments of Science, Literature, Professional Pursuits, and General Education, and shall be known as the State University of Oregon."

Though no official mission is laid out in any statement, the UO's first catalog of the 1877-78 academic year offered hints of the implied mission through its listing of examinations necessary for admission: "Reading, writing, orthography (spelling), practical arithmetic, higher arithmetic, elementary algebra, English grammar, geography and history of the United States."

Something unstated was understood—a broad background in what we now call the liberal arts is an essential foundation for any person in any career.

In an article written for the Winter 2001 issue of the *Oregon Historical Quarterly* and originally delivered as one of the UO's 1876 Lectures, C. E. Edson, retired UO education professor, wrote of the transformation in American higher education that took place about the time of the UO's founding. It was, he says, a shift from the "idea of a college" to the "idea of a university"—an idea that moved the academy away from

discipline and piety, toward science and research.

This is the milieu into which the UO was born. In the ensuing 125 years, much has changed about higher education and the community it serves. The UO's mission statement shows how the University strives to meet that change while holding onto foundational beliefs.

The UO Mission Statement is printed on page two of its annual course catalog. Written in 1995 to replace an earlier version, it sets forth both broad and specific aims of the University and does so in language crafted to guide the actions of those who teach, learn, and administer at the University.

But any document can become just another piece of paper with little connection to reality—to what really happens in the world the document addresses. It can happen with a constitution or a mission statement.

What does the mission statement mean in the life of the University of Oregon?

COMPREHENSIVE AND COMMITTED

The University of Oregon is a comprehensive research university that serves its students and the people of Oregon, the nation, and the world through the creation and transfer of knowledge in the liberal arts, the natural and social sciences, and the professions. It is the Association of American Universities flagship institution of the Oregon University System.

The university is a community of scholars dedicated to the highest standards of academic inquiry, learning, and service. Recognizing that knowledge is the fundamental wealth of civilization, the university strives to enrich the public that sustains it through a commitment to undergraduate education, with a goal of helping the individual learn to question critically, think logically, communicate clearly, act creatively, and live ethically.

The UO opened its doors in 1876 with one building, nine undergraduate students, and a faculty of five. By 1925 the campus was home to twenty-one buildings, student enrollment stood at 3,200, and faculty was up to 142. Today the number of buildings has increased to 229, combined undergraduate and graduate enrollment has passed 19,000, and students are taught by 723 full-time and 334 part-time faculty members.

Professor Sandra Morgen, director of the Center for the Study of Women in Society, has been at the UO for ten years. In that time she has participated actively in campus governance, been on the president's faculty advisory committee, and participated last year in a forum on the mission of the University of Oregon.

"All universities," she says, "are organized around two things. The first is to produce excellent opportunities for the

education of their students, and the second is to be one of the places where knowledge is produced through research, dialogue, and collaboration. We're a place where the vast majority of ideas out there get said, represented, debated, discussed, challenged, and contested."

In one sense, Morgen says, the UO's commitment to these goals opens it to the old "ivory tower" charge. But the ivory tower, she says, is not without its benefits, allowing a perspective that enables a "different view of things. That," she says, "was the ideal meaning of the ivory tower."

"The public university also has to look at how it can ensure the future of the state," Morgen says, "and enrich it by creating a particular kind of citizen—one who is exposed to different ideas so they can listen to a congressional debate on the economic stimulus package, for example, and have knowledge about it beyond what's in the newspaper. So they can hear and have an informed opinion."

"We have a public mission," UO President Dave Frohnmayer says. "It includes Oregon's economic future, the well-being of the larger society, caring about our employees, staff, students, and graduates. The mission statement guides us in these pursuits that are not just noble pursuits of abstractions, but the pursuit of something that touches people and society."

"The mission statement," he says, "drives the next step—the 'to do' list."

That "to do" list is currently being written out in a document with the working title of the Strategic Directions Document (see sidebar). Originally drafted late last year by Allan Price, the new vice president for University Advancement, under Frohnmayer's direction, the document is still being refined. It moves beyond the mission statement to outline specific objectives to enhance the quality of the institution, which it says "is the key factor in differentiating [the UO] in the higher education market."

BEYOND THE TOWER

a commitment to graduate education to develop creators and innovators who will generate new knowledge and shape experience for the benefit of humanity

a recognition that research, both basic and applied, is essential to the intellectual health of the university, as well as to the enrichment of the lives of Oregonians, by energizing the state's economic, cultural, and political structure

In the past year, UO faculty and students involved in research have brought more than \$62 million in research grants to the University. In the sciences alone, research in optics, neuroscience, genetics, materials and computer science has brought national attention. Seven UO professors belong to the prestigious American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and six faculty members have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Other UO graduates who qualify as "innovators" include such varied individuals as writer Ken Kesey '57, desktop publishing wizard Paul Brainerd '70, film director James Ivory '51, NBC *Today Show* news anchor Ann Curry '78, corporate CEO Ed Artzt '51, architectural designer Johnpaul Jones '67, and Nike's Phil Knight '59.

It is a wide and long continuum that ranges from *One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest* to "Just Do It." Some fear the University is being forced more toward the economic end of that spectrum.

"The institutions of higher education," Morgen says, "are very gradually shifting from producing literate citizens, our contribution to the public good, to creating higher ed as a place for vocational education—creating good employees."

Philip Romero, Dean of the Lundquist College of Business, doesn't see a conflict.

RIGHT — AND SMART

the establishment of a framework for lifelong learning that leads to productive careers and to the enduring joy of inquiry

the integration of teaching, research, and service as mutually enriching enterprises that together accomplish the university's mission and support its spirit of community

"I personally believe in a liberal arts education," says Romero, dean of what is probably the UO's most career-oriented school—business. "Every professional school ought to complement, not replace, a liberal arts core. It's the right thing to do."

It is also, he believes, the smart thing to do.

"In a world changing as rapidly as it is today, successful business people need a substantial liberal arts base," he says, building on the University's founding belief that knowledge in the liberal arts—and natural and social sciences—prepares graduates for the challenge of an "evolving social, political, and technological environment."

The UO mission statement is a helpful statement of that priority, Romero says. "It is first and foremost a constructive guidepost to action."

English Professor James Earl, former president of the University Senate, concurs.

"Our society," he says, "needs people who can run the country in the next generation, who can manage corporate life, but also take care of society, who have the skills to be doctors, lawyers, and engineers. But there are a lot of elements in that training besides the practical skills of careers and jobs. There is literacy in the largest sense—making people culturally literate. . . . aware of the possibilities that lie before them."

"It's self-evident what the university is for: Culture entrusts its eighteen-year-olds with us. [The university] is the last chance to make intelligent, responsible human beings of them."

THE VISION THING

the acceptance of the challenge of an evolving social, political, and technological environment by welcoming and guiding change rather than reacting to it

"It's a good thing somebody is actually out of touch enough to be idealistic and critical," Earl says. "Somebody's got to do the vision thing."

Steve Shankman, who teaches a freshman World Literature class while serving as director of the Humanities Center, agrees and thinks the way to reach this point of the mission statement is to challenge students to rise above their fears and complacencies.

"I have students," he says, "who don't want to be disturbed, who ask why reality should be so complicated. Students need to be encouraged to take risks, to learn about things as they become curious. You should be a more vulnerable, more open person when you leave here than when you came."

There is a large and complex world out there, Shankman believes. It is rich and deep in history and culture, varieties of languages and views of life. It is the job of the liberal arts university to open those worlds for its students.

A WELCOMING UNIVERSITY

a dedication to the principles of equality of opportunity and freedom from unfair discrimination for all members of the university community and an acceptance of true diversity as an affirmation of individual identity within a welcoming community

"The mission statement," Frohnmayer says, "makes a strong statement on diversity that goes beyond simply repudiating any form of discrimination; it directly states our commitment to a community that affirms individual identity within a welcoming community. This distinction goes beyond semantics and forms an underpinning for a setting where diversity enriches us all."

"It is," says Carla Gary '80, director of the UO's Office of Multicultural Affairs, "a document where we institutionalize the things we believe are critical to what we do."

This paragraph of the mission statement, Gary believes, cannot be separated from the one before it that speaks of the evolving social, political, and technological environment, as well as one that follows that makes a commitment to the conviction that freedom of thought and expression is the bedrock principle on which all university activity is based.

It is, she says, about being free to think and express, about having what she calls that "difficult conversation" the one about race—the one that moves us out of our comfort zone.

"More people across the University are

doing that," she says. "We have the capacity to be stunning, and we do ourselves a disservice if we don't rise to that. But," she adds, "it has to happen everywhere—faculty, staff, students, every office—everywhere on campus."

"We have made progress that is worth noting," Frohnmayer says. "The University Senate's unanimous endorsement of an 'Affirmation of Community Values' that wove together our commitment to academic freedom, intellectual honesty, and respectful communication among diverse viewpoints was significant."

"There is a lot more to be done to fully achieve the diversity goals from our mission statement but movement on this is positive; our student body is the most diverse it has ever been and our recruitment and retention efforts are poised for even greater success."

"This is an incredible institution," Gary adds. "It's doing amazing things. Yes, we have a long way to go, but we're capable of getting there."

OFF GUARD?

a commitment to international awareness and understanding, and to the development of a faculty and student body that are capable of participating effectively in a global society

"September 11," Shankman says, "opened us up to the complexities of the world. The insulation of American culture from these realities has caught a lot of people off guard."

Those very students who do not want to be disturbed by the world's complexities are the ones who most need to be disturbed. It is, he believes, the study of history and cultures, languages and literature, society and individuals, that will enable us to escape the insulation, to participate effectively in our global society.

IF A TREE FALLS . . .

the cultivation of an attitude toward citizenship that fosters a caring, supportive atmosphere on campus and the wise exercise of civic responsibilities and individual judgment throughout life

ASUO President Nilda Brooklyn admits that prior to the request for an interview for this story, she had never read the UO's mission statement.

"In my mind frame it was really non-existent," she says. "I'm not sure how much of it has trickled down to the curriculum, the student body, the faculty, but it makes me glad to know that it's a tool that can be used."

While Brooklyn probably is not alone among students or faculty unfamiliar with the mission statement, the question arises as to just how that caring attitude toward citizenship (not to mention goals of the other eleven paragraphs that make up the mission statement) can be encouraged if the document of inspiration is not read.

Romero asks a similar question, wondering if what these twelve paragraphs make is, in fact, a true mission statement.

"A mission statement," he says, "should contain clarity and brevity. What we have is clear, but not brief. It should be called something else, a statement of philosophy, a statement of values, something like that."

A mission statement, Romero thinks, should be something memorable. While he's not suggesting it be along the lines of "Remember the Alamo" or "Don't give up the ship," he does believe it should be concise enough to lie there in the minds of those who should be guided by it and, by being there, affect their actions on a daily basis.

"It is inspiring," he says of the document, "but it is not brief enough to guide very much action."

SUPPORT?

*a continuing commitment to
affordable public higher education*

Prior to the passage of Oregon Ballot Measure 5 in 1990, the state of Oregon supplied nearly 40 percent of the necessary funding to higher education. Today that percentage is at about 13 for the UO.

With this change came a need for new sources of revenue to try to keep tuition affordable for most Oregonians. Public universities began to court private sources of funding more aggressively. Price, the vice president for University Advancement, the department charged with leading the UO's fundraising efforts, says relationships are the key to meeting

the increasing needs for outside funding.

"The mission for Advancement," he says, "is to build relationships with the University's diverse constituencies which lead to support of and investment in University programs."

Donors no longer just give money to the University and trust it to make good things happen, Price says. "There is competition for resources. We need to anticipate why this particular use of the money is a better return on their investment."

Some believe, that the new emphasis on fund raising is changing the face of higher education. "We are," Earl says, "inevitably bound up in the corporate interests of the people who give us the money. And we fall on our faces if we come into contact with the corporate interests."

Romero addresses this point too, noting that the UO mission statement helps direct him away from these temptations. Many business schools, he says, are moving in the direction of for-profit corporations—trying to "beat them by joining them." This is not the role of a public university, he believes.

"The mission statement," he says, "reminds me of a number of inappropriate easy ways out."

"At our University, the emphasis has always been on arts and sciences," Frohnmayer adds. "We need to persuade people that this is worthy of continued public support and not be diverted by the fads of the moment, by the vocational siren call of the moment."

WHAT WE DO, WHAT WE ARE

"People are motivated by what they aspire to," says UO President Dave Frohnmayer. "The mission statement is that aspiration for us. It is a statement of what we do and what we are. I think it's a document people take seriously."

"It was labored over, argued over, and created by a group of people who took their work seriously. Now we use it," he adds. "It's part of the way we work toward transforming lives through knowledge."

And, like the University, it's a work in progress.

Jim McChesney is an Ashland writer and a frequent contributor to Oregon Quarterly. His last feature story was "The Beginning of Things" (Spring 2001).

STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS DOCUMENT MORPHING AND MODIFYING

The Strategic Directions Document—six double-spaced pages on University goals, planning, assumptions, and directions—is making its institutional rounds. Reiterating the University mission as "the creation, dissemination and application of knowledge," it emphasizes the UO as "central to driving the economy and improving the quality of life in Oregon."

A step between the lofty goals of the mission statement and the daily actions that get things done, it is an effort to answer some questions, says Allan Price, vice president for University Advancement: "Where are we going? Should we do this or do that?" And, he says, it raises "the tough questions that need to be answered."

UO President Dave Frohnmayer directed the writing of an initial draft late last year, then offered it for consideration to the President's Small Executive Staff, the elected members of the Faculty Advisory Council, the deans, the UO Foundation Board, and the UO Alumni Association Board.

The document cites key areas for the UO to focus on in the next five to ten years, including assuring access to UO educational programs for different types of students throughout the state, maintaining and enhancing the quality of the faculty and the student body, building on the strengths of selected academic programs (not yet designated), contributing to Oregon's competitiveness in the knowledge-based economy, acquiring the resources necessary to accomplish these goals, and advocating for a governance structure that recognizes the unique position of the UO and allows it to use resources most efficiently.

