

WINTER 2005

SONOMA INSIGHTS



THEN AND NOW
A 40-Year Perspective

SONOMA STATE UNIVERSITY





A Campus of
The California State University

SONOMA INSIGHTS is produced twice each year, in the summer and the winter, by the University Affairs Office at Sonoma State University.

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SONOMA INSIGHTS

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SPECIAL ISSUE



THEN AND NOW

Among Sonoma State faithful, there is one subject that draws universal consensus: This University has changed dramatically during the past 40 years. This issue is dedicated to alumni, employees and friends who have participated and witnessed the changing landscapes at SSU.

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Signs of the Times

A review of events in 1966, 1985 and today shows SSU has never been disconnected from its surroundings.

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Student Life

The age of the typical Sonoma State student has shifted, as has where students live, how they use their free time and the school's mascot.

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Academics

While the academic arena has seen its share of changes, the University has remained committed to providing a strong liberal arts and sciences program.

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The Campus

Changes in the academic concept and enrollment patterns helped create a campus that bears no resemblance to the original master plan for the University.

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Technology

In October 1969 the beginning of a quiet revolution rolled onto campus: SSU's first computer.

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ON THE COVERS

IN THE STEVENSON HALL COURTYARD

◀ **FRONT COVER: 1966** – Three coeds talk over lunch on a bench in the courtyard. (From the SSU Archives)

▶ **INSIDE FRONT COVER: 2005** – Current students, Lauren Castro, left, Christina Grupe and Chris Fadeff, right stop in front of the bench in the courtyard. Photo by Linnea Mullins/SSU University Affairs

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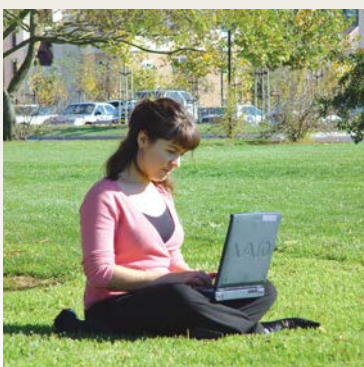


T H E N A N D N



OW

Among Sonoma State University faithful,
there is one subject that draws universal consensus:
This University has changed dramatically during the past 40 years.



From a flat barren plain in the 1960s to rolling lawns, lakes, flowers and trees in 2005, the SSU campus has undergone a metamorphosis.

From a community of commuters to bustling on-campus residential villages, student life has been transformed.

From waiting in registration lines dozens of people deep to signing up for classes with the click of a mouse, technology has changed the face of registration.

One thing that has remained, however, is Sonoma State University continues to be known for its strong liberal arts and sciences programs.

Yes, SSU has changed immensely over the past 40 years. Or, as one alumnus put it, "Things sure have changed since I was a student here."

Browsing through these pages will take you back in time to 1966; then catapult you forward to 1985; and then to 2005, examining four areas that have experienced the most dramatic changes during the past 40 years:

Student Life

Academics

The Campus

Technology

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1 9 8 5

2 0 0 5



University Seal
circa 1967



University Seal
2005



University Logo
circa 1980



University Logo
2005

Signs of the Times

On the open fields east of Cotati and Rohnert Park, Sonoma State College opened its new permanent campus in the fall semester of 1966.

The location appeared isolated. But a review of some of the events in 1966, 1985 and today shows that the University has never been disconnected from either the surrounding region or world events.

Here are some snapshots, or signs of the times, that fill in the edges of the picture of the University during the past 40 years.

Looking for Memories

Do you have memories of SSU you want to share? We would like to hear from our readers. Please send thoughts, photos and reflections to insights@sonoma.edu.



1966

More sheep than people?

With a population of 147,000 people, Sonoma County was a bucolic, rural region in the 1960s, where dairies, sheep ranches and prune orchards dotted the landscape between the small towns. A two-bedroom, one-bath home cost \$15,000.

Beyond the region, however, the Vietnam War and anti-war protests were intensifying. When Army recruiters arrived on campus, students quickly set up an information table for conscientious objectors. The campus newspaper, *Steppes*, published a column opposing U.S. policy in Vietnam and was sharply criticized by local newspapers.

The world was embroiled in other tensions as well. Race riots spread through Chicago, Cleveland and Atlanta. In China, universities were closed in the face of the advancing "Cultural Revolution."

Governor Ronald Reagan announced a 10 percent cut to the budgets of the state universities. The National Organization for Women was founded, one of the first milestones in the feminist movement. Mastercard and the BankAmericard were introduced, beginning the credit card revolution. And Star Trek began its first season on TV.

On campus, a *Steppes* "man-on-the-street" question was "What is your opinion of long hair on men?" Four of five respondents thought long hair was fine. The fifth considered it just a fad and hoped it would change soon.



1985

The crush of viticulture repaints the Sonoma hills.

