


Fall 1989

Santa Clara Magazine, Volume 32 Number 1, Fall 1989

Santa Clara University

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarcommons.scu.edu/sc_mag

 Part of the [Arts and Humanities Commons](#), [Business Commons](#), [Education Commons](#), [Engineering Commons](#), [Law Commons](#), [Life Sciences Commons](#), [Medicine and Health Sciences Commons](#), [Physical Sciences and Mathematics Commons](#), and the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

SANTA CLARA

FALL 1989

MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXII NO. 1



Looking for Life in Space

A LOT TO LEARN

I have never had much success with science courses—or understanding anything scientific, for that matter.

I remember Biology 20A: Try as I might, I could never see through the microscope what my lab partners saw. Only recently have I learned to focus a pair of binoculars.

It is paradoxical that one of my good friends is a college anatomy teacher. We hike together, go to the theater together, and solve personal problems together, but we don't talk about what *she* does at work. I discovered long ago that I don't enjoy talking to scientific people—especially when I'm eating. (A *New Yorker* cartoon put it more succinctly: "You can dress up a biologist, but you can't take him out to dinner.")

But none of that applies to Harold "Chuck" Klein, former NASA chief of life sciences and, for the past five years, Santa Clara's scientist-in-residence (pages 15-19). He has a special talent for presenting technical, scientific information to non-science people so they can understand it. ("How do you do that?" I asked him. "Well, of course, the material is exciting," he replied.)

He could, I think, make me understand what's going on in the universe. He already has me tracking media coverage of space news. He also has me believing in life on other planets.

So, I thought maybe, at last, with his help, I was making my own scientific breakthrough. I was elated. I was, that is, until I asked him how the slides from the Voyager mission (which I had received that morning from NASA to use in this issue of the magazine), got from outer space to JPL in Pasadena.

I recall he said something about radio waves. Then I recall fading back into my own blank zone. Radio is something else I don't comprehend.

There are simply some things you have to take on faith. ■

Peg Major

Paul Hennessy
Assistant Vice President
for University Communications

Peg Major
Editor

Nickie Martin
Art Direction/Designer

Charles Barry
Photographer

Olga Montes De Oca
Patti Samuelson
Typographers

Susan Frey
Susan Strong
Contributing Writers

Santa Clara Magazine is published four times a year in November, February, May, and July by Santa Clara University. Entered as second class matter at Santa Clara, Calif., 95050 U.S.P.S. 60924000.

Address Changes

Send changes to Donohoe Alumni House, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, Calif. 95053, or call changes to (408) 554-6800.

Santa Clara Magazine Advisory Board

Phyllis Cairns '73, George Giacomini, Jr., '56, Eric O. Hanson, Jeanne Huber '72, Christiaan Lievestro, Michael Malone '75, Suzann M. Selden '68, Paul Soukup, S.J., Katherine Ann Tanelian '78

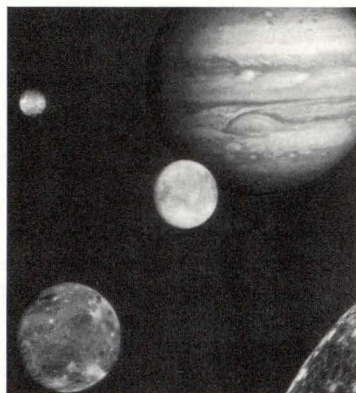
SANTA CLARA

FALL 1989

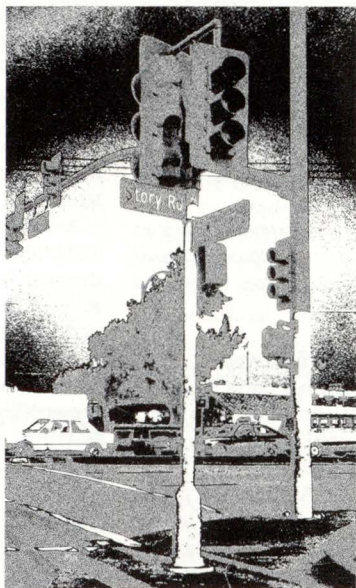
MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXII NO. 1

Published for Alumni and Friends of Santa Clara University



15-Jupiter and moons



24-Eastside Project

10

A TIME TO DIE?

The debate over euthanasia changes and grows more interesting as we grow older and live longer.

By Julie Sly

15

LOOKING FOR LIFE IN SPACE

SCU's scientist-in-residence talks about how resumption of planetary probe aids his origin of life research.