Still under review, it is, Price says, "morphing and modifying." The end result is bound to be controversial, Price says, but it's a necessary step if the UO is to continue to strive to meet the lofty standards set by the mission statement.

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UNDERSTANDING THE ATTACKS

The UO responds to September 11.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL studies class about issues and concerns related to September 11, Professor Anita Weiss asked students to say where they were that day and share their initial reactions. A quiet settled over the room, and then, as if they had been waiting all fall to talk about it, more than a dozen hands rose.

Ana Inclan was one of the first to speak. She had traveled to New York to visit her aunt the night of September 10. The next morning, her aunt woke her early. From the roof of her aunt's Thirty-sixth and Lexington apartment, they watched both towers fall. On the streets, everyone was making eye contact and small talk. They participated in a peace rally in Union Square. "There was this shared feeling of 'We're getting through this,'" Inclan said. "I was just so proud of my neighbors."

But when she returned to the UO, Inclan, a senior accounting major, felt let down. She thought businesses were capitalizing on the attacks by using American flags in advertisements. She sensed anger and hostility toward peace protesters and Muslims. A few acquaintances complained that their classes were being dominated by September 11. Others acted as though the attacks hadn't happened or treated the whole thing as gossip, like the Lewinsky affair. While she was home in Lincoln City for Thanksgiving, relatives joked about Osama bin Laden. Her brothers used his picture for target practice.

Inclan wasn't sure where to turn. TV news seemed too melodramatic. Her friends knew about as much as she did. The usual curriculum made her wonder: "What's the point?" She went to one of her professor's office hours and couldn't stop crying. Even though she's a regular National Public Radio listener, Inclan felt naive and ignorant, unable to think critically about what might have led to the attacks. She went to a teach-in organized by the Concerned Faculty for Peace and Justice, and wanted to learn more. So even though she registered for



Anita Weiss lectures in her After September 11 class.

eighteen other credits in winter quarter, Inclan signed up for Weiss's After September 11 class. "It should be an amazing time to be at a university," she said.

During fall quarter, various campus and community groups sponsored a host of forums, seminars, workshops, and speak-outs. Most were well-attended but could cover only so much ground. "There needs to be a class," someone said during a Concerned Faculty meeting. Weiss, who has studied Pakistan and Muslim societies for more than twenty years, knew she wanted to teach it, even though she was already scheduled to teach three others. Weiss, who has written and edited several books about Pakistan, was there on September 11, and most recently visited in January to give a lecture at an economists' meeting in Islamabad. "She has really been a knowledgeable voice about a part of the world when we needed it," said Linda King, the UO's director of human resources.

In that first class session, students talked about wake-up calls and reality checks, about friends in small towns saying, "Who would hate us?" and about feeling torn. They talked about watching those horrifying images on TV over and over, not being able to tear away; one student likened it to watching a bullfight. A U.S.-born Muslim student talked about an identity crisis. (See the class Web site: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~aweiss/sept11class/intl399/>.)

Though Weiss's class has been one of the most prominent campus responses to September 11, professors in most departments have incorporated issues relevant to the attacks. For example, Professor O. Hayes Griffith spent part of a Chemistry 111 lecture discussing the physics and chemistry involved in the September 11 attacks. Instructor Douglas Card modified his sociology class on Deviance, Social Control, and Crime to include a significant amount of material on terrorism. In a winter quarter honors class, Associate Professor Robert Kyr asked students to write texts for music on the theme of peace. Each student will be paired with a composer from the School of Music who will set a text to music, which will be performed in a spring concert.

The University Senate formed an ad hoc committee to coordinate the UO's response to September 11, including sponsoring weekly symposia conducted by professors in fields such as law, philosophy, journalism, geography, history, and anthropology. (See the committee's website: <http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~sept11/>.) A number of faculty members also wrote newspaper editorials on the subject.

Student reactions to the attacks varied: Some couldn't stop thinking about September 11; others worried about finding jobs in the slumping economy; others simply moved on, studying for tests and watching Must See TV on Thursdays.

Jack Liu

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In the days immediately after the attacks, someone wrote "Die" on a map of Afghanistan outside the UO Office of International Programs — one of the few reported acts of hatred on campus. "I am amazed," said Magid Shirzadegan, the office's associate director. "I expected more fights and arguments in the dorms. I have not heard any of that. This is wonderful."

Of the approximately forty-five students at the UO from Arabic countries, Shirzadegan said he knows of only a few who decided to go home because they feared for their safety, though there were many more whose parents asked them to come home. Shirzadegan predicts that fewer students will want to come to the United States from the Middle East. He also expects to see more programs that promote international understanding "to make up for the damage that has been done."

After the Department of Justice said it would interview more than 5,000 foreign visitors in the United States, approximately 200 of them in Oregon, Shirzadegan attended a meeting organized by the Eugene police where ACLU representatives distributed a "Know Your Rights" brochure. His office held meetings with students and offered them support and information. There was a lot of fear.

Nashran Santos, last year's president of the Muslim Student Association (MSA), wasn't interviewed but he knows students who were. He still feels anxious that a policeman might knock on his door. "Many of us felt a little insecure," said the senior international studies major. On September 11, he and his wife went to downtown Eugene. People stared at her because she wore a scarf on her head as part of the Muslim dress code. After they got on the bus, one person suddenly got off. "From there, we started to be aware that people had started to blame the Muslim people," Santos said. He said many have asked their sisters and wives not to wear head scarves in public.

The MSA has received many requests for speakers to come to schools and to give public talks; it also offers a weekly study circle for UO students to learn about Islam. Santos sees this as a good time to educate the public about Islam and to debunk stereotypes about women and violence and martyrdom.

— JAMIE PASSARO MS '01

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MORE THAN A VOICE

Longtime UO operator is a familiar sound to decades of callers.

THE VOICE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF Oregon isn't what you might expect. She's not a chatterbox. Not a switchboard diva smitten with the sound of her own voice — a voice, it might be said, that is stunningly ordinary in every way except, perhaps, for its longevity and the simple fact that thousands of people recognize it. If anything, the Voice of the University is humble about her own soft, slightly flat voice, rolling her eyes and blushing furiously at the prospect that anyone wants to sit down and actually chat about what she's done at her job over the past forty-three years.

Talking to the public. Directing calls. Answering odd questions ("Is it okay to freeze lettuce?"). Tracking down sleepy students during family emergencies. Keeping the lines of communication open and the information rolling along.

That's been Dianne Nelson's job since the day in June 1959 — fresh out of South Eugene High School — that she first became a UO telephone operator. Back when nearly all campus communication snaked through the PBX switchboard, a sort of central communications clearinghouse featuring an old-fashioned cordboard, like the ones in the old movies, in the basement of Johnson Hall. The job became Nelson's first and only career—if you don't count the summer she once spent picking field beans at McBee's, which she would like to forget.

Some people land a job, master all that it demands, and move on to the next new challenge. Others settle into a job, know that it fits them like a snug coat of paint, and never feel the urge to leave. It was like that for sixty-one-year-old Nelson. She came, she conquered, she stayed. And stayed.

"Never thought I wanted to do anything else," she shrugs.

Though few who've talked to her may ever actually meet her, it's safe to say that Nelson's steady, invisible presence — that voice, always the voice — has touched hundreds of thousands of lives in the past four decades. Former state senator Pete Sorenson '73 MA '79 JD '82 first heard Johnson's voice as an undergraduate in January 1972 when the



Kate Pytko

telephones in the dorms were all connected to the UO switchboard. Sorenson also heard her during his graduate school years, then when he went to the UO law school, as an attorney doing research at the law library, as an adjunct professor in the 1980s, and as a state senator who often called the UO president's office

"She really helped me getting through college and graduate school. I call up and know that I'll get an informed answer."

during the 1990s. "And every time, there's Dianne, going, 'And how are you, Pete?'" he recalls. And she's there today, when Sorenson, now a Lane County commissioner, calls the University.

"I think she's probably second only to [UO sports announcer] Don Essig as the most recognized voice at the UO," Sorenson says. "I think she's one of the unsung heroes of the community and University. She really helped me getting through college and graduate school. I call up and know that I'll get an informed answer."

It is true, she begrudges, that some people have dubbed her "the Voice of the University" — though she waves her hand furiously to even think of it, dismissing the idea as so much silliness. Yet former UO students who call through the switchboard will sometimes shriek with recognition when they hear Nelson's familiar, steady monotone

greeting: "University of Oregon...."

"They'll get all excited and tell me that they remember my voice and say that when they hear it, they think they're home. They think of me as home," she says, shaking her head at the thought. "That's a good feeling."

But even the memories of students and faculty members pale in comparison to Nelson's own recall abilities. She regularly astounds people with the hundreds of phone numbers she carries around in her head each day. "I don't know all the numbers, don't know everybody in the faculty directory," she demurs. "But I do know a few."

"She has a phenomenal memory, especially for voices from the past," says Dorothy Grover, UO telephone operator supervisor, who began working with the campus switchboard a few months before Nelson. "Someone who may have worked here, a retired faculty member, someone in the student body — Dianne will hear a voice and she just knows who it belongs to," Grover adds.

Today, campus operators don't even work on campus. The UO Department of Telecommunications is located in the Rainier Building — a tan, two-story complex tucked behind a Franklin Avenue gas station. It is a small, quiet, tidy office, where staffers speak in soothing voices and incoming phone calls ring as a soft chime.

Callers braced for voice-mail limbo often express shock that they are met by human voices. "Nothing turns you off more than getting a recording," Grover notes. "If we can have live people answering phones for the University, we think it's a benefit."

Operators greet the public armed with an array of slick research tools to help handle the thousands of calls and offbeat questions ("How do you cook a potato?" "Who posed for the Pioneer Mother?") that land in their hands-free headsets.

Incoming phone calls pop up on telephone readout displays. A computer screen awaits quick online searches. A thick binder sits at each desk holding large-print campus reference directories. Last year, the campus switchboard received an average of 453 calls each day (although it can approach 1,500 during crunch times), a number that has been steadily dropping over the past decade as more technologically savvy callers use online directories. Of those incoming calls, Nelson consistently answers the most each day.

Work begins promptly at 9 A.M., lunch is always at 1:15 P.M. A candy jar at her desk is always full. A Joey Harrington poster adorns the wall by her desk, alongside four posters of American flags; Nelson's a season ticket-holder at Autzen Stadium. While waiting for calls, Nelson reads the *Daily Emerald* and *Reader's Digest* during the day. After 5 P.M., when others leave, she reaches for her Christian books and magazines. Above all, Dianne Nelson is a creature of habit. Because she never learned to drive ("Never appealed to me"), Nelson walks to work every morning from the University-area home that she still shares with her ninety-one-year-old mother, who drives over to pick her up in the evening.

Retirement? Why would she leave the work she knows and loves? The people, the benefits—those elements have kept her glued to this job for forty-three years. That, and something else.

Every once in awhile, curiosity will get the best of a caller. A faculty member, perhaps. A student who uses the campus operator often. Sometimes, they'll hear her voice in a grocery store and speak to her. Occasionally, they'll make the trek to her office just to put a face on the voice—that voice!—they know so well.

And that's the part of the job that Dianne Nelson likes the best. When she's no longer a voice, but a real person.

—KIMBER WILLIAMS MS '95

GEOLOGY

READING THE LEAVES

UO geologist finds evidence of global warming in fossilized plants.

THE GINKGO BILOBA PLANT HAS RECENTLY been touted as an herbal medicine with powers to increase memory. University of Oregon geologist Greg Retallack has used ginkgo to uncover other memories—those chronicling changes in the Earth's atmosphere during the past 300 million years.

Retallack's study, published in the prestigious science journal *Nature*, casts new light on the greenhouse effect and on the future climate trends likely to heat the planet—with devastating consequences—if current patterns of greenhouse gas emissions continue.

"My study is confirmation that CO₂ and temperature are coupled, and have been coupled for a very long time—just

as the standard greenhouse model suggests," Retallack explains. "We need to think carefully about currently rising levels of CO₂."

To put Retallack's research in perspective, not long ago a research team made international news by finding evidence of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels dating back 420,000 years. Retallack's record goes back more than 700 times as far, deep into geological time, providing a much broader base of comparison between today's CO₂ levels and those prevailing throughout a significant stretch of the planet's history.

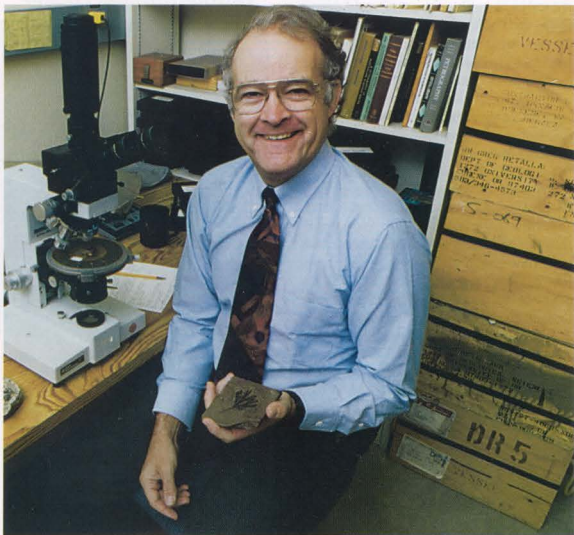
For his study, he examined fossilized ginkgo specimens as well as photographs and samples from botanical collections dating back to 1888. Having studied paleo-

botany (ancient, often extinct plants) early in his career, Retallack was familiar with ginkgo, an especially old genus well-represented in the fossil record.

Ginkgos and other plants are known to adjust the number of stomates (pores through which plants exchange gases much as animals use their lungs) they develop according to levels of CO₂ in the atmosphere: more CO₂, fewer stomates; less CO₂, more stomates. This dynamic relationship is easy to see over the past century as humans have markedly altered the chemical makeup of the atmosphere. Since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, humans have burned great quantities of fossil fuels, boosting levels of atmospheric CO₂. Ginkgos have responded to these conditions by developing fewer stomates.

"My ultimate goal is to explore the role that life has played in changing global climate," Retallack says. "Carbon dioxide is a product of respiration in animals, and oxygen of photosynthesis in plants. If the balance of these gases controls climate, then life may play a more significant role in climate regulation than science has hitherto appreciated."