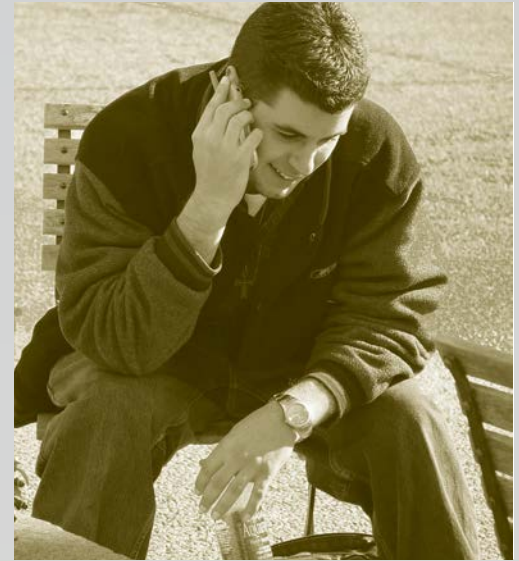
The population of Sonoma County grew rapidly in the 1970s and by 1985 had reached almost 300,000. The population boom put pressure on housing and the average home price rose to \$120,000. The regional economy still centered around agriculture, but the wine industry was becoming more dominant.

Awareness of AIDS was growing as the plague spread across the world. The apartheid struggle in South Africa was erupting, and students across the nation were pressuring companies to disengage from any investments in that nation. At SSU, students sought signatures for an anti-apartheid petition. The Campus Peace Action Coalition was the largest student club; the first SSU chapter of the Young Republicans was founded; and the Young Democrats Club was reactivated.

The 1980s was the decade of the “yuppies” and conspicuous consumption. Technology was reaching the average consumer, and sales were booming. The first desktop publishing software and compact disks were introduced.

The average SSU undergraduate in 2005 was born in this year.

And the San Francisco 49ers won Super Bowl XIX.



2005

If it's not instant, it's too slow.

Connected...by cell phones and e-mail and the Internet. Technology pervades the life of the campus, as it does the region and beyond. The telecommunications industry is now a dominant economic force in the North Bay. Tourism and the wine industry continue to expand. All three industries are affected by the globalization of the economy.

The population of Sonoma County is approaching 473,000. The median price of a home in the county is almost \$500,000, and traffic congestion on Highway 101 is the bane of the region.

SSU, reflecting the strong environmental community in the North Bay, has become one of the most “green” campuses in the nation, serving as a model for architects and builders throughout the world.

Following the terrorist attacks of 9/11, security and concerns about Middle East warfare are prominent issues of the day. And controversy continues over social issues such as same-sex marriage and genetic engineering.

The state budget deficit is a seemingly never-ending problem, but people still take time to enjoy the pleasures of life, such as watching the Boston Red Sox win the 2004 World Series, its first title since 1918.

And everyone drinks bottled water.



Students identify with Sonoma State much more now than they used to. There is a Sonoma State pride now that was never like this 20 years ago. — Chuck Rhodes, SSU Director of Student Development

In 40 years the “average” student at Sonoma State University most definitely has changed, as has student life in general. Backpacks, skateboards and cell phones are now staples at a campus of predominantly traditional-aged students, of which two out of every three are women.

Although the students who came to Sonoma State University in fall 1966 were, for the most part, commuters, the average age was in the mid-20s. In 1968, only 36 percent of the students were age 25 or older.

In the early 1970s, however, the number of older students rose dramatically. This bucked conventional thinking because the University had opened its first on-campus housing in 1972 and continued to add residence halls into the mid-1980s. Yet in fall 1985, the portion of the student population that was age 25 or older had

reached 62 percent.

Since the mid-1980s, the “traditional-aged student” has made a comeback on the Sonoma State campus. In fall 2004, the number of students aged younger than 25 had risen to 71 percent, the highest point in the nearly four decades since 1966.

Other changes have occurred within the student body. The balance between female and male students has tipped in favor of women, as 64 percent of the fall 2004 enrollment was female. And with the greying of American society, Sonoma State has responded by establishing the new Osher Lifelong Learning Institute, an important source for knowledge and self-discovery for the older members of the North Bay community.

Above: 1966 — Two students stand in front of Jack London Hall. Although located off campus, on East Cotati Avenue near Adrian Drive, it was the only SSU-approved housing.



1985: Above, a student walks through the newly opened Cabernet Village, which added on-campus housing for 200 students.

2005: Below, students relax in Sonoma State's newest residential community, Beaujolais Village. Opened in 2003, the apartments are equipped with free high-speed Internet access and cable TV.



HOUSING

When Sonoma State moved to its permanent location, no on-campus housing was available to students. Instead, a private, college-approved dormitory provided room and board for about 125 students. Both men and women lived in Jack London Hall, which was located on East Cotati Avenue in Rohnert Park.