By Maureen McInaney

20

MEMORIES — THE WAY WE WERE

A 1939 alumnus tells what Santa Clara was like 50 years ago and offers vignettes of Jesuits he remembers.

By Norman Bayley

24

EASTSIDE PROJECT

Students and faculty are involved in this special partnership between SCU and East San Jose communities.

By Ed De Berri, S.J.

28

CASHING IN ON SCIENCE

Is it morally right for university faculty to make a profit on publicly funded research?

By Manuel Velasquez

2 Letters to the Editor

4 Santa Clara Today

31 Sports
SCU's Football Volunteers

33 Alumni Class Notes

40 University Calendar

43 Alumni Association News
Jerry Kerr's Column

44 Promises We Keep
Bill and Marijane Adams

45 Commentary
The Question of Suffering
China Eyewitness

48 Books I Recommend
John B. Drahnann

COVER: Photo montage from Voyager Mission of Saturnian system (Jet Propulsion Laboratory)

Diverse opinions often are expressed in *Santa Clara Magazine* and they do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the editor or represent the official policy of Santa Clara University. Copyright © 1989 by Santa Clara University. Reproduction in whole or in part without permission is prohibited.



Time Share

My last *Santa Clara Magazine* [Summer 1989] just arrived and I had the chance to read Father Rewak's fascinating comments ["Reflections of a Jesuit's Early Years."]. It reminded me of my visiting professorship at Santa Clara and how lucky I was to share time, however briefly and distantly, with a very remarkable person.

Clarence C. Walton
The American College
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

Editor's Note: Dr. Walton was the Charles J. Dirksen Professor in Business Ethics for various terms between 1983 and 1988.]

Honesty and Wit

Father Rewak's reflections [Summer 1989] were well done, most entertaining, and most revealing, I might add.

I thought the article sparkled with all manner of things, honesty and wit perhaps foremost among them. I had forgotten that very distinctive smell that comes from *no place* other than the core of a chicken, but I liked the image of the famous photographer chasing a bee out of her slacks best of all!

What touched me most, however, were his thoughts about loneliness, especially when they surrounded [Father] Austin Fagothey so beautifully in words and phrases. Truly lovely.

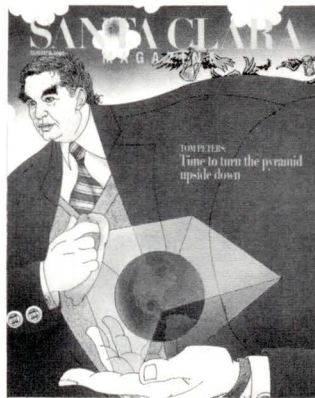
The Rev. Don Flickinger
San Juan Bautista, California

Vivid Account

I must tell you how much I enjoyed Father Rewak's article in *Santa Clara Magazine* [Summer 1989].

His reflections and feelings were so clear and uncluttered—and vivid. Great photos, too, in spite of [Margaret Bourke-White's] insistence on portraying not the way things were but as she wanted them to be. I can hardly think that picking grapes or working in the fields in a cassock would be very tolerable.

Cathy Biaggi '70 (MA'71)
Campbell, California



B.T.'s Boss

The last thing B.T. Collins's ego needs is another article about himself ["B.T.—A Touch of Wry," Summer 1989] to send to the world!

Your readers should know that he took not just a "pay cut" but a \$160,000 pay cut to return to the

state to work for me.

This is just one indication of why he was never accepted at San Jose State, my alma mater.

You should all thank me for getting B.T. back in public service where he belongs.

Thomas W. Hayes
State Treasurer
Sacramento, California

Consumer Performance

I enjoyed Tom Peters's article ["Competition and Change," Summer 1989] immensely, particularly since I am an 11-year employee of Ampex Corp. We seem to suffer from many of the symptoms he refers to. Certainly we are being hard-pressed by our competitor, Sony.

If I had to name one thing that Americans do great at this time it is consume. We are experts.

Americans want consumer performance, no strings attached. Yes, price does matter, but it is simply factored into the performance measurement. In my opinion it's this American addictive consumerism that allows small new corporations that have the correct product for the consumer to excel. Our lust for the performance of consumer goods knows no national boundaries or product loyalties.

Most manufacturers are building products they were not capable of building ten years ago. It seems to me that we Americans are so quick at altering our consumption, no one can afford not to deliver. I don't

think the issue is whether corporations perform better than they used to. It's that competition in such a fluid market is so much more intense.