*Like fossil bones,
fossil soils contain
within them
the secrets of a world
now long gone.*



Greg Retallack with ginkgo fossil.

Retallack was able to investigate how this role played out over a period of 300 million years by turning to the fossil record. He counted stomates in fossilized ginkgo specimens, using them, in essence, as a long-term barometer of atmospheric CO₂.

"What's exciting for me is that the changes I saw in the plants bounce up and down quite a bit," he says. "In these fluctuations you can pick out the great events of the Earth's history, for example the mass extinctions that took out the dinosaurs."

Studying ancient plants is not Retallack's main line of work. He is an internationally recognized expert in the related, but far more specialized, field of fossil soils, or paleosols. Like fossil bones, fossil soils contain within them the secrets of a world now long gone.

"The atmospheric changes I found reflected in the ginkgos are also reflected in ancient soils in a way that provides very nice cross-confirmation," he explains.

Few other scientists have studied ancient soils as much as Retallack and, as a big fish in this relatively small research pond, he has been able to apply his knowledge to a wide variety of problems. One line of inquiry, for example, landed him in Kenya, where, by studying fossilized soil, he investigated the origin of baboons and great apes.

"Looking at soils tells me about the ancient environments in which creatures evolved," he says.

On another expedition a few years ago, Retallack and a team of researchers traveled to Antarctica. They searched for soil-based evidence that would help scientists understand the cause of the most cataclysmic mass extinction in Earth's history—an event that dwarfed the mass dying that ended the reign of the dinosaurs. The team returned with tiny grains of quartz microscopically fractured in an unusual pattern. The markings indicate an enormous explosion, consistent with what would be expected from the collision of earth with a large meteor.

What's next for this globetrotting investigator? Once again it is a Big Question that has caught Retallack's attention. He plans to return to his country of birth to study Australian soils that date from 500 million to 1 billion years ago to learn about what led to the "Cambrian explosion," a proliferation of life unparalleled in the Earth's history.

— ROSS WEST MFA '84

MORE BUZZ ON GLOBAL WARMING

GREG RETALLACK ISN'T THE ONLY UO researcher probing one of the planet's most pressing issues. Two University of Oregon biologists have gained international attention for tracing genetic changes in a tiny mosquito that seems to be evolving in direct response to global warming. Even more unexpected, the genetic changes occurred over a time span of only five years.

Christina Holzapfel and William Bradshaw of the UO biology department's Ecology and Evolution Group studied populations of the pitcher-plant mosquito (*Wyeomyia smithii*) collected between 1972 and 1996 across an area ranging from Florida to Canada. The insects altered their genetically controlled patterns of seasonal development over a period in which temperatures increased dramatically. While there are other examples of changes in the seasonal patterns of plants and animal activities, the pitcher-plant mosquito provides the first evidence that such changes have a genetic basis.

The findings made round-the-world news in publications such as the *London Times*, *New York Times*, *Scientific American*, *Nature*, and *Science*. The biologists say their work is of such widespread interest because of the intense international attention focused on the issue of global warming. The research, which suggests that other species may be in the process of undergoing genetic changes similar to those found in the mosquito, raises the question of how willing humans are to take responsibility for possibly altering the future genetic composition of some plants and animals. This adds another dimension to the already contentious debate about the causes, severity, and consequences of global warming and the proper response to its challenges.

— RW

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Sandra Morgen and Joan Acker interviewed many welfare clients for their study.

CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY

REFORM OR RETRENCHMENT?

UO researchers' findings
question impact of landmark legislation
on Oregon.

FIVE YEARS AGO, PUNDITS, POLITICIANS, and even the president hailed the passage of the landmark national welfare reform law, which promised to put public-assistance recipients back to work and end an alleged "cycle of dependency." During the Clinton boom years following the bill's passage, welfare rolls declined dramatically, prompting hallelujahs from proponents of the law.

But others worried that a healthy economy was masking the long-term consequences of welfare-to-work policies. Among the concerned were two UO professors, Joan Acker, sociology emerita, and Sandra Morgen, director of the Center for the Study of Women in Society, who decided to carefully examine how families were actually faring under the new system.

Oregon was one of the first states to shift the emphasis of welfare from a cash benefit program to one in which work is

the focus. Beginning in 1996, low-income adults were required to enroll in training sessions and find jobs if they wanted to receive help from the state, including childcare and healthcare subsidies. The law also imposed drastic lifetime limits on the number of years recipients could receive public assistance.

On the surface, welfare-to-work policies produced astonishing results: Oregon's welfare rolls quickly dropped 45 percent. But those who touted reform's success based solely on the reduction in welfare recipients, Acker says now, were engaged in a "grave distortion of the meaning of the numbers." After interviewing more than 900 families that had left welfare rolls after reform, the researchers quickly discovered that, although two-thirds of families interviewed for the study had at least one employed member, most were unable to meet basic needs.

"They tended to have very low-paid work," Acker says. "Some moved out of the poverty category over the two-year period, but they didn't move very much." At the end of the study, the median income for those who'd left welfare and gone to work was less than \$1,000 per month.

The study, released in January of 2001, is packed with evidence showing that low-income families lived in a precarious

"We're in the middle of a war that requires money, and engaged in corporate bailouts.

There are so many demands on the shrinking federal budget, and I'm afraid welfare is not on the list of priorities."

state of financial hardship, even if they were employed. Mothers forced to return to work when their infants reached three months struggled to afford decent child-care, health insurance co-payments were often unaffordable, and many families went hungry. And, as Acker and Morgen point out, this was a time when jobs were available.

"The economy wasn't the only reason welfare rolls dropped so dramatically, but it helped greatly," Acker says.

But jobs once relatively easy to find—those in the service and manufacturing sectors—are now scarce. As the economy recently turned downward, state welfare caseloads increased. From December 2000 to December 2001, 15 percent more families sought temporary cash assistance, and food stamp applications increased by a whopping 50 percent during the same period.

If poor economic conditions persist, Acker says, the state may be in for a crisis. "The way the system is set up now, the state has few resources to draw upon if need keeps escalating." Under the former welfare system, she says, the federal government helped support low-income families during dire economic times, but under the new system the state receives one block grant. Once those funds are gone, there is no more aid from federal sources.

"The money is not there to provide a cushion as need increases," she says. "And with our state facing a terrible budget deficit, there are few means of relief if unemployment continues."

A year after the study's release, Morgen, who serves on the Oregon Employment Advisory Board, points out that Oregon's unemployment rate of 7.5 percent is the highest in the nation and that the state currently ranks forty-eighth for employment growth. Yet, the new

welfare system has limited flexibility to respond to a jobless market—the system's basic premise is to get people to work. "So the holes in the safety net are gaping," Morgen says.

"We already saw food insecurity when people were employed, and that promises to get worse," she says. In the course of the study, researchers discovered that 80 percent of the respondents paid bills late out of necessity, that half regularly sought help from family and friends, and that nearly 25 percent ate at a community soup kitchen. With jobs disappearing out from under them, low-income families could face even worse conditions.

One possible remedy, Morgen says, is to alter the 1996 legislation that expires this year. Lawmakers have an opportunity to revamp welfare once again, and Morgen hopes that will lead to more assistance and support for those who can't find work or who are unable to work for a variety of reasons. But she's not optimistic about that happening. "We don't have an administration highly responsive to poor peoples' needs," she says. "We're in the middle of a war that requires money, and engaged in corporate bailouts. There are so many demands on the shrinking federal budget, and I'm afraid welfare is not on the list of priorities."

Morgen is also troubled by the bigger picture: a shift in ideology that grew through the 1980s and '90s, in which paid work alone is valued in this culture. Vital care work, including the care of children and elderly parents, as well as community-building and school and church volunteering, are traditionally the realm of women—and yet welfare policies prohibit women from choosing to stay home to care for family needs.

Even as the Republican administration speaks out for stronger family values, Morgen says, poor women are being forced to leave their children to work in low-wage jobs. "The louder the drumbeat on family values in this country," she says, "the less there is concrete support for building strong families."

Both Acker and Morgen hope for a swell of support for legislative changes, including more emphasis on creating living-wage jobs and education. "Perhaps there will be a political climate in which these changes can be made," Acker says. "But that depends on how well low-income people and advocates can mobilize in the coming months."

—DEBRA GWARDNEY

NEWS IN BRIEF

GRAYSON SETTLEMENT REACHED

Putting an end to months of controversy, the UO Foundation agreed to repay an \$850,000 donation from the defunct Portland investment firm Capital Consultants. The money was part of a pledge of \$1.5 million by the firm's CEO, Jeff Grayson '64, to help finance renovation of the building, formerly housing the UO law school, into modern classrooms and offices for the College of Arts and Sciences. A court-appointed receiver asked the foundation to repay the money after determining that the donation was voidable because it was made at a time when, unbeknownst to the UO or the Foundation, Capital Consultants was insolvent. The UO also changed the name of the building from Grayson Hall to McKenzie Hall.

FANFARE FOR AN UNCOMMON SCHOOL

Bernard Scherr Ph.D. '98, one of the UO School of Music's "finest graduates of the past decade," according to UO Music Professor Robert Kyr, edged nearly twenty fellow alumni and current UO students to win the competition for a commission to compose "Fanfare for the New Millennium." The Oregon Brass Quintet performed his piece for the first time during convocation, the ceremonial beginning of the 2001–2002 academic year, which also celebrated the 125th anniversary of the University's founding. Scherr, who received \$1,200 for his creative effort, now heads the theory and composition department in the music school at Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas.

SOFTWARE PIRACY RING AT UO

U.S. Customs Service agents served a search warrant at a UO off-campus location as part of an investigation into an international software piracy syndicate suspected of stealing billions of dollars worth of computer software. After a fifteen-month investigation, agents seized computers from businesses, residences, and campuses in twenty-seven cities in twenty-one states; similar raids were conducted in Australia, Britain, Finland, and Norway. Other campuses included in the searches were UCLA, MIT, Purdue, and Duke. Customs officials said the universities were not involved in the wrongdoing by their employees and were cooperating in the inquiry, which is continuing.



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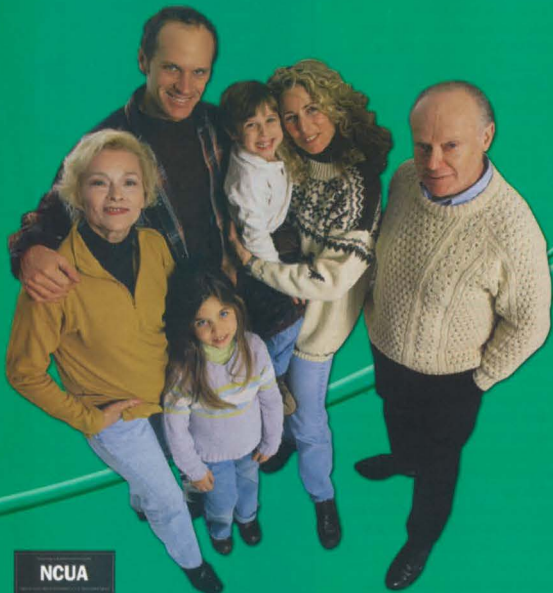
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THE PLAYER

Bryce Zabel '76 goes from TV Romeo to TV king.

AS HE DID ON MOST MORNINGS, BRYCE Zabel '76 woke last October 7 with a feeling of optimism. Within hours, he would stand onstage before 100 million television viewers at the annual Emmy Awards ceremony in his role as Chairman/CEO of the Academy of Television Arts & Sciences (ATAS). Not one to shrink under pressure, he pulled on his running shorts in preparation for a relaxing jog.

Then the phone rang.

An Academy board member told Zabel to turn on his television. On the news, he watched the bombing of Afghanistan and his optimism faded. For the next few hours, Zabel, who had been acting as CEO for only a week, clicked from one call to the next from concerned producers, network executives, and Academy members. Postponing the original September 16 telecast had been a no-brainer. But now what? Canceling the show entirely might be viewed as bowing to the terrorists' threat, while airing it could open the Academy to charges of insensitivity during wartime.

By noon, Zabel and CBS President Leslie Moonves decided to postpone the show again. The media feeding frenzy that ensued taught Zabel, a former broadcast journalist, the difference between being the story and reporting on it.

"This last go-round with the Emmys was interesting because it was getting back into journalism again from the other side," Zabel says. "Instead of being the interviewer, I was the interviewee. I knew how the game was played."

That useful training in journalism came



Bryce Zabel '76 at a pre-Emmy Awards Hollywood event.

courtesy of the UO, which he chose primarily because it was more affordable than Yale, his first choice. The son of a Hillsboro, Oregon, schoolteacher, Zabel paid his way through college, initially planning to become a lawyer. But faced with the cost of law school, he opted for journalism as a practical alternative.

Zabel obtained his first journalism position at Eugene's "alternative" radio station KZEL—not because of his prior journalism experience (he had none), but because he lied about his ability to work the complicated recording equipment. Lacking training in how to produce a minute-and-a-half report by the next morning, Zabel spent the entire night fidgeting with the equipment.

"The guy that was working the night-time shift took pity on me and tried to teach me," Zabel remembers. By 4:30 A.M., he completed his report, snuck out a back door to his car, and raced away as his boss drove in. It wouldn't be the last time that his optimistic attitude led him to push beyond his training and experience—and pull it off.