The first on-campus housing, Zinfandel Village, opened in 1972. Today, the total capacity in the residential community has reached 2,480. Sonoma State now holds the distinction of having the second highest percentage of students living on campus of any of the 23 campuses in the California State

RECREATION

In the early 1970s recreation on the Sonoma State campus meant sunbathing by the lakes or taking a swim, sometimes in the nude. The campus banned public nudity in the mid-1970s, and a new awareness



Student Recreation Center, 2004

of health and fitness began in the 1980s. Students voted in 2000 to build a state-of-the-art recreation center on campus. That facility

ATHLETICS

Sonoma State students in fall 1966 could compete in six intercollegiate sports — if they were men. But by 1985 things had changed significantly.

Under Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972, schools are required to provide equity and proportionality in their athletic programming for men and women.

SSU went from zero women's programs in 1966 to eight sports in 1985. Men had seven programs that year.

Today the number of women's sports remains the same as 1985. Although the men's sports program now offers just five sports, Sonoma State has evened the playing field for its men and women athletes, and now competes in the California Collegiate Athletic Association, the strongest NCAA Division II conference in the country.

FOOTBALL



Cossack football, 1969

SSU students in 1985 had an experience that their counterparts in 1966 and 2005 did not: a football team. The Sonoma State football program began in 1969, but was put on hold at the end of the 1971 season because of budget shortfalls. In 1980, the program was resurrected. But, budget constraints again, coupled with the disbanding of its athletic conference, prompted University officials to discontinue the football program in 1996.



MASCOT

In the 1960s, Sonoma State students selected the Cossack as their mascot. An election, which included such contenders as the Snarks, Drakes, Caballeros and Vaqueros, yielded Ravens and the Sonomans as the top vote-getters.

Neither received a majority of the votes so a committee was formed to make a selection, which it did: Cossacks.

But Cossacks could not withstand the 21st century, when a coalition of students and faculty recommended the mascot should be replaced.

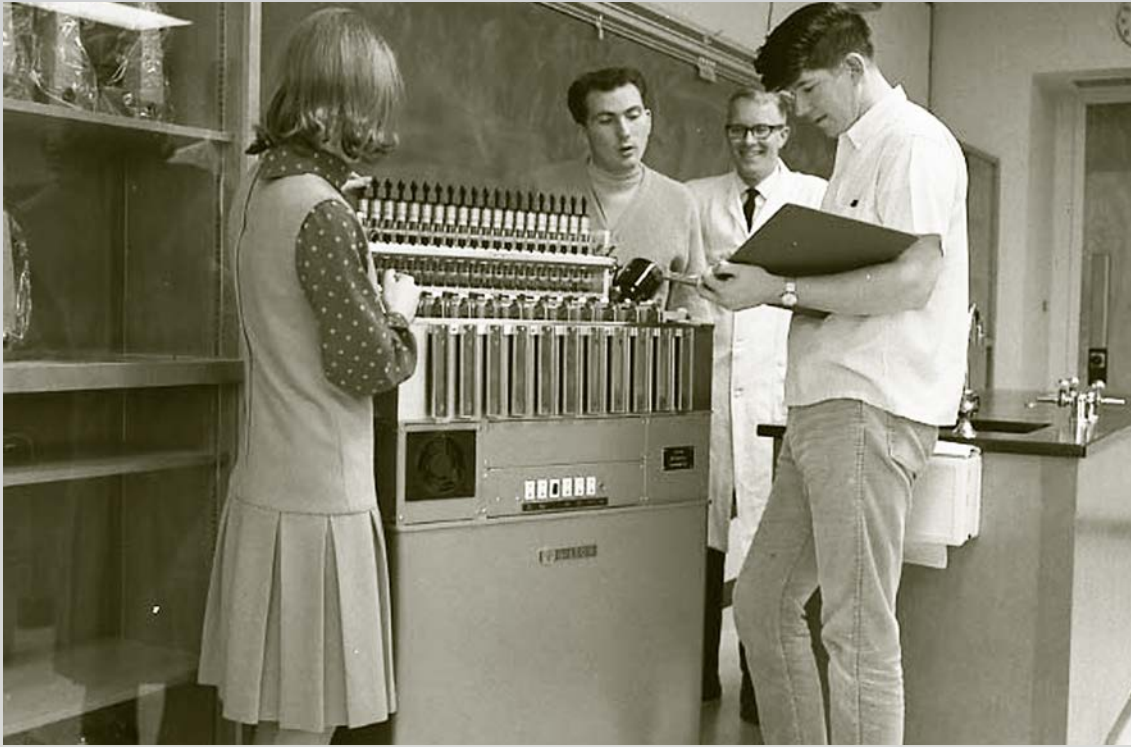
This time a Universitywide committee offered two suggestions, the Condor and the Seawolf. The latter was adopted in 2002 for its Sonoma County connections, author Jack London and the Pacific Ocean.



GREEKS

Interest in Greek life at Sonoma State was sparked in the mid-1980s. The first Greek organizations on campus were recognized in the spring of 1987, fraternities Kappa Alpha

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While curriculum expansion has moved into technology and business, the University has never sold its liberal arts and sciences soul, which is of enormous credit to the faculty and administration.