Performance is now measured in the marketplace. A hierarchy can only serve if it provides knowledgeable personnel the power to act. Lost potential is lost performance. Overhead is death.

I'm not convinced that radical experiments are what's required. Experiments serve to shock and disturb the corporation so fundamentally that individuals within the organization are required to rethink all assumptions. A corporate version of future shock.

It has to be accepted that all things traditional may be upset; that what we lose, no matter how dear, are the parts that are no longer working. This awareness alone likely will produce radical adjustments in the corporation to serve the market.

As a nation, our equality of consumption is second to none. Our demand for performance has to be reflected in everyone's professional performance to sell into our market—or anyone else's. Whether or not we come to terms with this in time remains to be seen.

Robert Steele
Menlo Park, California

About Addresses

Regarding the letter in the Summer 1989 issue from Marcellus Karrigan indicating he has been sending in address changes to the University for over a year. This greatly concerns the Alumni Office, especially me, since I am the Data Processor for address corrections.

Our office tries to keep up with the more than 41,000 records on alumni as expeditiously as possible. Address changes of alumni should be sent directly to Donohoe Alumni House.

Kitty Galloway
Donohoe Alumni House

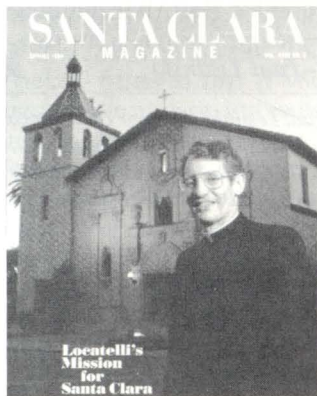
Editor's Note: When changing an address, please check your mailing label first. If it has a D number (Development), call (408) 554-6975; A numbers (Alumni) call (408)

554-6800, or write to the Development Office or to Donohoe Alumni House, Santa Clara University 95053.

Ethical Schizophrenia?

With each issue of *Santa Clara Magazine*, the perennial, ethical schizophrenia of SCU becomes more and more obvious and acute. In his article, "Visions" [Spring 1989], new president Paul Locatelli, S.J., encourages cultural diversity at the University, which means more minority students, faculty, and financial aid, and also community service, which means getting the upper-middle class students out of their beer-drinking stupors and into the community to help the less fortunate.

Locatelli should be careful. He's playing with fire. A lot of these "new ideas" reek of 1960s radicalism and liberalism, no longer fashionable. A good part of his



alumni and most of the members of his advisory boards are made up of very conservative business people who want to maintain Santa Clara as a haven for wealthy Catholic Republicans. Diversity and plurality are a threat to the status quo. Contributions will drop if the alumni perceive these new directions as "liberal."

I want to commend Locatelli for the courage to speak out on such issues as true leadership skills, racial diversity, and community service at Santa Clara in this very politically reactionary period. Perhaps he can hoodwink his con-

servative backers and contributors, trick them into behaving like Christians, and actually open this university to everyone at every level, making Santa Clara a truly compassionate institution. It's about time.

*David Sunseri '67
San Francisco, California*

Seeing 2020

I want to second the view expressed by Julie Barton in "A Better Picture: What Does Old Really Look Like?" [Summer 1989].

Fifteen years experience in developing community-based services for at-risk older persons, both in Washington state and California, have taught me the dangers of stereotyping the elderly.

In no other age group is there as much diversity in physical and mental capabilities, cultural background and life experience. Yes, there are older people living anxious, isolated lives, their independence and dignity hanging by a thread. There are caregivers, mostly elderly themselves, as Ms. Burton points out, worn out by caring for their loved ones to the point of despair. On the other hand, there are so many alert and resourceful older people actively participating in society of every level. Indeed, there is a saying in the aging field, You don't change as you grow older, you only become more of what you are.

Stereotyping the elderly, putting them in a separate category from the rest of society is really foolish because there is no Us versus Them. We are all aging. Today's baby boomers (of which I am one) will be in their 60s by 2020, and that's not far off.

Can you imagine a Senior Complex in 2020? It will be the Doors or the Stones coming over the loudspeakers, not "You Are My Sunshine."

*Helene Couture Loughran '67
Lanes Senior Housing Agency, Inc.
Redlands, California*

Happy Birthday, Keith

Over the years, my husband has enjoyed receiving *Santa Clara Magazine*. He is very pleased with the success of the communication programs, and he especially enjoys

reading Alumni Class Notes.