In 1976, Zabel moved to KVAL, Eugene's CBS news affiliate, as a general assignment reporter, occasionally filling in as meteorologist. The young staffer also created a five-part miniseries about dating in Eugene. Soon, Zabel's own dating life would make national news. One day, a KVAL co-worker left Zabel a telephone message: a beautiful, intelligent

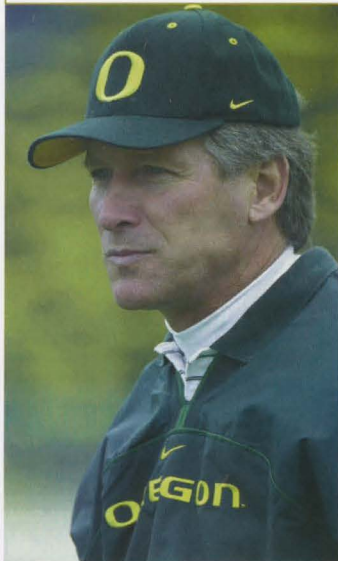
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Mike Bellotti cares about his family and friends, his players and assistants, the fans, the university, and the community. He has passed up several offers from high-profile schools to stay in Eugene. He has served as a spokesperson for Big Brother/Big Sister, the YMCA, and Kidsports in Eugene. He has been a volunteer for the Muscular Dystrophy Association, the Oregon Trail Council of Boy Scouts of America, the American Cancer Society, the American Heart Association, Committed Partners for Youth, and Special Olympics.

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woman wanted to meet him. Zabel agreed to meet the mystery woman at a St. Patrick's Day party. When his friend walked through the front door with Cathy Randall, an anchor at KVAL's competitor, KEZI, Zabel was thrilled. The two quickly fell into a whirlwind romance. "I don't know what possessed me, but a month and a half later, we decided to get married," says Zabel, "which was completely insane." Excited about the news, Zabel told his boss—who promptly fired him for a potential breach of security.

"Journalism's not honest," he says. "It's the same crap in TV news or entertainment—you're still looking over your shoulder—the knives are always out."

The story hit the local papers and eventually the AP wire. Soon Johnny Carson was cracking jokes about Zabel's love life. "Cathy and I became the poster children for young love," says Zabel. "I was the TV Romeo." KEZI responded by hiring Zabel immediately. Though the romance didn't last, the connection Zabel made with a KEZI news director later led to a correspondent position in Los Angeles at a fledgling news network called CNN. Covering three stories a day for the network, Zabel reported on a space shuttle launch, Edward Kennedy's presidential campaign, and Ronald Reagan's 1980 presidential victory.

In 1981 he left for PBS's weekly program *Newsbeat*, where the self-professed "space nut" produced and hosted a documentary about the Voyager spacecraft missions. "It was kind of cool to see these first pictures from Saturn assembling themselves on a computer screen live," Zabel says, "to see a world no one had seen, before anyone else." Unfortunately, PBS canceled the show, and Zabel moved to the local ABC affiliate's nightly news magazine, *Eye on L.A.*, in 1982. He met his future wife, Jackie, a fellow broadcast news producer and reporter, at a press conference during that time. (They've since collaborated on a number of TV

projects as well as three children.) One day, she asked Zabel if he'd ever considered writing a screenplay.

Inspired by his tumultuous relationship with Randall, Zabel, not yet 30, started work on his first script, "TV Romeo," which proved more therapeutic than successful. So using his knowledge of the backstabbing world of electronic news gathering, he started fresh and created a pilot script entitled "E.N.G." Zabel casually told an *Eye on L.A.* co-worker about the script. The co-worker's brother-in-law happened to work at Creative Artists Agency, one of the top talent agencies in the country, and Zabel landed one of the best agents in Hollywood. A Canadian network produced 108 episodes based on Zabel's idea.

Since the success of "E.N.G.," Zabel has established a reputation as an aggressively hard-working, reliable, and intelligent writer/producer, successfully launching dramas on all the major networks, creating two more prime-time series (*Kay O'Brien* and *Dark Skies*), and developing two others (*The Crow* and *M.A.N.T.I.S.*). He's written for *L.A. Law* and served as an executive story consultant for *Life Goes On*. In a world where only about 2 percent of all pilots become series, his 100 percent success rate is astonishing: All of his produced pilots have become television series. Two of his scripts—"Atlantis" and "Mortal Combat"—reached the big screen, the latter reaching number one at the box office opening weekend.

Along the way, he learned the rules of Hollywood's notorious cutthroat environment, for which his previous career had prepared him well. "Journalism's not honest," he says. "It's the same crap in TV news or entertainment—you're still looking over your shoulder—the knives are always out."

After his election as ATAS chief last August, Zabel called on his journalism experience to see him through the Emmy broadcast crisis. The 2001 Emmy Awards finally aired on November 4 and received critical praise for its sensitivity and grace. Under heightened security at the Shubert Theater in Century City, Ellen Degeneres kept the crowd laughing, while subdued actors kept their awards in perspective. By the end of the night, Zabel had earned the respect of his peers in yet another capacity. Many Hollywood backstage types wouldn't have been able to deal with the quick deci-

sions he faced under such pressure. "But I was totally prepared for that success," says Zabel. "People say, 'Well, you did such a great job [with the Emmys].' Of course I did. I'm a TV reporter."

Zabel intends to write and produce feature films and create a television series that stays on the air for five years or more. He also plans to continue pursuing his hobbies: bike riding, running, talking politics, watching boxing matches on cable, and collecting old issues of news magazines. (His collection includes the original *Newsweek* issue from 1933.) As for his thoughts on his alma mater, Zabel says, "It started out as my last choice of a school, and with time—especially since we're so bitchin' in football—has become my first choice."

—NICOLE KRISTAL '99



Hide Sueyoshi

UO ALUM

FRONT OFFICE STAR

Japanese connection sparks Mariners' success.

HIDE SUEYOSHI '90 PLAYED ONLY CLUB-level baseball when he was a student at the UO, but he's helped to make the Seattle Mariners into a major-league powerhouse. Ichiro Suzuki—the sensational outfielder who last year became only the fourth player ever to win both baseball's Rookie of the Year and Most Valuable Player awards in the same season—might never have been a Mariner without him.

Courtesy of Seattle Mariners

"It was no small thing that he's a personal friend of Ichiro," says Jim Colborn, pitching coach of the Los Angeles Dodgers and former director of Pacific Rim operations for Seattle. "That helped the Mariners to sign him."

Sueyoshi is an assistant director of Mariners' scouting, which means he is the in-office administrator to Mariners' head scouts in Europe, Latin America, and the Pacific Rim as well as to head scouts evaluating other teams in the United States. In addition to his other duties, he serves as interpreter and liaison to the media for Suzuki, who in his 2001 debut year became a top American League hitter and a major American sports star. Sueyoshi and Suzuki had become friends while they both worked for the Japanese team Orix. Sueyoshi is also available to help Kazuhiro Sasaki, the Mariners' top relief pitcher. All that makes him a pretty valuable guy.

"He knows all the ins and outs of baseball in Japan," says general manager Pat Gillick of Seattle, which had the best regular season record in baseball last year before losing to the New York Yankees in the American League Championship Series. "Clubs that are going to be active in the Pacific would have to have people who are familiar with doing business in those countries."

"Knowing Japanese baseball," says Sueyoshi, 37, "and having a lot of sources in Japan and contacts on any type of question, I can call and get an answer. Maybe other people cannot get it." In addition, he says, "Knowing there is a Japanese guy working in the front office makes this organization special to the people in Japan and to local [Japanese-American] people."

Sueyoshi also believes he can help enlarge the Japanese contingent of eight players on major league rosters at the start of last season. He says he can help Japanese players be more comfortable in the United States and he's willing to do that for whoever shows interest in coming, not only potential Mariners.

Advice such as Sueyoshi's is scarce. He's one of few Japanese to work permanently as a major league executive, preceded by Akihiro "Ike" Ikuhara, former assistant to the president of the Los Angeles Dodgers, and followed by Hiroshi Yoshimura, baseball operations administrator of the Detroit Tigers.

Sueyoshi's unlikely path to the Mariners developed in 1986 from an



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"There's a certain comfort zone you need off the field to make you play well, and he really found that for me."

immediate love affair with Eugene and the University. As a student at Kinki University in Osaka, he enrolled in a cultural exchange program at Oregon, studying English and staying with a host family.

"I loved everything I saw, everything I experienced with my host family and my teachers," he says. "That three weeks turned my life in a different direction."

Sueyoshi returned to Osaka and finished an undergraduate degree in law in March 1987. A week later, he enrolled in the American English Institute at the UO. He studied English, then took courses and finished a degree in American history in 1990, mastering the language and earning a degree in a little over three years.

"If he'd come from Europe," says Colborn, "he'd be one of those Ellis Island stories. After getting [an undergraduate] degree in Japan in law, he went to the University of Oregon really without English skills. He learned English and got a bachelor's degree in three [and a half] years. That's a real strong commentary that he's strong and motivated."

After graduation, he stayed in Eugene to enjoy the summer without any idea what he wanted to do. Eventually Sueyoshi, who grew up in Osaka rooting for the Tokyo Giants, decided "that maybe I could help a Japanese baseball organization." So touting his experience in Eugene, he wrote to a Japanese major league team for a job. "That was my selling point," he says. "I played baseball in America and I lived here [in the United States] for three years. It helped me to know American players: where they come from; how they think. They bought it."

Beginning with Orix of the Japanese league as an interpreter for American players and coaches, Sueyoshi eventually negotiated contracts with foreign players, helped them feel at home in Japan, and became a liaison to baseball in other countries.

"He's very honest," says former Los Angeles Dodger reserve Chris Donnels,

who worked with Sueyoshi while playing for Orix in 1997. "Sometimes we as Americans are outsiders. There are a lot of things you are not sure of: living conditions, transportation. He had a way of simplifying things that made it much easier. There's a certain comfort zone you need off the field to make you play well, and he really found that for me."

Watching Sueyoshi's performance was Orix' American pitching coach, Jim Colborn, once a star major league

pitcher himself. Colborn left to become director of Pacific Rim operations for the Mariners in 1996 and hired Sueyoshi as his assistant in 1998.

Noting the success of Suzuki and Sasaki and other players, Sueyoshi says that American teams should continue to sign Japanese players even though the harvesting of Japanese stars appears to hurt Japanese teams. The *Los Angeles Times* reported that 2001 television ratings for Japanese baseball had sunk and

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that attendance for Orix, Suzuki's former team, had declined 47 percent.

Nevertheless, Sueyoshi doesn't think the Mariners' signing of top Japanese talent will hurt Japanese baseball. "To keep a high level [of competition], we should have good players from all over the world," he insists. "I don't think every [Japanese] player can play here — they must have some special talent. Baseball is a national pastime in Japan, and they will find a way to keep the fans at the ballpark. It's sad to see that Ichiro left the country, but they are going to look for another superstar."

Like Japanese baseball stars seeking even greater challenges, Sueyoshi would like to advance his own career to the upper levels. "I'd like to be maybe the first Asian person to become [part of] top level operations in major league baseball," he says. "Everybody in baseball operations wants to be a general manager."

Any new successes will be a further step in living out a dream — an American dream. As part of that dream, Sueyoshi lives in the Seattle suburb of Bellevue with his wife, Yoko, and two young sons.

"When I was a kid playing baseball, I wanted to be a baseball player," says Sueyoshi, "but I never imagined I'd work for a front office."

— GARY LIBMAN

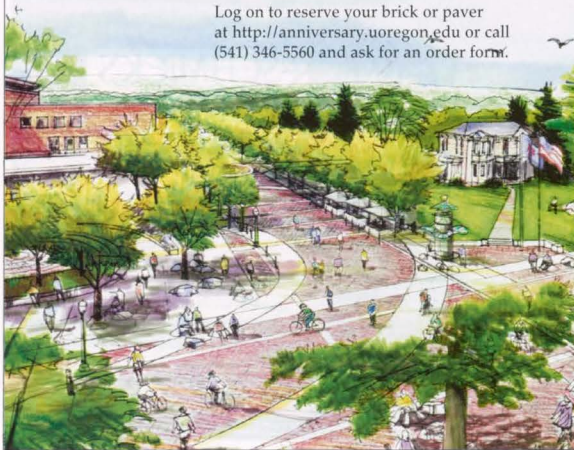
LAW

LAW OF NATURE

UO alumni staff organization that helps protect the planet.

AT 10 A.M., A PANAMANIAN LAWYER POSTS an e-mail message in Spanish on the Environmental Law Alliance Worldwide (E-LAW) network: Does anyone have information about ways to include indigenous communities in decisions about proposed mining projects? By the next evening, Carla, a lawyer in Tijuana, Mexico, advises the network that Peru has enacted a law that specifically addresses procedures for consulting native people. She volunteers to send a copy of the law to anyone on the network and is immediately taken up on her offer by Hector, the lawyer in Panama, as well as other activists in Ecuador, Costa Rica, the United States, and Peru.

For more than a decade, dedicated public interest lawyers have relied on E-





E-LAW's Mark Cherniak and Brazilian environmentalist Mauro F. de Figueiredo discuss the finer points of the law.

LAW's international network to obtain the legal and scientific information they need to help their communities protect the environment. Currently, advocates in Uganda are relying on support from colleagues in Sri Lanka, Kenya, and Tanzania to challenge the British American Tobacco Company, which opposes a ban on smoking in public places. And E-LAW partners in Sri Lanka and Tanzania are helping lawyers in Kenya oppose a logging plan that would destroy part of a critical ecosystem that is home to some of that country's most extraordinary wildlife.

Founded by UO professors and mostly staffed by UO alumni, E-LAW's goal is to "get everyone participating, every day, to help each other protect biodiversity through law" by eliminating technological barriers to communication, says Maggie Keenan, the organization's communications director. And they've succeeded often. "We have helped win cases protecting biodiversity," notes Bern Johnson, who served as E-LAW's first staff attorney before assuming the duties of executive director in 1993. "And we have helped citizens establish their fundamental right to a healthy environment." In the process, E-LAW has collaborated with grassroots lawyers on more than 2,000 efforts to protect the environment and worked to build a worldwide corps of more than 200 com-

mitted lawyers and scientists from sixty countries "who will defend the environment for years to come," Johnson says. This year alone, E-LAW U.S. staff attorneys and scientists will respond to more than 400 requests for assistance from partners around the world.

E-LAW was conceived at the UO's annual Public Interest Environmental Law Conference. During the 1989 meeting, UO Law Professors Mike Axline and John Bonine (who founded E-LAW with Eugene-based scientist Mary O'Brien) and lawyers and scientists from ten countries learned that "they were challenging the same kinds of environmental abuses all over the world," says Johnson. "They realized they would be stronger if they could work together and tap legal and scientific resources across borders." An initial grant of \$550,000 from the W. Alton Jones Foundation enabled the fledgling organization to hire Johnson and other staff members, rent office space, and buy computers.