— Yvette Fallandy, Professor Emerita of Foreign Languages (French)

Faithful to its original mission, Sonoma State University has remained steadfast over the years in its commitment to not only provide a strong liberal arts and sciences program, but to see it thrive and grow as well.

Early on, the psychology and education programs attracted the most students. The first master's degree was added in 1966, in biology, and as more graduate programs were offered, Sonoma State was granted university status in 1978.

The innovative "cluster school" concept was adopted in 1969. It aimed to recapture the meaningful relationships that defined early SSU and to promote diversity in curricula and teaching methods. Of the three cluster schools established, only the Hutchins School of Liberal Studies remains today. The School of Expressive Arts was established in 1970 and discontinued in 1981. The School of Environmental Studies and Planning was formed in 1972 and is today a department of the School of Social Sciences.

Although the cluster schools did not grow as the faculty had envisioned, the idea had a profound influence on the future of the University, how it looks and how it works.

While Sonoma State has remained strong in the liberal arts, the major growth in academic programs has been in the sciences and professions. Many of the newer programs have been created in response to local needs and to changes in the economy. For instance, the School of Business and Economics opened in the 1970s. Its business administration program continues to be one of the most popular among undergraduates, and the Wine Business Program has received strong support from the wine industry.

New bachelor's and master's degrees in computer and engineering science help fill the need for highly trained professionals in the North Bay telecommunications and technology industries.

Above: 1967 — Biology professor Kenneth Stocking instructs students in one of Sonoma State's new science laboratories.

ENROLLMENT

Beginning with the fall 1966 semester, student enrollment at Sonoma State began to skyrocket. Word had spread about the strong sense of community and the excellent faculty-student rapport. Unfortunately, the physical configuration of the new campus, coupled with increased students, did not lend itself to the status quo. In fact, the climbing number of students gave the SSU population a taste of "bigness" and its accompanying attributes. Based on the campus master plan and early projections, 12,000 students were estimated to be on the SSU campus by 1980.

Enrollment continued its upward trend until 1975, but not nearly at the pace it set between 1967 and 1971. Then enrollment began a downward trend for almost the next 10 years. Successful efforts were made to stem the flow of students away from SSU in the early 1980s.

Fall 1985 saw the bottom of the enrollment decline, and since that time enrollment has risen, surpassing 1975's record enrollment to reach more than 8,100 in fall 2003. The state budget crisis of 2003-04 put a cap on the number of students who could be admitted for the fall 2004 term, causing the first drop in enrollment since the mid-1980s.



Audio laboratory, 1965

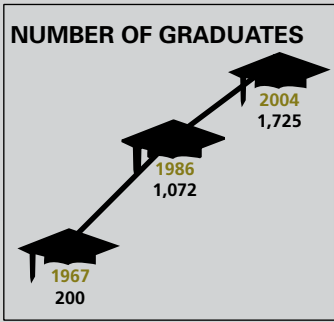
TOP QUALITY

A clear indication of Sonoma State's commitment to excellence in the liberal arts and sciences came in 1999 when it was invited to become a member of the prestigious Council of Public Liberal Arts Colleges.

This national organization selects institutions for membership that have been distinguished by their commitment to providing undergraduate stu-

dents with a superior liberal arts education in the public sector.

COPLAC selection recognizes institutions as outstanding in many diverse ways, including small classes, innovations in teaching, personal interactions with faculty, opportunities for faculty-supervised research, and supportive atmospheres. Most of the colleges are located on beautiful campuses in rural or small-town settings.



MEASURE OF SUCCESS

Forty years ago, Sonoma State gauged how well it fulfilled its mission of educating students by charting enrollment figures and diplomas awarded. Twenty years ago, assessment centered around diversity and the variety of backgrounds and interests represented on campus.

Today, measuring SSU's success includes all the above plus assessment of student learning outcomes. Public dialogue surrounding accountability in the nation's classrooms that took off in the 1990s has created a shift in the way and the extent to which Sonoma State, and other colleges and universities, determine the success of their programs. Now the University is evaluated by its accrediting organizations on the systems and processes that it has in place to measure the various facets of student success.

REGISTRATION



1966: Forms, lines, more forms



1985: Lines, lines, more lines



2005: Tap, tap, point, click

If there is one aspect of the Sonoma State student experience that most dramatically illustrates the impact of technology, it is registration. The long lines of the "Dreaded Day," as a headline in the 1985 *Star* student newspaper declared, are gone. Registration is now conducted completely online. Classes may close and tempers may get short because of schedule changes, as in the past, but as one current junior commented five minutes after her online registration appointment, "Boy, that was easy!"



Electron microscope, 2004

NUMBER OF DEGREES OFFERED

	1966	1985	2005
Bachelor's	21 B.A.	31 B.A. 7 B.S.	29 B.A. 12 B.S.
Total Bachelor's	21	38	42
Graduate	2	13	14

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SONOMA STATE COLLEGE
MASTER PLAN

Recognizing the increasing demands on our valuable resources, the University has strived to sensitively develop [building] projects to reduce their impact on the environment.