I have encouraged him to write the magazine and inform them of his activities, but he never seems to find the time. Since his birthday is coming up, I thought it would be a nice idea to write on his behalf.

Keith Kountz '82 resides in New Haven, Conn., with his wife, Dawn. He has pursued a career in journalism and is presently working as a television anchor/reporter for the Connecticut ABC affiliate.

*Dawn Kountz
New Haven, Connecticut*

Opts for Home Study

While I agree wholeheartedly about the need to integrate the secular and religious education of our children, there are other drawbacks not mentioned in Michael Hollerich's commentary ["The Parochial School," Summer 1989] that are more important in making a decision to put one's children into a parish school.

My wife and I have seven children, four of whom were in such a school. I say were because we removed them at the end of the last term.

We based our decision not on the religious education they were getting but on what they were picking up when attending Mass. Our parish is making changes to the traditional way Catholics have worshipped the Lord for hundreds of years and these changes are being instituted in the name of Vatican II, which was 20 or more years ago.

The change my wife and I find most objectionable is the request not to kneel during the Eucharistic Prayer. It was explained that kneeling is a sign of adoration, standing a sign of thanksgiving, and sitting a sign of listening. Those who find it too uncomfortable to stand during the prayer, are sitting and thus neither adoring nor giving thanks, just listening.

What particularly upsets me is the double standard often used in implementing these changes.

While parishioners are expected to obey the pastoral decision, the pastor has opted not to obey the clear decision of the Catholic Church and its teachers that the congregation should kneel during the Eucharistic Prayer. (*General*

Instructions for the Celebration of the Eucharist, Page 21.)

Since the religious education our children were exposed to was contrary to Roman Catholic norms, we decided to teach them at home through the Seton Home Study program. We are attending Mass at a parish that recognizes the value of a traditional, albeit Vatican II, Catholic Mass. We are delighted to discover there are many families in the Valley doing likewise.

The line in Michael Hollerich's article that struck home was "Catholic schools are—or ought to be—valuable transmitters of our religious tradition in ways that aren't necessarily conscious, but effective nonetheless." That's what worries me. When the sense of the sacred is missing, going to Mass becomes an empty process, which is what I don't want my children to experience.

*Richard Allan Cox
Saratoga, California*

Let's Hear From You

Send your comments, criticisms, suggestions, or ideas to Editor, *Santa Clara Magazine*, Santa Clara, California 95053. All letters will be considered for publication but may be edited for clarity or length. Please limit letters to 250 words.

Quake Aftermath

SCU reports no injuries and only minor damage to a few buildings

The earthquake hit at 5:04 Tuesday night, October 17, just after Benson [Center] had opened for dinner and the faculty and staff were getting ready to go home for the night.

It sent desks sliding on 11th-floor Swig, it put cracks in the plaster ceiling of the Mission Church, and it caused four-foot waves in Leavey Pool.

In the aftermath, Academic Vice President Charles Beirne, S.J., cancelled classes Wednesday, October 18. Students lined up at phone booths to assure parents they were safe; then they went to Safeway and 7-11 to stock up on food and water—just in case.

The quake, which registered 7.1 on the Richter scale, was the biggest in the United States since the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco.

Miraculously, no injuries on the SCU campus were reported.

Students from 11-story Swig Hall and five-story Dunne Hall were not allowed to return to their dorms as a power outage left elevators inoperable. Some [Swig, Dunne] students were escorted, one by one, to their

rooms to pick up bedding and/or prescription medicine.

It was feared that with no

lights or elevators, a second strong quake might lead to panic and a rush down the dark

staircase, Beirne said, so the dorms remained closed all night.

The school and surrounding area were without power for the rest of Tuesday night and most of Wednesday morning, but by Wednesday afternoon it had been restored to most of the campus and neighborhood.

While students enjoyed their class-less Wednesday, SCU's physical plant and Public Safety Department separately examined the entire campus and then compared notes, said Beirne.

The campus sustained only minor damage. Cosmetic plaster repairs were made by physical plant work crews to O'Connor Hall, Alumni Science Hall, and the Mission Church following the inspection, while an off-campus structural firm shored up the north stairway in St. Joseph's Hall. All buildings were open within a few days.

—Paul Lesinski

Paul Lesinski, a senior communication major, is news editor of the student newspaper. Reprinted by permission The Santa Clara.