E-LAW U.S., which serves as the Secretariat of the E-LAW network, still operates from that same small, two-story office building within walking distance of the UO campus. Each day, Staff Attorney Jennifer Gleason JD '93 reads between fifty and seventy-five e-mails from lawyers around the world and plunges into legal research, with help from interns from the UO School of Law, the Environmental

NEWS IN BRIEF

STATE BUDGET UPDATE

Oregon lawmakers reached a tentative agreement to balance the state's \$830 million budget shortfall just as *Oregon Quarterly* went to press. Lawmakers passed a plan early February 11 to rebalance the budget with program cuts — including cuts to higher education and the UO — and one-time revenues from state reserves but no tax increases. The budget enacted would cut the UO's two-year appropriation by almost \$8 million. Governor John Kitzhaber vowed to veto parts of the plan and to call legislators back to Salem.

The budget cuts couldn't come at a more unfortunate time for the UO and other state universities, as enrollment booms and more students choose higher education. "We are facing a real dilemma here," UO Provost and Senior Vice President John Moseley told the *Eugene Register-Guard* February 8. "More students than ever want to come to the University of Oregon and other Oregon University System institutions of higher education."

Kitzhaber and state legislators had been in a stalemate over how to repair the state's budget, thrown into disarray by the nationwide recession and a drop in tax revenue. An "all-cuts" plan outlined by the governor in January would have cut about \$81 million, or 10 percent, from the Oregon University System's \$834 million budget for 2001, including \$12.5 million from the UO. The governor's second plan, a mixture of cuts and tax increases, would have cut about \$5.5 million from the University.

Instead, lawmakers decided on a mixture of cuts and borrowing from state reserves such as a health care trust funded by the state's share of the national lawsuit against the tobacco industry. The legislature also passed a bill that allows the use of \$120 million from the Common School Fund, a trust account dedicated to public schools. But with new budget estimates projecting an even deeper deficit, and lawmakers likely to scrutinize the budget again, UO programs remain at risk for even more serious cutbacks.

For the latest about the state budget or how to get involved and advocate on behalf of higher education, visit <http://www.uoregon.edu/~oga/>.

— PAUL STIEBER

Studies Program, and the political science department. Recently, environmentalists in Belize asked Gleason and Staff Scientist Mark Chernaik JD '93 to review the environmental impact assessment for a proposed landfill in an environmentally fragile area. E-LAW U.S. staff found the assessment riddled with flaws and were able to help the organization obtain a copy of an important impact study that the Belize government was withholding from local advocates. Ultimately, the government abandoned its plans for the landfill.

Gleason and colleague Chris Wold recently helped Sri Lankan lawyers draft legislation to limit the import of genetically modified foods in that country, due to questions about the long-term effects of these foods on humans and ecosystems. Sri Lanka's progressive legislation will be shared with grassroots environmental lawyers worldwide through the E-LAW network.

When she's not in Eugene, Gleason travels around the world to meet with E-LAW's current partners and reach out to new advocates. Last May, she spent three weeks in Africa. Among the advocates she met was Nixon Sifuna, a human rights and environmental lawyer in Kenya who uses a cybercafe to communicate with lawyers and scientists in E-LAW's global network. The information they provided helped his efforts to block the government's plans to remove 10 percent of the country's forests from legal protection.

Access to computers, the Internet, and e-mail is crucial for environmental lawyers and scientists, many of whom work in isolation or cannot obtain printed copies of legislation necessary for challenging abuses. In Kenya, for instance, the government printing office had no copies of that country's landmark environmental law. In neighboring Tanzania, however, the Lawyers' Environmental Action Team has been transcribing national environmental legislation to post on its Web site, which is hosted by E-LAW U.S.; the organization is helping design the site to maximize the amount of information available over low-speed Internet connections. For those who have to pay per-minute costs for Internet research, quick access is vital. The partnership is a model that E-LAW U.S. hopes to duplicate with its E-LAW partners in other developing countries, including Kenya, to improve

public access to environmental information.

This collaboration has not gone unnoticed by other organizations that work to protect the environment. "The E-LAW network has been particularly helpful in providing information, ideas, and precedents to African lawyers preparing cases or organizing other activities in

*"Electronic
communication
promotes a global
civil society,"
says Miguel Peirano,
Latin America's
[E-LAW] circuit rider.*

support of sound environmental management and justice," notes Peter Veit, regional director for Africa with the World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C. "In selecting partners for my own work, I often seek the advice of E-LAW staff and the participating African lawyers," he says.

Because E-LAW U.S. is so committed to empowering grassroots advocates with communications tools, it has hired technology "circuit riders" in Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe to travel to offices of local advocates (from the same region as the rider) and give them the equipment and free, one-on-one training they need to protect the environment. "Electronic communica-

tion promotes a global civil society," says Miguel Peirano, Latin America's circuit rider. "Bringing these technologies to the grassroots is a commitment we must make to level the playing field."

E-LAW U.S. also occasionally trains visiting fellows — lawyers and scientists from numerous countries, including Panama, Costa Rica, Ukraine, Poland, and Slovakia — who (thanks to scholarships from the UO's American English Institute) study U.S. environmental laws, investigate environmental issues, gain computer skills, and improve their English. One of them, Mauro F. de Figueiredo, director of a Brazilian organization called APRENDER, recently spent three weeks in Eugene working with E-LAW U.S. staff and tapping its legal and scientific resources. "The partnership with E-LAW... helps us get better ideas, as well as information about environmental movements in other countries and 'green' taxation systems," says de Figueiredo, who's working with the government to protect a biological marine reserve off the southern coast of Brazil. In Eugene, he learned about an organization in Costa Rica that is recognized for its work protecting sensitive natural areas and building relationships with its community. "They have many of the same problems as we do in Brazil with over-fishing and tourism," he says. After visiting the Costa Rican advocates, de Figueiredo will share his knowledge with others on the E-LAW network. "It's a wonderful way to exchange information and gain new ideas," he says. — KIMBERLEY MANGUN

ALUMNI EVENTS

MAY
17-18 Eugene
Class of 1952 Fiftieth Reunion
May 31-June 1 Eugene
Alumni Association
Board of Directors Meeting
JUNE
15 Eugene
UO Spring Commencement

AUGUST
31 Eugene
Football vs. Mississippi State
SEPTEMBER
7 Eugene
Football vs. Fresno State
14 Eugene
Football vs. Idaho
21 Eugene
Football vs. Portland State

For more information about these events
Call (541) 346-5656
E-mail alumni@oregon.uoregon.edu
Visit <http://alumni.uoregon.edu>

1930

Velma A. Hamlin '31 and Case W. Hamlin celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary on September 15, 2001. In 2001, Velma also celebrated the seventieth anniversary of her graduation from the UO. She retired from teaching at the Eugene Business College and still lives in Eugene.

1940

Wilma Jeanne Wilson Swartz '48 was honored by the Music Teachers National Association at its convention in Washington, D.C. She is one of nineteen teachers, out of a membership of 24,000, to teach music for fifty years.

1950

Donald Simpson '51 M.Ed. '64 has published three books: *Nothing, Arizona: The Gleaners*; and *Hooding*. For more information, check www.e-booksonline.net.

Frank Walsh '51 M.Ed. '65 and his wife, Maxine, have moved from North Bend to Eugene. Walsh is doing research at the Knight Library for a book on

Chief John of the Rogue River Indians.

Truman Clark MS '59 retired after twenty-seven years of college history teaching. He lives in northern Minnesota and continues to perform his original, one-actor play, *Freud*, at colleges and universities. In 2001, Clark brought the play to Minnesota State University-Moorhead and the University of Winnipeg.

James L. Kennedy '59 became a first-time published author with his book *How's the Weather? Find Your Outdoors Comfort Paradise in the U.S.* The book is an almanac that displays the outdoors thermal comfort for more than 300 U.S. cities. It is available from Quality Books, Inc.

1960

■ Jerry R. Hrabal '62 and his wife, Dorothy, recently traveled to Nepal for the dedication of the Kingdom Star School, located in Godivari on the outskirts of Kathmandu.

Michael Richmond '62 retired January 31 after serving as San Diego District Director for U.S. Senator Dianne Feinstein for the past six-and-a-half years. Richmond, a former Eugene Register-



Sixteen members of the Oregon Alpha Phi pledge class of 1960 celebrated their sixtieth birthdays at a three-day reunion at a beach house in Gearhart.

Front row: Joyce Thomas Winn, Elisa Thomas Sywulka, Judy Kleene Klein. Second row: Susan Goodnight, Lynne Halvik Geerken, Barbi Monroe Nelp, Sue Graff Tripp, Patsy Wahlstrom Wilber, Mary Jane Kuratli Hill. Third row: Mary Sue Woolfolk Dubach, Pene Osterling Holt, Dennie Allen Scharer, Penny Fromong Antonini, Wendy Anderson Greer, Carla Porterfield Moring, and Maryann Gilbaugh Wood.

Guard reporter, was on the staff of the San Diego *Evening Tribune* for more than twenty-four years. He was a member of the news team whose coverage of a Pacific Southwest Airlines passenger jet in 1978 won the newspaper the Pulitzer Prize for general local reporting. "I've had two great careers, journalism and government," he says. "Now I'm looking forward to lots of time playing senior softball and traveling."

In 2001, Lewis & Clark Law School recognized Stephen Dow Beckham Jr. '64 as a distinguished honorary alumnus. Beckham is a history professor at Lewis & Clark College and has lent his expertise to the law school's Indian Law Program.

■ Donald R. Ebert M.Ed. '65 is the new president of the International Council for Innovation in Higher Education. He hosted the council's nineteenth international conference in Rome last year. Ebert teaches language arts at Portland Community College.

Michael Shepherd '65 and his wife, Karin, are leaving their cozy bungalow in rural West Cork to open a small guesthouse on Paros Island, the Cyclades, Greece, where they have spent the last two summers. "Paros has everything: endless beaches, boats, nightlife, shops, good food, and cheap drink," says Michael. To get a taste of the couple's brand of hospitality, visit their web site at www.iol.ie/~baldydhob.

Doug Floyd '66 has been appointed to the new position of ombudsman for *The Spokesman-Review*.

■ INDICATES UOAA MEMBER

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Name, Class year: _____
Address: _____
City, State, Zip: _____
Occupation: _____
Telephone: _____ E-Mail: _____

News Item:

Sent by (name, class year): _____

in Spokane. "When a newspaper makes mistakes, as it inevitably will, it needs to own up to them and learn from them," Floyd explains. "And at those times when solid, legitimate journalism makes readers uncomfortable or angry, as it inevitably will, someone needs to be able to explain it. Those are roles for an ombudsman."

Tom Trusky '67 is the director of the Hemingway Western Studies Center and a professor of English at Boise State University. He is co-curating "Reputedly Illiterate: The Art Books of James Castle," an exhibition (May 15 to June 15, 2002) at the University of the West of England.

■ **Greg Jacob MA '68** has a new position at Portland State University as coordinator of the Writing Intensive Program. He has been teaching composition theory and eco-criticism at the university since 1993.

In September 2001, **Steve John MS '68** was appointed interim associate vice president for instruction at Lane Community College in Eugene. He has taught at LCC for twenty-eight years.

Tim Buckley '69 works for Mental Health Partners, Inc. at Arbor Place, a secure residential mental health facility in Northeast Portland. He is also a home teacher in Southwest Portland.

1970

Sandra Lillgren '70 has been hired by the Environmental Restoration and Waste Management department of the Nez Perce tribe to "assist the tribe in understanding long-term issues with groundwater, soil, and sediment contamination at the Hanford Site. What I enjoy most about this is being in the position to responsibly face one of the most intense environmental clean-up efforts in the world," she writes.

Randi Martin '71, professor of psychology at Rice University in Houston, has been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was recognized for outstanding contributions to the study of short-term memory and language processing and to the understanding of the brain organization supporting these functions.

Gerry James Staley D.Ed. '71, retired associate superintendent of schools for Vancouver, British Columbia, has published *Just Walk It!*, a guide for people interested in taking a self-directed walking vacation in Britain. For details, visit www.justwalkit.com.

Virginia Elwood-Akers MLS '72 has retired after twenty-nine years as a librarian at California State University-Northridge. She plans to concentrate on writing.

Stephen P. Reynolds MBA '72 has been selected as president and CEO of Puget Energy, the parent company of Puget Sound Energy and Washington state's largest utility. Reynolds has extensive experience in high technology and energy regulation and, for the last year, he served as a trustee for the U.S. Federal Trade Commission overseeing competition in a significant energy industry merger.

Richard Fox Young '72 became associate professor of the history of religions at Princeton Theological Seminary in 2001.

Gabriel H. Robles '73 JD '76 has been practicing labor and employment law in Dallas, Texas, since 1983. He specializes in sexual harassment and sexual abuse cases within the workplace. He can be reached at roblesatty@aol.com and would love to hear from classmates.

■ **Michael L. Smith '73** was elected to the Portland Center Stage board of directors for the 2001-02 year. The city's largest professional theater, the Portland Center Stage is a resident company of the Portland Center for the Performing Arts.

Recently, **Jeffrey Mattson '74 JD '77**, who is a magistrate with the Oregon Tax Court, was awarded a certificate in Judicial Studies from the National Judicial College. It is the first such certificate given to an Oregon judicial officer.

■ **Bill Sharp '75 JD '78**, a Eugene attorney, received the government of Germany's Friendship Award at a reception on January 9 for his contribution to German-American relations. Over the past twenty-five years, he has brought many German visitors, students, and athletes to the Eugene area.

After handling public relations for the space shuttle and working for major advertising firms in San Francisco, **Sharon R. (Sharna) Law '77** opened travel accessory stores in Northern California called The Complete Traveler. Recently, she founded a women's luggage company, EnRoute Travelware, which has been featured in newspapers across the country, including the *Los Angeles Times* and *Miami Herald*. She will soon be featured in *People*.