— Bruce Walker, Senior Director, SSU Campus Planning, Design and Construction

Much like a family moving to a new town and a new house, Sonoma State College in fall 1966 was faced with the reality of how to adapt to its new surroundings. Unfortunately, the faculty and students did not like the cold, stark "New Brutalism" style of their new home, with its forbidding appearance of grey concrete buildings rising from a barren plain. Community neighbors agreed, calling the buildings "San Quentin North."

When the Academic Senate adopted the "cluster school" concept, form followed function, and the campus master plan was revised to marry the landscape and buildings to the academic program. The emphasis on major structures, like Stevenson and Darwin halls, was softened with the addition of one-story, multi-unit complexes like Carson Hall and the Art Buildings. Intermediate-sized

buildings, such as Nichols Hall, were built nearby to create a gradual stair-step effect.

In the past decade, an active building program has brought new architectural styles to the campus with the addition of the Schulz Information Center, the Environmental Technology Center and the Recreation Center, and the renovation of Salazar Hall. They offer more open interior spaces, and the energy-efficient designs have received accolades, with some buildings receiving state and national awards. Linking the buildings together, the landscape has created a beautiful park-like setting for the entire campus.

Above: *The Plan* — The first Master Plan, approved in 1962, envisioned 12,000 students attending Sonoma State. The 1975 revision projected an enrollment of 10,000.

ENTRANCE

Originally the main entrance to the campus was designed to come off Rohnert Park Expressway. Had this plan been realized, visitors today would enter SSU between the two lakes, where the Commencement Lawn now grows. At the head of the lake, near where the Commons stands today, there would be a turnaround joining the road that would circle the perimeter of the campus. See the back inside cover for past and present views of the actual SSU entrance.



BUILDING A CAMPUS

The building program at Sonoma State University began with great anticipation. But, as is the lot of a state-funded institution, SSU's grand plans have often taken a back seat during lean budget years.

Despite the setbacks, Sonoma has built during the last 40 years a campus that has been described as a hidden jewel. Here is a list of the major campus buildings and the years they opened.



First and last: *Stevenson Hall, top, one of the first buildings and the Student Recreation Center, the most recent addition.*

- 1965 Field House
- 1966 Stevenson Hall
- Darwin Hall
- Boiler Plant
- 1967 Ives Hall
- 1968 The Commons
- Bookstore
- 1969 Physical Education Complex
- Salazar Hall (1st Flr.)
- 1972 Zinfandel Village
- Residential Suites
- 1975 Student Health Center
- Carson Hall
- Nichols Hall
- 1976 Student Union
- 1977 Salazar Hall addition
- 1978 Art Building
- Childcare Center
- 1982 Aquatic Center (pool)
- 1984 Cabernet Village Apartments
- 1989 Person Theatre
- 1992 Verdot Village
- Residential Suites
- 1998 Environmental Technology Ctr.
- 1999 Sauvignon Village Apartments
- 2000 Schulz Information Center
- 2002 Salazar Hall remodel
- 2003 Beaujolais Village
- Apartments
- 2004 Student Recreation Center

GETTING AROUND: The Early Years

The first years on the permanent campus were bare bones in terms of facilities available to the faculty and staff.

One memory everyone carries from the 1966-67 academic year is the lack of sidewalks. The area between Stevenson and Darwin halls had no sidewalks or landscaping, and when it rained, oh! the mud.



Construction began between these two buildings in winter 1967 to alleviate the mud problems and other parts of campus followed. But problems still persisted, as this notice in the December 1967 "Intercom" describes:

"Music Building doors are being damaged by the importation of mud on the feet of those who insist on crossing muddy fields to the building in lieu of using the proper access which has been provided. The mud on the floors not only creates an unpleasant environment, it is doing permanent damage to the floors.

The staff cannot cope with such a continual disregard for

HANG OUTS

Each era SSU students have had a different gathering spot.



1966: *For lack of other choices on the brand new campus, students in fall 1966 gathered in the Stevenson Hall courtyard.*



1985: *In the mid-1980s, students spilled over the lawn of the Student Union slope and onto the grass of the main quad-rangle.*



2005: *Today, students have adopted the "Bacon and Eggs" and Toast courtyard that is bordered by Stevenson and Darwin halls and the Schulz Information Center.*

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The demand from students for technology has overtaken the demand from the faculty. Today students want technology integrated into their entire University experience — starting with their application for admission, to registration, homework assignments, online access to content and electronic diplomas.

— Sam Scalise, SSU Chief Information Officer

October 1969. Colleges across America were witnessing student unrest and turmoil.

Revolution was in the air. That month, into the halls of Stevenson Hall rolled a revolution of a different order, one that would change Sonoma State University more dramatically than any person or event: SSU's first computer, the NCR 200.