Charles Barry



Student checks class reschedule when O'Connor was closed for plaster repairs

It's President Rewak, Again

Rewak takes over Spring Hill presidency for ailing Jesuit

Father William J. Rewak, S.J., former president of Santa Clara, returned to the campus in July after a year at Harvard as a visiting scholar and moved into St. Joseph's Hall to take up his new duties as University chancellor.

But by mid-September, Rewak was packing again, heading for Mobile, Alabama, to become the 35th president of the Jesuit-run Spring Hill College.

Rewak was pressed into the

assignment ("I just couldn't say no") when Spring Hill's new president, Donald MacLean, S.J., resigned for health reasons, only six weeks into his term.

Spring Hill is the smallest of the 28 Jesuit schools, with a student body of 1,000. Commenting on the move, Rewak said, "Why would I trade earthquakes for hurricanes? I think Spring Hill represents a new challenge. It's a small school that needs more endowment, a new library, and athletic

facilities. But it provides a superb liberal arts education, and that's what we're here for."

Rewak, who was president of SCU from 1976 to 1988, said he "sensed a genuine dedication at Spring Hill. The faculty work hard; the students are proud of their education; the alumni think of the school as home base. In that sense, it resembles Santa Clara, and I'm proud to be invited to share in their true community."

But leaving Santa Clara,

Rewak said, wasn't easy. "My friends are here. My sweat is on the ground. It is especially hard to leave the Jesuit Community, but they understand the situation the best of all, so it's okay."

And there will be a touch of Santa Clara at Spring Hill in the person of Gerard F. Rubin, chairman of the college's Board of Trustees, and father of SCU graduate Kathleen Rubin '82, of West Long Branch, New Jersey.

—Peg Major

Parden's Program

Making savvy managers out of technical professionals

With his easy-going, Iowa-bred manner coupled with his lively eyes and quick wit, Bob Parden is one of those rare individuals who makes you feel comfortable while he is sizing you up. He opens an interview with a complete stranger with the question "What's new with you?" and seems to genuinely want to know.

As head of the engineering management program at SCU, Parden—who has lived in California for the past 35 years—also has a Midwestern plain spokenness, unusual in a person used to holding politically sensitive jobs such as SCU's dean of engineering from 1954 to 1982.

Parden is particularly outspoken about the need for technically-trained, savvy managers to keep the United States competitive in the world market.

"One of my early colleagues in the MBA program, Joe Trickett, believed that if you knew how to manage, you could run any department or team," Parden said. "But in today's high-tech society, that's no longer true. Japan has more engineers in management and they are beating the United States at new product introduction.

"Why should someone who knows nothing about technical process be better at managing?" Parden said. "The football coach who has never played football can do it in theory. But they all seem to have played football."

Parden has devised a program that allows engineers to stay at the cutting edge of technology and develop as managers as well. Unlike an MBA program, which prepares people for jobs in a broad business spectrum, the master's degree in engineering management is aimed at technical product team man-

agers and includes technical as well as management courses.

Phil Marcoux, who was one of the first graduates from the program in 1979, said his willingness to risk starting a new company was "spurred on through training in that program." He has started and sold



Colleagues say he's an original thinker with boundless energy

two companies and is now running a third.

"Engineers get forced into having to look at management once they reach a certain level of expertise," Marcoux said.

Parden is the only full-time faculty member who teaches engineering management. He draws faculty mostly from industry, keeping the program flexible, ready to support new directions in the field.

That flexibility is typical of Parden, who ended up in engineering while pursuing a

career as a stage manager.

"When I was in high school, I was totally enmeshed in the theater—lighting, sound, makeup," Parden said. His role model was a stage manager who happened to be an electrical engineer as well. So when Parden went off to college, he enrolled in electrical engineering, only to find that he was excluded from the college theater, which relied on theater arts majors.

Then fate intervened. World War II broke out and, after Corps of Engineers basic training, Parden was sent to West Virginia University to finish in mechanical engineering. He ended up as a field test officer with a new career goal to become a factory manager. After three years in industry, the GI Bill financed graduate school.

"It was a carefully thought out plan," Parden quipped. "I went through much counseling and testing to find out [what I should be]."

But it was not surprising that Parden ended up in academia. He had long ago seen the advantages of academic life.

His father had decided the family should live in Iowa City near the University of Iowa so his children would have an opportunity to go to college. When the Depression hit, Parden noticed that college professors still were getting a paycheck.