After five years with Peter Jacobsen Productions as senior account manager, working on projects including the Fred Meyer Challenge, the 1998 Nike World Masters Games, and the PGA's Reno Tahoe Open, **Tom Fullmer '78** has been picked to head the company's new Championship Division. His first assignment will be as championship director of the 2003 U.S. Women's Open at Pumpkin Ridge in Portland. He lives in Portland with his wife, **Maureen '78**, and their two children, Ryan (twelve) and Chelsea (nine).

Michael Jaffarian '78 is a missionary researcher with CB International and has served in India and Singapore. He was associate research editor of the two-volume *World Christian Encyclopedia*, which was published in 2001 by Oxford University Press.

Washington Commission for the Humanities elected **Susannah Malarkey '78 MS '82** to its board of trustees in October 2001. She is the executive director of the Technology Alliance, a statewide organization dedicated to a vibrant technology-based economy. Malarkey has held her position with the alliance since its inception in 1996.

Bill Potter JD '78 has joined Arnold Gallagher Saydack Percell Roberts and Potter PC as principal. He specializes in business transactions, organizations, and planning. The firm, which began with five attorneys, has grown to twelve lawyers and fifteen support staff.

After ten years in Sitka, Alaska, the Sterton family

has moved to Farmington, New Mexico. **Gary Sterton '79** has taken a position as the CEO of Animas Credit Union, a \$50 million community credit union. His wife, Chris, is a teacher at Piedra Vista High School.

1980

Allied Works Architecture, Inc. in Portland, which was established by **Brad Cloepfil '80**, recently won several awards: a *Business Week/Architectural Record* award for innovation in workspace design in Portland's Weiden + Kennedy Building; the Mayor's Award for Design Excellence; and a Portland Chapter AIA Design Award. The last two awards were for the 2281 NW Glisan building. The firm also has been chosen by Booker T. Washington High School for the Performing and Visual Arts in Dallas, Texas, to develop the plans for a major renovation and expansion of their facility in Dallas's Arts District. Cloepfil was an adjunct professor of architecture at the UO from 1987 to 1996 and still serves as visiting critic.

Dennis J. Pfaff '81 is a staff writer specializing in environmental, utilities, and appellate law for one of the nation's largest legal affairs newspapers. He resides in Redwood City, California.

Gail Dolgin MA '82 directed *Daughter of Danang*, a film about a Vietnamese woman who had been separated from her mother for twenty-two years. The film recently received the Grand Jury Award for Best Documentary at the Sundance Film Festival.

Corey Moriyama MA '82 began a new position at Sunrise Assisted Living, Inc. as the Western Regional Director of Human Resources. He is responsible for more than thirty-five assisted living homes from the West Coast to Nebraska. He lives in Seattle.

■ **Alan Osborne '83** and **Teresa Squires Osborne '82** are the parents of Ellen, ten, and Mary, five. Alan is an architect in Portland and was recently named an associate for Hennebery Eddy Architects. In 2000 he was presented with one of the Volunteers of the Year awards by the Friends of Doernbecher Children's Hospital. Teresa is a teacher at Reynolds High School in Troutdale and an adjunct instructor at Mt. Hood Community College. In October 2001, she was selected as the High School Social Studies Teacher of the Year. Teresa also writes lessons for the *Wall Street Journal Classroom Edition*.

■ **Carolyn K. Robinson '84** is a documentary film producer and co-owner of Sprocketheds, LLC, an international film production company based in Anchorage, Alaska. Her producing credits include Time Warner Entertainment, Discovery Communications, and Gannett Television. She says she is "living her dream job."

■ In January of this year, **Mona Buckley '85** became the director of the International Law section of the American Bar Association in its Washington, D.C., office.

■ **LeRoy A. Landers '85** has rejoined Mahlum Architects as a senior project designer and associate based in the firm's Portland office.

MIXING WITH ANYTHING

From poetry readings to the Moscow Symphony, Glen Moore '63 finds miracles in his music.

ON AN AUTUMN EVENING NOT LONG ago, bassist Glen Moore found what he calls a "near-perfect match" when he performed with the poet Li-Young Lee in The Old Church in downtown Portland. Moore, a member of the renowned jazz and world music band Oregon, opened the evening with a few improvised pieces. He performed barefooted, wearing a loose-fitting white shirt with the sleeves rolled up. He was the picture of calm.

"I'm prepared to play," he told the audience, "but I know about as much as you do what's going to happen." He paused. "But I'll definitely play something."

Then he leaned into his weathered 1715 Klotz bass fiddle — "It looks like most of us will when we're 285 years old" — and began to play. Sometimes his mouth moved as if he were coaxing the instrument. Sometimes he moved with such energy and animation that it seemed he might crawl up and over it. Most times it seemed as if the two were dancing, swaying back and forth together.

When Li-Young Lee took the stage, he looked over at the ultra-calm Moore and exclaimed, "Glen is so chilled. I'm terrified!" He read several pieces alone. Then, as Lee began reading "One Heart," Moore unobtrusively moved his bow in rhythmic short strokes that sounded like a heartbeat in the background. For the next poem he plucked the strings to create a tune that enhanced the words rather than competing with them. By the time Lee read the last poem, he was clearly more confident and enjoying the duet, the two of them melding their separate works into one new creation. At the end of the performance, before the applause of an appreciative crowd, Lee hugged Moore and kissed him on the cheek. Moore simply smiled.

It all just fit together, which is not surprising: If Glen Moore had a motto, it would be: "Anything can go with anything else."



It's a phrase Moore uses when describing the collaboration and improvisation of Oregon, which he founded with Ralph Towner '63 more than thirty years ago. The two met and began playing music together in the 1960s at the UO, where Moore was working toward degrees in history and literature and Towner in music composition. They were greatly influenced by the Bill Evans Trio, a group that Moore says was based on the musicians — pianist Bill Evans, bassist Scott LaFaro, and drummer Paul Motian — playing equal parts in creating and performing music. "They would do a thing where music would just kind of fly around between the three of them," he says. "It wasn't just one player doing his thing."

Oregon was officially formed after Moore and Towner moved to New York City in the late '60s and joined up with Paul McCandless and Collin Walcott. Brazilian and other world music were also strong influences on them and, combined with their classical and improvisational leanings, gave the group a reputation for inventive music. The band's twenty-third album, *Oregon in Moscow*, recorded with the Moscow Tchaikovsky Symphony Orchestra, was nominated for four Grammys in 2000.

Moore says that even though the band often plays Towner's compositions, there's room for improvisation. And certainly Moore's solo career — which has included work with an eclectic array of musicians, from

Nancy King and David Friesen to Taj Mahal and Jim Morrison — is all about collaboration and improvisation, of anything going with anything else.

"I'm an improviser," he says. "I'm a composer, too, but I'm an improviser. I really love the sense of being without my mind constructing something. Of just being here and letting my fingers play something. And letting the ancient instrument and my well-trained, well-oiled fingers find something. About half the time it's miraculous. And the rest of the time, it's okay."

"Anything can go with anything else" is also a phrase that Moore could use to describe his busy life. "Trying to be a husband, and a partner, and a father," he says, counting off on his fingers. "And being in the business of doing concerts, and being a teacher. It's a lot of stuff. There are several things that don't get done every day that should." He shrugs, unfazed. "There's a lot to do. I mean, I get to do a lot," he says. "It's a good thing."

The motto especially speaks to one of Moore's favorite regular gigs, as the resident bassist of the Mountain Writers Series, a Portland-based non-profit literary organization (founded by Sandra Williams '69) that brings writers to Portland for readings and workshops. In this capacity, Moore has, since 1988, attempted some of his most impressive artistic collaborations — with visiting writers, such as Li-Young Lee.

Moore says that music and poetry are a natural fit. "I enjoy the rhythm of it on the page," he says. "As a musician, I can feel that." But he adds that most writers are uncomfortable with the thought of "performing" with a musician. Moore understands, and he tries to be accommodating. But he won't ever prepare something to play in advance. "When I'm thinking," he says, "I'm kind of useless as a musician. It's better to be listening and responding and alive in the space rather than alive in my mind."

— KATHLEEN HOLT '97

Previously with the firm in Seattle, Landers returned after a ten-year absence, during which he was associated with architectural firms in Philadelphia.

Scott Allee '86 is the marketing manager for Intel Corporation in Hillsboro. He has been with the company for the past eight years.

Jack Fund '86 is a group creative director at Team One Advertising in El Segundo, California. He runs the Lexus account.

Keith P. Wilson MS '86 Ph.D. '90 has been named vice president of technology at Syrrx, Inc., a drug discovery company.

Ju Hyung Lee MA '87 now heads the Financial Market Monitoring Team at Financial Supervisory Services in Korea.

Patrick Patterson '87 has published a work of fictional history titled *Red Sun: The Invasion of Hawaii after Pearl Harbor*. He is a history instructor at Honolulu Community College.

Charley Korns '88 took over as editor of the monthly newsletter of EarthSave Portland/Vancouver. This position provides him an opportunity to communicate his views regarding a plant-based diet for health, ethical, and environmental reasons.

Herbert Pablo Barrientos '89 and his wife are the proud parents of "duckling" Sebastian. "My plan is to get him an educational savings plan so one day he might attend the UO!" Herbert says. Barrientos works in systems development at INBio, Costa Rica's institute for biodiversity.

Rick Barron '89 passed the Foreign Service exam offered by the U.S. Department of State last year. On January 16, 2002, he was given a conditional offer of employment. "Chances are good that I will get an appointment to work in an embassy as a Junior Foreign Service Officer sometime in the next year."

Lisa T. Murphy '89 was named a partner with the law firm of Miller & Chevalier Chartered in Washington, D.C. in October 2001. Lisa, who lives in Potomac, Maryland, with her husband Timothy Morris, and their two sons, Joshua (four) and Elijah (two), focuses her law practice on federal health care issues as well as ERISA. She most recently was in-house counsel with the Blue Cross and Blue Shield Association.

Kathleen (Hicks) Strecker '89 is half of a female songwriting duo in Astoria who recently recorded a CD single, "Remember Me," in commemoration of the September 11 terrorist attack victims. The CD sells for \$5 and the pair is donating the net profits to the American Red Cross and the Twin Towers Fund. More information and an excerpt of the song can be found at www.elysianmusic.com.

1990

Jason '90 and Jennifer (Lindsay) Frink '91 live in Sydney, Australia. Jason is international product manager for Beaverton-based Timberline Software. Jennifer is assistant vice president for New York-based funds manager Alliance Capital.

Kathryn A. Wilson-Fey MS '90, a missionary for the United Methodist Church, has been commissioned to Honduras. She is assigned to the Honduras Theological Community as a communications coordinator and counselor-educator.

Paula (Green) Gustafson '91 and her husband, David, welcomed their first child, daughter Helena Christine, on October 23, 2001. Paula is on maternity leave from her editing and marketing job at CH2M Hill in Boise, Idaho.

Max Vermeer '91 works for Yacht Technology doing an interim management assignment for KLM Technical Department. He has been busy with start-ups in WAP technology.

Robert Canaga '92 opened his own art gallery in May 2000. Located in the heart of Eugene's gallery district, Robert Canaga Gallery shows modern and contemporary art by international, national, and regional artists and sculptors.

Marsie Tsubuku '92 and her partner run a web company in Paris. They work with several prestigious clients in the fashion, art, and retail industries.

Kjell Hurum '94 graduated from the Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration in Bergen, Norway. He works as an associate in investment banking at J.P. Morgan Securities in New York.

James Walugembe '94 recently became news editor of the largest local daily in Kampala, Uganda. Circulation is between 15,000 and 18,000 daily.

University of Oregon Class of 1952 50th Golden Anniversary Reunion



The class of 1952 is invited back to share memories with classmates and friends at this very special event. The festivities will include a welcome reception at President Frohnmayer's home, tour of the Autzen Stadium expansion, and the Golden Anniversary Reunion Banquet.

and Order of the Emerald celebrations too!

All UO alumni who graduated prior to 1952 are also invited back to share in the festivities. There will be special recognition for classes celebrating their 55th, 60th, 65th, and 70th anniversaries.



PUT MAY 17 AND 18 ON YOUR CALENDAR NOW!



To register, or for more information, contact the UO Alumni Association at (541) 346-5656 or visit our website at <http://alumni.uoregon.edu>.

He started with the paper as a reporter in 1995, then moved on to deputy chief sub-editor before this latest promotion.

After graduation, **Koon Wai (Ken) Lo '95** worked for Morgan Stanley in New York. He relocated back to Hong Kong in 1997. He passed the AJCPA exam in 1998 and began working for Merrill Lynch, where he has been since 2000.

Andrew Mayer '95 '96 worked in Korea for three years after graduation. Upon returning to Oregon, he entered Portland State University. In December 2001, he earned a master's degree in public administration, focusing on natural resource management and policy.

Recently, **Chris Metz '95** accepted a position as communications manager for the Portland Beavers baseball team and the Portland Timbers soccer club. He has worked in a similar capacity with several other professional teams, including the Eugene Emeralds.

Julia Lave Johnston MCRP '96 and **Renner Lave Johnston MA '96** are the parents of Quincy Lave Johnston, born July 11, 2001, in Sacramento, California, where Julia works as a policy analyst for the state at the California Research Bureau, and Renner works for the architecture and planning group Mogavero Notestine Associates.

Jennifer Upshaw Ruiz '96 is a city reporter for the *Marin Independent Journal*, a daily newspaper in San Francisco's North Bay. She recently received a master's degree from Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism.

Stationed in Sasebo, Japan, on the amphibious transport dock ship USS Juneau, Navy Lt. j.g. **Ryan D. Halvorsen '98** serves as the food service officer. He is responsible for assisting with the ship's budget as well as for procuring supplies and preparing food.

Sarah Joseph MFA '98 has been appointed director of exhibitions at Kendall College of Art and Design in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Ana Maria Do Rosario '99 moved to New York after graduation. She is an analyst for Goldman Sachs.

2000

Louis Capobianco '00 is chief of staff for the assistant minority leader (D) in the Ohio State Senate. "I research legislation which will come in front of the senator for a vote in his committees or on the floor of the Senate," he explains. He also writes speeches and press releases.