Although no machines existed on campus in fall 1966 (just 10,000 computers existed in the world in 1962), computing was utilized for such data processing tasks as the recording of final grades and payroll. These jobs were contracted to outside companies, many of which were using the standard of the day, the IBM 360.

During the next 20 years the Information Age was ushered in after the invention of the personal computer in the late 1970s. By fall 1985, SSU had established Computing, Media and Telecommunications Services, the predecessor of today's Information Technology department. Its staff had grown to 26 and the Computing Center facilities moved from Stevenson Hall to Salazar Library. The centrally located mainframe computers that students, faculty and staff had accessed on a timeshare basis during the

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Above: 1985 — Richard Karas, dean of Administrative Services, checks the wiring on the Apple IIe computers in one of the first networked computer labs on campus.



2005: SSU has one of the top wireless networks in the United States.

CONNECTED

SSU faculty, staff and students had access to the Internet in the 1980s, primarily for research and collaborative projects. Sonoma State was connected to all CSU campuses and other computer networks that provided students and employees access to e-mail and the Internet.

But, network computing and communication remained primarily the realm of SSU "geeks," until 1993, when the World Wide Web was born. Since that time, traffic on the Web has exploded.

Today's students expect everything to be available online and push the administration and the faculty to keep pace with technology. Sonoma State has been proactive in its response to students' desire for technology. The campus is now equipped with one of the top wireless networks among U.S. colleges and universities, and later this year

the network speed will improve to one Gigabit per second, fast enough for practical delivery of video across the network.

Now courses are conducted over the World Wide Web or via streaming video. The Web is so well integrated into instruction that all regular University courses are automatically set up in WebCT, the University's online component. E-mail is now the most common method of communication between students and faculty.

The Web has replaced printed versions of the *SSU Catalog*, viewbook, department fact sheets, *Schedule of Classes*, the President's Report and employee newsletter *NewsBytes*. The SSU Web site — www.sonoma.edu — is now the first stop not only for prospective students wanting to learn about Sonoma, but also for faculty and staff considering employment.



Early '70s: Timeshare computing on a Teleray terminal

COMPUTER REQUIRED

Beginning in the fall 1996 semester, all incoming Sonoma State freshmen were required to have 24-hour access to a networked computer. At the time SSU was one of just two public universities in the country to have such a requirement. Today, most students would not consider entering college without a computer.

INFORMATION HIGHWAY



1966: The library was located in Stevenson Hall.



1985: Students study among the stacks.



2005: The card catalog is history. Computers are found everywhere in the library.

From the beginning of SSU's computing history, the library has been an integral player. In the late 1970s plans had begun for computer automation of the library, and by fall 1985, the project was moving toward its goal.

Today, the library is literally online. Students search the catalog via the Internet, or Information Highway, from home, note titles and call numbers and then go to the library and find the book in the stacks. In some cases, the state-of-the-art Automated Retrieval System calls for the book and has it waiting at the Circulation Desk.

CLASS NOTES

1970s

Jordan Fisher-Smith, BA, environmental studies and planning, '79, spent 21 years as a park ranger in California, Idaho, Wyoming and Alaska. He is now a freelance writer covering topics that include nature and the environment. His book, *Nature Noir: A Park Ranger's Patrol in the Sierra*, is scheduled to be published this year.

Zeynep "Zee" Hakimoglu, BS, physics, '75, is CEO of ClearOne Communications.

Lin Marelick, BA, art studio, '76, went to Prague on a Fulbright grant to study the higher education system. Marelick spent six weeks shadowing an administrator at the High Packaging School with Advanced Study in the town of Steti in the Czech Republic.

John Rohde, BA, English, '70, has recently published his book *Between the Dark and Dawn, A Novel of the Great San Francisco Earthquake and Fire*. Rohde writes under the pen name of Jack Forge and is currently working on his fourth novel, a crime thriller set in Los Angeles.

Jack B. Rochester, BA, English '72, and MA, English, '84, heads his own firm, Joshua Tree

Interactive, offering professional writing and media management services in the areas of business trends and management, energy, technology and information systems. A speaker, lecturer and experienced college teacher, he is currently on the faculty of the New England Institute of Art in the Web design and multimedia department. Rochester has published nine books and written more than 300 articles analyzing trends, ideas and the social impact of computers on business and society.

Wendy Smith, BS, nursing, '79, and MS, nursing, '86, has been awarded the Outstanding Alumni Contribution to SSU Nursing Award for her 18 years of service to SSU Nursing. Director of the MSN-FNP program, Smith has submitted successful federal and state grants that have brought more than \$2.3 million to the internationally recognized distance education graduate-level family nurse practitioner program.

Henry Vandenburg, BA, sociology, '78, was appointed assistant professor of sociology and criminal justice at Bridgewater State College in Massachusetts in 2003. He was also appointed faculty

research fellow for 2004-2005 and published a book, *Deviance: The Essentials*.