After graduation, **Ana Maria Perez-Sanchez MA '00** settled on the East Coast with **Andrew Ehrhardt '96 MA '00**. Both teach at private college preparatory schools. The couple became engaged in October 2000 and planned an engagement party in Spain and a wedding in California.

■ **Leslie C. Wilson '00** is certified by the Association of Floodplain Managers after passing a national test. The test is recognized by FEMA, as showing advanced mastery toward implementation of the National Flood Insurance Program. Wilson

PROFILE

STANDING UP FOR TEACHERS



Michael O'Brien

Kris Kain MA '76

FOR SOMEONE WHO "LOVES KIDS and loves teaching," Kris Kain MA '76 is a long way from the classroom. But the president of the Oregon Education Association—a 45,000-member union for teachers and classified employees—is exactly where she wants to be right now. "This is something I had to do," she says.

Kain was first called to serve in 1987 when she was teaching fifth grade and every teacher in Coos Bay went on strike. She walked the picket line for sixteen days, enduring harassment from passersby and criticism from parents. When an OEA rep called and asked her to be a picket captain, Kain took on the challenge and got hooked on union activism.

"I saw how important our collective actions were," she says. "The strike was powerfully uniting. During that time, we would have done anything for each other."

After a successful settlement, Kain joined OEA's bargaining team, then moved up through various positions to regional vice president. For twelve years, she served voluntarily, giving her nights and weekends to the union—often traveling—while still teaching full time. In 1999, she was elected statewide vice president and left her classroom in Coos Bay for an office in Portland.

Kain was surprised—and pleased—to discover that teaching and leading the OEA are often similar: "For example, when I run a

board meeting with forty people—which would be a challenging class size for anyone—I have to keep things going; I have to have a plan and to ensure that everyone has an opportunity to be involved."

As vice president, Kain helped move the association beyond the bargaining table to establish an education center that assists teachers with professional development, licensing requirements, leadership training, and "whatever they need to be successful." As president, she faces the formidable job of guiding teachers through the inevitable budget cuts forced by a tight economy. Her first step was to form an internal task force charged with recommending new funding methods for Oregon's education system.

But Kain sees the problem as bigger than just schools. She's worried about Oregon's long-term quality of life. "Out of every dollar that the state collects, fifty-six cents is returned to taxpayers," she says. "We have to overhaul the entire tax system, and it has to be thought out very carefully. And I'm going to do whatever I can to encourage that."

Elected last April, Kain has another year to decide if she wants to run again. "I love every minute of this job," she says. "It's rewarding, important work." But she also misses teaching and plans to return to the classroom when her "work is done." Given her ambitions, that may take a while.

— L. J. SELLERS '83

is a certified manager and city planner for Myrtle Creek.

Fletcher Farr Ayotte, a Portland architecture, planning, and interior design firm, has recently added three new members to its staff: **Jody Giffin '01**, **Tim Mitchell MA '01**, and **Tami White '99 MA '01**.

In Memoriam

Elton Schroeder '27 died in Coquille, on November 10, 2001, while watching the Oregon Duck game with his family. He owned Henry A. Schroeder and Sons, a company started by his father. Schroeder is survived by his wife, Averil, three children, five grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

Douglas W. Orme '32 died October 29, 2001. He was ninety-one. Orme studied conducting, violin, and clarinet performance at the UO. He worked with the Eugene School District for more than ten years, teaching band and orchestra at various area schools. He also conducted the UO concert and marching bands. In 1996, Orme was honored with the UO's Distinguished Alumnus Award for his lifetime of service through the arts. He is survived by his wife, Iva, and son, John.

Ray Hendrickson '35 died December 12, 2001. He was eighty-eight. Hendrickson was the first principal at North Eugene High School, a position he held for eighteen years. He was also the head

starter at hundreds of Hayward Field track meets at the UO for almost fifty years. As a member of the International Physical Education Congress, Hendrickson attended the 1936 Olympics in Berlin. He was a longtime jogger and kept track of how many miles he had logged. He is survived by his wife, Virginia; daughter Martha Pratt; two sons, James and Chris; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

Margie Morse Kaseberg '37 died September 25, 2001. She was eighty-five. She was born in Eugene. While attending the UO, Kaseberg was senior class president and a member of Mortar Board, a women's service honorary. She married Paul Kaseberg in 1937. The couple lived on a wheat ranch near Wasco, until moving back to Eugene in 2000. Kaseberg was a life member of the UO Alumni Association. She is survived by her husband; two sons, Lee and Terry, both of Wasco; daughter, Alice; and many grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Earl Layman '39 died October 30, 2001, in Neskowin. He was eighty-five. Layman, an art instructor and architect, taught at Auburn and Kansas State Universities before becoming executive secretary of the Seattle Design Commission in 1968. He served in various positions with the city and became its first historical preservation officer, until his retirement in 1982. He was instrumental in designing the city's Pioneer Square and other historical districts. Layman later served on the board of the Historic Preservation League of Oregon

and on the Oregon State Advisory Committee on Historic Preservation. He is survived by his sister, Nancy Eddy of Clatskanie.

Alan G. Long '39 died December 28, 2001 in San Antonio, Texas. He was eighty-seven. Col. Long was a high school coach and teacher after graduating from the UO. He entered the Army Air Corps in 1941 and spent most of his career as a U.S. Air Force flight instructor, serving in many overseas assignments. He also served as squadron commander, base commander, and deputy chief of staff for operations of the 10th Air Force. After retiring from the air force in 1969, he began a career in redeveloping housing in Eugene, Oregon, and Tempe, Arizona, where he also worked as a real estate broker. He is survived by his wife, Margaret; daughter, Karen McCarty, and her husband George; sister Dorothy McClarty; brother, Arthur; and a granddaughter.

Richard Mengler MA '39 JD '52 died September 14, 2001. He was eighty-nine. Mengler was born on a farm in Nebraska and eventually became a teacher in that state. After graduation from the UO, he became vice principal at Corvallis High School from 1939 to 1941. After serving in the army during World War II, Mengler was an attorney in private practice, and then Corvallis city attorney. He also served as justice pro tem of the Oregon Supreme Court three times. Mengler is survived by his wife Mary, daughter Nancy Hoffman, son John Mengler, and his two grandchildren.

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OREGON SHOWCASE

George Varoff '39 died January 10, 2002, in San Antonio, Texas. He was eighty-seven. Varoff set the world pole vault record in the 1930s while an all-American at the UO. Varoff used a bamboo pole to set the world mark of 14 feet, 6 1/2 inches during a meet at Princeton on July 4, 1936.

Lois Masters Bennett '41 died May 2, 2001, in Guatemala City, Guatemala. She was eighty-two. She was a graduate of University High School on the UO campus. At the UO, she was president of Master Dance and received an invitation to dance with Martha Graham's group. She studied Old Sumi painting and exhibited her work in Los Angeles and also taught the technique in Japan. She was born in Portland. She was married to the late Frank C. Bennett. She is survived by her only sister, Rebecca Masters Huffman, of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Virginia Lees Carney '43 died October 24, 2001. She was eighty years old. She was born in Portland. Carney was a homemaker, a member of Moreland Presbyterian Church, and a past president of the women's board of governors of Waverly Country Club. She married UO classmate William Carney in 1943. She is survived by her husband; daughters, Christy Kidwell, Nancy Davis, and Molly Summers; and two grandchildren.

Genevieve Working Dallke '43 died September 19, 2001 at the age of eighty. She was born and raised in Eugene and married her UO classmate, Hal Dallke, in 1943. She was a homemaker and member of the United Methodist Church. She is survived by her husband of fifty-eight years; daughter, Jeri Bachren of Brenham, Texas; sons Dennis Dallke of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and James Dallke of Louisville, Colorado; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

Richard C. Chamberlin '46 died October 14, 2001. He was seventy-six. Chamberlin was born in Astoria. He served in the navy during World War II in the South Pacific. After graduating from the UO, he worked as a district manager for Pacific Northwest Bell for about thirty-five years. His wife, Irene, died in January, 2001. He is survived by his son, Dick Chamberlin, Jr.; daughters, Toni Ann Erickson, Susie Buchanan, Sally Waritz, Molly Snuder, Joan Chamberlin, and Jan Finn; brother, Robert; ten grandchildren; and two great grandchildren.

Jordis Adele (Benke) Schick '49 died June 20, 2001. She was seventy-three. She received numerous honors at the UO, including outstanding junior woman of the year in 1948, and was a loyal supporter of the University for fifty years. Schick worked in advertising agencies in Portland and did freelance work for state agencies and private businesses in Salem. She was a member of many civic organizations and a generous volunteer for many causes. She was best known for designing the Oregon Voters' Pamphlet and editing the Oregon Blue Book (to which she added the work of local artists and authors and articles highlighting Oregon's natural beauty and history) in the 1970s. She is survived by her husband, Hal '49; children

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PROFILE

OVERLAPPING PATTERNS



Hoa-Lan Tran '95

A FEW YEARS AGO, THERE WAS WHITE space — or yellow maybe — in the bold triangle of a rice picker's hat, or the slope of a roof. But these days, Hoa-Lan Tran's paintings are characterized by a purposeful combination of patterns: swirling silver-blue curves on the fold of a sarong, grids of black and white diamonds on wallpaper, soft blushes of orange on pears in a bowl. It's no surprise, though, that Tran '95 is able to combine science and art, linear patterns and organic ones. She is both a painter and an architect and makes a conscious effort to combine the two. "It's solving a problem of space," Tran says, "whether that space is a canvas, or a building site, or a room."

Tran graduated from the UO with degrees in both fine art and interior architecture, and has since worked as an architect and a painter. Lately, she's found so much success with art that she's painting almost exclusively. Her work is represented by three galleries in Oregon: Due Fine Art in Eugene, the Gallery at Salishan in Gleneden Beach, and the Lawrence Gallery in Sheridan. This spring, she will have a solo show at Salishan and another next year at the Impression Gallery in Paris. She is enjoying the success that her work, primarily watercolor, is bringing, but she misses the balance that architecture provides.

"With fine art, composition is very important," she says. "With

architecture, function is most important." For Tran, who came to the United States from Saigon with her family in 1985, the beauty lies where art and architecture overlap. Her paintings' evolution reflects that. With time, her paintings have become more complex: more patterns, less white space. "Soft against hard, warm and cold next to each other — the patterns fall into place very carefully," Tran says. "They're very architectural."

There are other patterns, too: patterns of her own life and experience. Many of Tran's paintings depict Vietnamese women in simple, real moments: walking in a storm, bathing, sitting alone. "Vietnamese women really inspire me," she says. "They look so gentle from the outside, but inside, they're very strong."

Tran, the sixth of nine children, was inspired to paint Vietnamese women after watching her mother and sisters make their way through life in Vietnam and the United States. Growing up, it was clear to her that women had a quiet impact on all facets of life in Vietnam. "In Vietnam, the men may be bolder," Tran says. "But the women are really running things — running businesses, families."

But she got some inspiration from a man, as well: Tran's father was a well-known painter in Asia. "I definitely got it from him," she says.

— JESSICA MACMURRAY MS '00

Becky Tooley '73, Harold (Skip) Schick '78, and Susan Schick '80; sister, Martha Lee Ohlson; and brother, Norman Benke.

Jack E. Schnaidt '50 died December 11, 2001, in Seaside. He was seventy-four. After graduation from the UO, he became a lobbyist for the outdoor advertising industry and went into business for himself as a manufacturing representative. Schnaidt retired in 1991. He is survived by his wife of fifty years, Barbara Jean; his son, Glenn; daughters Jackie Hull and Elizabeth Yambra; his sister; six grandchildren; a niece; and two nephews.

Clarence D. "Clancy" Suiter '54 died April 22, 2001, at his home in Eagle, Idaho. He was sixty-nine. After serving in the U.S. Air Force, he retired when he was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. He returned to Idaho and pursued a career in law. As Chief Deputy Attorney General, Suiter became known in the media as the "wheelchair attorney" who could not get into the courthouse because of architectural barriers. He eventually authored the bill that made all public buildings accessible to blind people and people with physical disabilities. He is survived by his wife Nancy; his daughters Josephine, Jennifer, and Jacquelin Suiter; his sister and brother-in-law, Norma and Andrew Jean; and his sister-in-law, Ilene Suiter.

Mary Jo Williams DeBuse '58 died in her home in Sacramento, California, on November 26, 2001. She was born in Klamath Falls. In 1960, she married Stan DeBuse. They later divorced. DeBuse is survived by daughters Dianne delojovsky, Carolyn DeBuse, and Janice Tavalero; six grandchildren; her mother, Margaret M. Williams; and sisters Barbara Page, Janice Rutherford, and Margaret Sue Godfrey.

Lawrence Folsinbee '67 MS '69 died September 9, 2001. He was fifty-five. Folsinbee was an international expert on the effects of air pollutants on the lungs and wrote a number of articles and book chapters on the subject. He worked for the Environmental Protection Agency, served on the United States-Canada Acid Rain Committee and was the 2001 recipient of the EPA's Carol M. Browner Award for Visionary Approaches. He was also a research scientist at the University of California at Santa Barbara and associate editor of the journal of the American College of Sports Medicine. Folsinbee was also a diving champion, representing Canada in the 1969 Pan American Games. He was inducted into the Sports Hall of Fame in Winnipeg in recognition of his diving achievements. He was an active member of the North Carolina Aquatic Masters Swim Club. He played rugby at the UO and served as a soccer referee in the 1999 World Special Olympics. He is

IN MEMORIAM POLICY

All "In Memoriam" submissions must be accompanied by a copy of a newspaper obituary or funeral home notice. Editors reserve the right to edit for space and clarity. Send to *Oregon Quarterly*, In Memoriam, 5228 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-5228.

survived by his wife Jane; mother; son John; daughter Emily; and sisters Marian and Barbara.

■ **M. Joyce McHolick** '69 died February 4, 2002. She was seventy-four. After receiving her bachelor's degree in journalism from the UO, she worked as a feature writer and reporter for the *Eugene Register-Guard* from 1970 until 1976. She then taught as an adjunct professor at the UO Journalism School from 1976 until 1982. As a journalist, she was listed in *Who's Who of American Women* in 1975. An ordained elder and deacon with the Presbyterian Church, she sang with the choir at Westminster Presbyterian Church in Eugene for twenty-five years and served a three-year term on the board of a national Presbyterian Church magazine. McHolick was active in many community organizations, boards, and committees, including the Summer Music Festival (now the Oregon Bach Festival), the Eugene Symphony Board, the UO Journalism and Communications Advancement Council, and the Governor's Oregon Arts Council. She is survived by her husband, William; two daughters, Sandra Ryden and Rebecca Martelli, both of La Canada, California; and a son, William, of Houston, Texas.

Douglas R. Carlson '82 died October 14, 2001. He was forty-two. He was born in Portland. After graduating from the UO, Carlson lived in Southern California and Seattle. He returned to Oregon, working in McMinnville as a journeyman carpenter and self-employed remodeling contractor. His hobbies included hiking and canoeing.

He is survived by his mother, and his brothers Gary and Roger.

James E. Ulrich MFA '87 died October 31, 2001, in Springfield. He was fifty-one. Ulrich, co-owner of DeVine Ulrich Painting Company, was an accomplished artist whose work was exhibited locally and regionally. In 1991, his painting "Cathedral Tree" was selected as the poster image for that year's Oregon Bach Festival. His final commissioned works will be installed in the new Eugene Public Library. He also taught fine arts classes as an adjunct instructor at the UO. He was a member of the Central Lutheran Church choir and also enjoyed reading, fishing, and the family cabin in Wisconsin. Ulrich is survived by his wife, Kathleen Cabrario, and son, Andrew, as well as his parents, two sisters, two brothers, and numerous nieces and nephews.

Trevor Ryan Derrah '00 died October 5, 2001, in Nadi, Fiji, in a motor vehicle accident. He was twenty-four. He was born in Klamath Falls. After graduation from the UO, Derrah started working on Trendwest Resorts in Seattle. He was working on a Trendwest development in the Fiji Islands at the time of his death. Derrah enjoyed sports, particularly soccer. He is survived by his mother and step-father, Meralée Derrah and Dan Toffel; his father and step-mother, Harold and Paula Derrah; sister, Whitney; step-sister and step-brother, Gail Brady and Nate Barnwell; grandmother, Fern; grandfather, Fred Liddell; and many aunts, uncles, and cousins.

Benjamin Eder died December 11, 2001, when the *Nesika*, a 40-foot boat, overturned just off

Yaquina Head. The twenty-one-year-old had finished the first semester of his junior year at the UO. He decided to spend winter break working on his father's crabber. Eder majored in biochemistry and international relations.

Faculty

Raymond "Ray" Lowe died January 23, 2001, in Eugene. He was eighty-three. Lowe was a pioneer in family and school counseling. His UO career began in 1955 when he became director of teacher placement services. He also founded the Eugene Community Parent-Teacher Education Center in 1958 and served as its director for twenty years. He served as director of the VISTA training program from 1965 to 1969. In 1976, he founded and directed a parent-teenager counseling program. He trained his UO counseling students in theories of human interaction and family mediation. Lowe was a member of the Oregon Mediation Association and the Oregon Counseling Association and received numerous awards from various mediation and counseling groups. He was especially interested in parent-child relations and developed methods for helping parents and teachers improve their relationships with children. A licensed psychologist, he had extensive experience in teaching, administration, counseling, and working with low-income people in poverty programs. He enjoyed horses and gardening. Lowe is survived by two daughters, Barbara Tussing and Janet Blair, both of Eugene; and three grandchildren.

DECADES

Reports from previous spring issues of Old Oregon.

1932 The Alumni Association gets a reorganization. New secretary Alexander G. Brown has a new policy: "field trips" to visit alumni around the country. The Association's publication is replaced with a weekly section on alumni news in the *Oregon Daily Emerald*, the campus newspaper, "until such time as *Old Oregon* can be resumed as an independent publication."

1942 Football coach Tex Oliver puts out a call for all able bodies to play the game, in response to the new "stepped-up production" of the competitive sports program. Coaches all over university campuses see their jobs differently since Pearl Harbor. "The job of the physical education instructor, whether he be teaching the fundamentals of handball or the fine points of tumbling, is to get his charges into condition for war in a hurry."

1952 A special committee of the ASUO senate recommends instituting an honor code at the UO. The committee admits that such a code will not eliminate cheating, but hopes that after "continuous indoctrination

in its application," it will gain support among the majority of students.

1962 The State Board of Education raises tuition at Oregon's major colleges (the UO, Oregon State, and Portland State) in response to a proposed \$2 million deficit. Per term, resident tuition increases from \$90 to \$100, while out-of-state charges rise from \$190 to \$210.

1972 A random sample survey conducted by the ASUO shows that 70 percent of UO students are registered to vote. Their primary concerns are the environment, the Vietnam War, and education.

1982 In response to the state legislature's order that \$150,000 be cut from physical education, UO scraps its P.E. requirement after more than forty years.

1992 More than 130 students request HIV tests from the UO Health Center — about ten times the normal number. The onslaught comes three weeks after basketball player Magic Johnson announces his retirement because of AIDS.

PRACTICING TO BE AN ELDER

By Kim Stafford

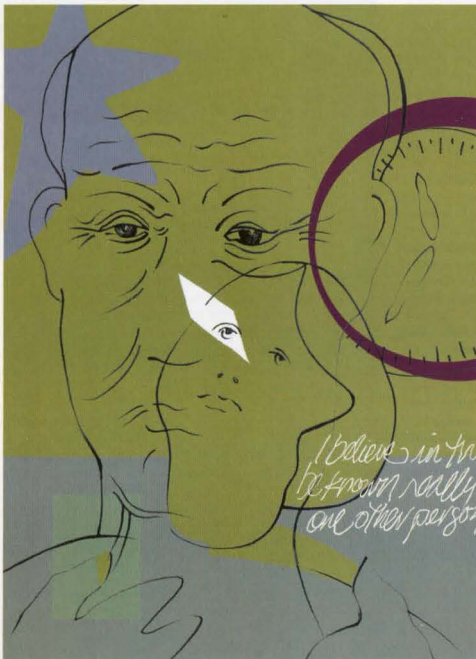
I WANT TO BE AN ELDER, and sit in the evening shade of a great tree to trade stories with the children of our youngest, when they come. What will it take to travel from here to there? As part of my preparation, I went to do a memoir workshop in the Alzheimer's ward of a home for elder care. In the recreation room, surrounded by yarn crafts for the bazaar, I sat down with a dozen quiet faces—their wheelchairs parked for an hour.

"Is anyone here from the Midwest?" I asked, pulling up a folding chair.

"My mother had three!" shouted one woman. "Three. Only three . . ."

After a few more questions and oblique responses from around the room, I knew I should try some stories, and see what happened. And so I began to tell about my aunt Helen, born in 1906. "In my aunt's eighty-sixth year," I said, "she sent me a letter that began, 'I believe in this life we should each be known really well by one other person, and I guess for me, you are it.'" I looked at the faces before me. They had come to attention. Each had a kind of distancing gaze, heads raised for something far away. "And what followed in Helen's letter," I said, "was a five-page account of her life: 'first memory: going with daddy to the orchard to bury the kitten in its little box . . . recurring dream: the family in a sort of Noah's Ark—all dark and storm-tossed without; but cozy and safe within . . . view from the top of the windmill; barking of a distant dog . . . high school—sorrow . . . first year of teaching—hell . . . everyone but me getting married . . . intimations of tough times ahead: You are different. . .'"

There was a deep hush in the room, and I looked up from the page. What I saw will be with me all my life. Each face had become a veil over moments throbbing in a life. One man, his head bowed, wept. A tiny woman had closed her eyes, and her face radiated rapture. Another man twisted his napkin like a hand, and the woman beside him, the most robust among



Chris Michel

them physically, stared an x-ray beam through the wall behind me, her gaze focused on a drama she could tell to no one any more.

I realized in that room the intense pain of stories too late to either change or tell. And suddenly, I thought of our child almost one year old, just beginning to know words, pointing up as I held him in my arms on the porch at night. "Da!" "Star?" "Da!"

And I remembered my father, standing by the sink at home in his last year, reporting an idea from the writer Erik Erikson. "Toward the end of a long life," he said to me, "you can look back and say one of two things. Either you say, 'No! I should have . . . ! If only I could have . . . ! If only they would

have let me . . . !' And all seems lost. But if you have lived in another way," my father said, "then you may say, 'Yes, that was my story. That is what I did, and what I did not do.'" My father paused. "Then," he said, "you may be an elder, helping the young to understand a few things."

In the Alzheimer's ward, I wanted to bow close to each face—to hear the whispered life that may have not been fully known by family, circle of friends, or distant but attentive readers. As a teacher, I wanted to meet these lives at a younger time to advance that one most crucial act in a biography: to understand your story, and to tell it to another.

In the back row, a woman was fidgeting. She raised her hand. "You know the difference," she said, "between a rut and a grave? You can get out of a rut."

We all looked at each other. The workshop had begun.

Kim Stafford '71 MA '73 Ph.D. '79 is director of the Northwest Writing Institute at Lewis & Clark College and a frequent contributor to Oregon Quarterly.

Helping Young People

UO faculty members Ken and Margo Ramsing found a way to continue helping young people even though they're semiretired. "We hope we have changed some lives during our professional days," says Ken. "Now that those days are waning, we still want to have an impact on young lives. And what better way than scholarships?"

Ken and Margo gave two rental properties to the UO through a charitable remainder trust that will one day provide student scholarships in the Charles H. Lundquist College of Business.

By making a gift of property through a trust with the UO Foundation, they avoided capital gains taxes on the increased property value and received an immediate charitable gift deduction on their income taxes.

"The Foundation assisted dramatically in handling all the details," says Ken. "We didn't have to sell the property. The Foundation did that. The trust continues to grow under the good management of the Foundation until our deaths. And we get an income from it during our lives."

The Ramsings are glad they can continue their legacy of helping young people with the scholarship fund they have created.

Ken Ramsing, M.B.A. '62, Ph.D. '65
Professor, Lundquist College of Business, 1965-98
Dean of Graduate School, 1987-90

Margo Ramsing,
UO International Student Adviser, 1985-97

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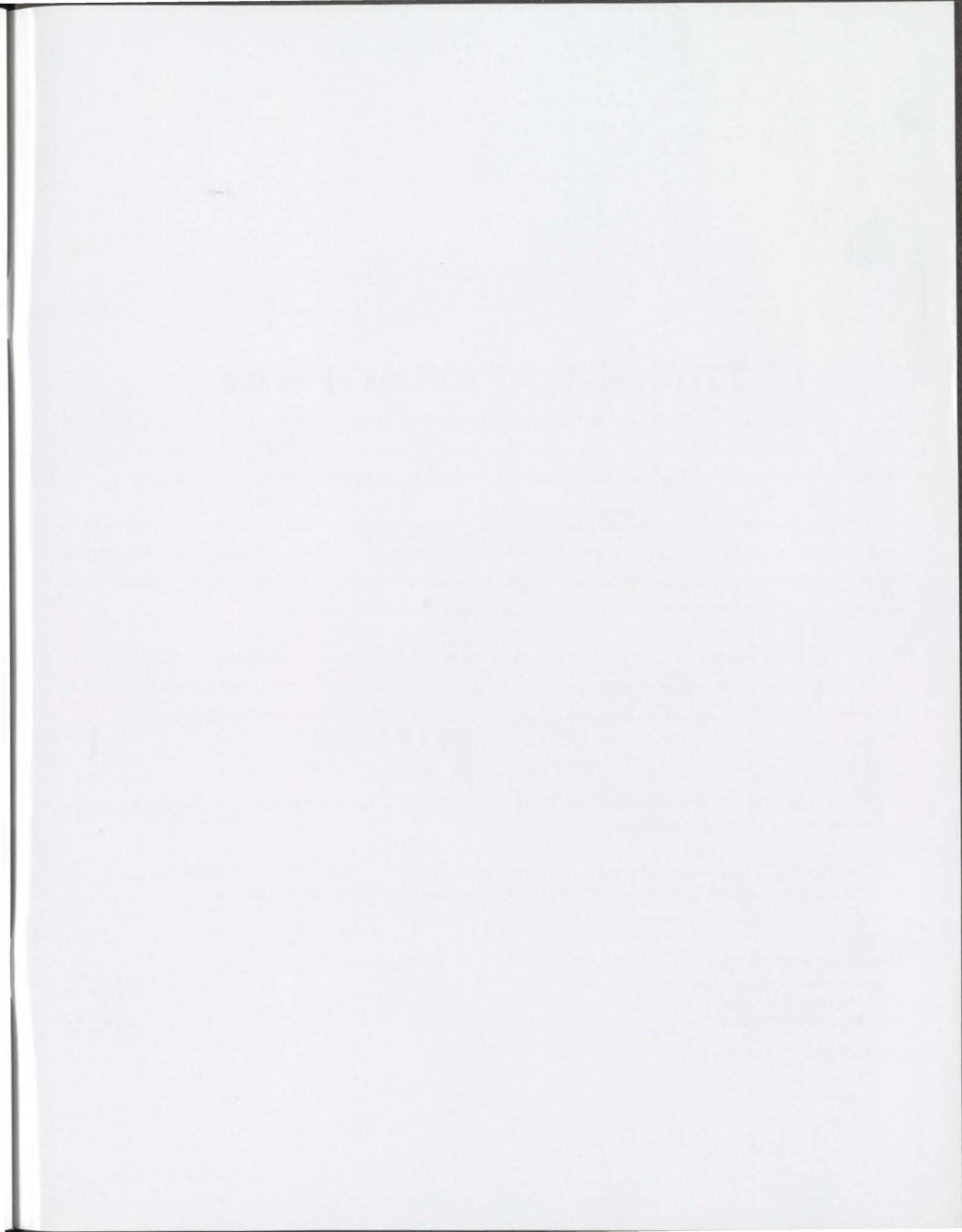
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