1980s

Carolyn Hobbs, MA, humanistic psychology, '82, will publish her first book, *Joy, No Matter What*, this spring. The book invites readers to cultivate more compassion, clarity and light-heartedness for themselves by practicing three simple steps amidst their busy lives. She credits her psychology advisor at SSU, Lawrence Horowitz, with first encouraging her to write a book. A licensed marriage and family therapist practicing since 1994, Hobbs has studied consciousness the past 30 years through Buddhist meditation, body-centered therapy, bioenergetics and feldenkrais work. She lives in Durango, Colo.

Lyle Haynes, BA, political science, '84, has been appointed manager of Los Angeles World Airport asset management division. He is responsible for creating and implementing asset development programs and strategies to maximize the value of LAWA-owned land and facilities, and for promoting increased economic development at LAWA's four airports: Los Angeles International, Ontario

International, Van Nuys and Palmdale Regional. He is also responsible for managing LAWA's property and tenant leaseholds at Van Nuys and Palmdale. He is an active member of the California Redevelopment Association, Urban Land Institute and the California Association for Local Economic Development.

Claire Josefina, BA, English, '81, has published her first book, *The Spiritual Art of Being Organized*. She has been a professional organizer for eight years and recently served on the "Ask the Experts" panel at the annual conference of the National Association of Professional Organizers. Josefina, who has been the featured subject of several newspaper articles, lives in Eureka, Calif.

Brian Lehman, BA, English, '86, worked for seven years with the California Film Institute as publications and marketing director. He has recently joined the staff of the Trust for Public Land at the national office in San Francisco as a print production specialist.

Linda Rarey, BA, physics, '88, is a nuclear medicine technologist doing PET scans for Molecular Imaging Corp. For 18 years she was a clinical coordinator and

Attention Class of 2004

If you graduated from Sonoma State University during the 2003-04 academic year, we'd like to learn about your current activities.

Please take five minutes to complete our online survey. Go to the SSU home page, www.sonoma.edu, and follow the Alumni Survey link.

instructor in Radiologic Technology at Santa Rosa Junior College and a lecturer at SSU. She earned a master's degree in aging and medical facilities, an interdisciplinary major, at SSU in 1995.

1990s

Deane Dorman, BA, chemistry, '96, works at Dade Behring, Inc., developing therapeutic drugs assays for clinical chemistry analysis.

Rebecca Hirsch MD, BA, biology, '95, has finished four years of psychiatry residency at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, including the last year as chief resident. Hirsch coauthored a presentation at the American Psychiatric Association Conference, "An Efficacy Comparison of Atypical and Psychotic Medications for PTSD." She has accepted a physician position at Kaiser Permanente Santa Teresa, and is moving to San Jose, Calif.

Deborah Klein, BA, management, '86, received advanced degrees from the University of New Mexico: MA in edu-

cation in '90, and Ph.D in education in '94. She is currently the executive director of the Middle Way in Sebastopol, Calif.

Richard Neil, BA, geography, '92, is an assistant geography professor at American River College in Sacramento and Sierra College in Rocklin, Calif.

Ian Pfeiffer, BA, political science, '95, serves as the legislative director for Congressman Bob Filner. He and his staff manage all legislative operations for the congressman. Among his duties are the handling of legislation; the drafting of statements and speeches for the congressman; researching, evaluating and drafting legislation; composing constituent correspondence; and meeting with interest groups and constituents regarding pending legislation. He is also in graduate school at Rutgers University.

Roberta Rigney, BA, music, '93, was one of 66 educators selected to receive the 2004 Golden Bell Award. Winners were

CLASS NOTES

selected from 2,500 educators in Marin County. The award honors public school teachers and their commitment to education. Rigney teaches first grade at Park Elementary School and was described in her nomination as an exemplary teacher who recognizes each child's individual strengths and needs.

2000s

Scott Kirkpatrick, MPA, public administration, '04, is currently real estate manager with Seattle Central Link. He works with the company's

\$233-million light rail acquisition and relocation program. He was formerly the assistant city manager for Cotati, Calif.

Mark Loguillo, BS, physics, '03, is a systems engineer with United Space Alliance working with hazardous gas detection systems in and around the space shuttle at the Kennedy Space Center.

Jerilynn Schisser, BS, physics, '03, is an optical engineer with StereoGraphics Corp. in San Rafael, Calif.

TECHNOLOGY

From Page 12

late 1970s and early 1980s were giving way to highly popular microcomputer workstations. In 1985 the first two microcomputer labs were opened, one in Stevenson Hall and the other in Darwin Hall.

Although computers had become a somewhat ordinary sight on campus, their use was limited to staff word processing, administrative data processing and computer science programming. When SSU students came to campus in fall 1985, the Apple Macintosh had been on the market for a year and a half, and its "killer app" Aldus PageMaker 1.0 — the dawn of desktop publishing — had just been introduced in the summer.

Initially about 80 percent of the machines on campus were made by Apple. Now, 85 percent of the campus computers are Windows-based workstations.

Instructional technology once meant the occasional use of slide projectors or film strips. Today it is a necessary, integral component of the lesson plan. Use of instructional technology has grown at a rate of 20 percent each year since 1998. Students go online to view the course syllabus before classes begin and contact the Help Desk if they can't find it.

Call for Nominations for 2005 DISTINGUISHED ALUMNI

The SSU Alumni Association is accepting applications for its 2005 Distinguished Alumni Awards. The awards recognize the outstanding professional and personal achievements of SSU graduates.

The selection committee will evaluate nominations based on several criteria including:

- contributions benefiting the community, state or nation;
- humanitarian services and contributions to society;
- services to the University; and
- career or one-time worthy activity.

The nomination deadline is March 31.

Please contact the Alumni Office for a nomination packet:

SSU ALUMNI ASSOCIATION
STEVENSON HALL, ROOM 1027
ROHNERT PARK, CA 94928
(707) 664-2426
ALUMNI.OFFICE@SONOMA.EDU
WWW.SSUALUMNI.ORG

Currently, about 1,300 computer workstations are in use in University offices and labs, and almost all 2,480 students in the residential community have their own computers.

The tremendous growth in the use of and dependence on technology is now supported by a large Information Technology team at SSU. IT employs almost 100 people who provide technical support for students, faculty and staff.

GREEKS

From Page 7

Delta Sigma Phi. Fraternities and sororities continued to take root in campus life as the early 1990s progressed. Over the years, there have been more than 20 fraternity and sorority groups at Sonoma State, both internationally based and local.

Along with fraternities and sororities, there are also Greek leadership boards, such as the Interfraternity Council and the National Panhellenic Council. These governing groups oversee the nationally established fraternities and sororities on campus. Local Greek chapters are only found at one or two universities, and are not subject to the rules and procedures set forth by a

national organization.

Order of Omega was established in 1997 as an honor society to recognize members of the Greek community for outstanding scholastic achievement.

There are approximately 380 students currently involved in Greek organizations.

SSU Greek Organizations Today

Sororities

1989 Alpha Xi Delta
1991 Alpha Gamma Delta
1993 Lambda Sigma Gamma
1994 Gamma Phi Beta
2000 Kappa Delta Zeta
2001 Chi Delta
2003 Lambda Theta Nu

Fraternities

1987 Kappa Alpha Psi
1988 Sigma Alpha Epsilon
1990 Tau Kappa Epsilon
1992 Nu Alpha Kappa
1997 Phi Delta Theta

Leadership Organizations

1992 National Panhellenic Council
2000 Inter-Fraternity Council

Honor Society

1997 Order of Omega

Dates indicate establishment for Greek organizations active on campus today.



Christine Hayes / University Library

ANALOG AND DIGITAL

Gaye LeBaron Collection

To preserve and share decades' worth of research notes and primary source materials, Gaye LeBaron, senior columnist for *The Press Democrat*, donated her collection of approximately 10,000 documents to Sonoma State University for public access as well as safekeeping. Working closely with LeBaron, the University Library has readied her unique collection for public use.

"It is a privilege to play a part in preserving the region's heritage by maintaining this collection," Dayle Reilly said. Reilly is the coordinator of the North Bay Regional Collection where the material is housed.

During her 40-plus years with *The Press Democrat*, LeBaron wrote close to 8,000 columns, most of which required in-depth research. The Gaye LeBaron Collection is comprised of 760 topic-based folders organized with the original subject headings used by LeBaron. Each folder contains the materials gathered to fuel her well-conceived newspaper columns. The types of documents found in the collection include:

- LeBaron's handwritten notes from personal interviews and other sources
- Letters addressed to LeBaron suggesting topics or responding to columns

- Personal and institutional memoirs and research papers
- Articles from *The Press Democrat* and other publications
- Government and legal documents
- Photographs, drawings, brochures and ephemera

While an appointment is necessary to use the materials, some initial searching can be done via the collection's Web site (<http://libweb.sonoma.edu/lebaron/>). The site allows people to view a list of topics in the collection. Additional information on each topic can be found in the library catalog. Further enhancements to digital access are in progress. To set up an appointment, call (707) 664-4152 or send e-mail to northbayinfo@sonoma.edu.

Financial support for planning the project and the first year's operation came from *The Press Democrat*, The New York Times Foundation and the Sonoma State University Alumni Association.

The University Library's North Bay Regional Collection provides access to a wide range of information about the North Bay counties of Lake, Marin, Mendocino, Napa, Solano and Sonoma.

Above: *Press Democrat* columnist Gaye LeBaron, left, and Dayle Reilly, Sonoma State University coordinator of the North Bay Regional Collection in the University Library.



Front entrance, 1966



Front entrance, 1984



Front entrance, 2005



The Lakes with Stevenson and Darwin halls in view, 1966



Believe it or not, this is the same view in 2005.



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