"They were the only people who had money during the Depression," Parden said. "They had the nicest homes in Iowa City. They worked nine months and spent the summer in Estes Park, Colorado."

Parden came to SCU as dean when he was 32 years old, replacing the first dean, George Sullivan, who had been dean "for 35 years or some terribly long time [actually 37 years]. We covered the first 65 years of

this college."

Bill Adams '37 said the gregarious Parden was quite a change from the tall, aristocratic Sullivan. Parden is "not the usual analytical, professional type of dean," he said.

That down-to-earth manner comes through in his teaching and running of the engineering management program, according to Marcoux.

"He's a no-baloney type of guy," Marcoux said. "He is quite far-sighted on the needs of a manager in a typical company. He could relate really well to my needs."

And, his friends and colleagues say, he's an original thinker with boundless energy, always coming up with new ideas.

Gerald Markle, former chairman of the Applied Mathematics Department, said he came to Santa Clara because of Parden's "dynamic personality."

"He impressed me as a great fellow to work for and he is exactly that," Markle said. "He is a very creative guy with lots of energy and drive. He impressed me so much in our interviews. After meeting him, I was certain I wanted to come to SCU." Santa Clara Magazine Editor Peg Major said she has known Parden for 30 years and "there hasn't been a week go by that he hasn't said to me, 'I'm on a brand new kick.' I don't know how many times I've heard him say that.

"There isn't anything he won't try."

Part of that try anything, roll-with-the-punches approach comes from a healthy dose of self-confidence, Parden said.

"I've always had the greatest confidence, and my wife says it's terrible," Parden said with a chuckle. "But I've had good luck and good experience."

—Susan Frey

As the World Shrinks

International Business program catches on at SCU

As fast-stepping technology shrinks the world we live in and changes the way we do business, some analysts are predicting that one of the hottest college majors in the 1990s will be international business.

At Santa Clara, where an International Business Program (IBP) has been in place six years, 120 undergraduates were enrolled in the 1988-89 year. But 147 freshmen from the class of 1993 have expressed an interest in IBP, in which students earn a certificate and combine work in one of three geographic areas with a regular major.

IBP is not without its problems, however. Students graduating in 1989 found a gap between theory and practice, and only limited interest by the international business community in helping them gain the experience they need to bridge that gap.

Management professor Jacques Delacroix, discussing the short-term impact of the program, says, "Let me burst a bubble. There are no entry-level positions in international business, period."

Delacroix says students who expect to work overseas immediately after graduating should brace themselves for disappointment. "Think about it," he says. "Why would a French company hire a young American fresh out of college over a young Frenchman fluent in English?"

But as IBP faculty co-directors, Michael Solt and Tonia Riviello point out, this program was not founded on the notion that students hop on planes the day after graduation to launch exotic careers in Tokyo or Paris.

Conceived in 1983 as a joint program for the College of Arts and Sciences and the Levey School of Business and Administration, IBP simply provides

a vehicle by which undergraduates work to gain sensitivity to the cultural and economic issues that serve as the underpinning of the international business community.

In 1988, IBP was recognized as one of 20 innovative programs of its kind by the American Assembly of Collegiate Schools of Business.

Solt and Riviello say IBP students must maintain a minimum 2.8 grade point average and a 2.9 in their major courses, while completing rigorous requirements that include in-depth study of a foreign language, world cultures, and economics. These

co-directors, believe that understanding other cultures may be the key to unlocking international positions down the road. "A person with any cultural sensitivity will certainly be more flexible to an employer than a person who has only focused on domestic issues," Molony says.

Santa Clara alumna Andrea Secor just might use her Spanish proficiency to prove Molony right. The 21-year-old 1988 history graduate could find herself in an international marketing position within three years after graduation. Secor, who supplemented her degree with an international business

issues," she says. "It was set down in black-and-white in the job announcement."

Secor currently works on domestic marketing strategies for Quest, Inc., a start-up firm that manufactures and distributes high-tech motorized wheelchairs capable of climbing stairs. But she says Quest intends to target parts of Europe and Canada in the near future, and she could be part of that plan. "Nothing's definite yet," she says, "but I've been told there's a chance I could be involved in the foreign marketing."

Secor combined three years of Spanish course work with a



Andrea Secor '88 works for Quest, which could send her to Europe when it begins foreign marketing

requirements are particularly stringent, Solt says, considering the time spent yields only a certificate, not a minor or second major. Every student in the program takes classes in one of three geographic specializations: Western Europe, Latin America, or East Asia.

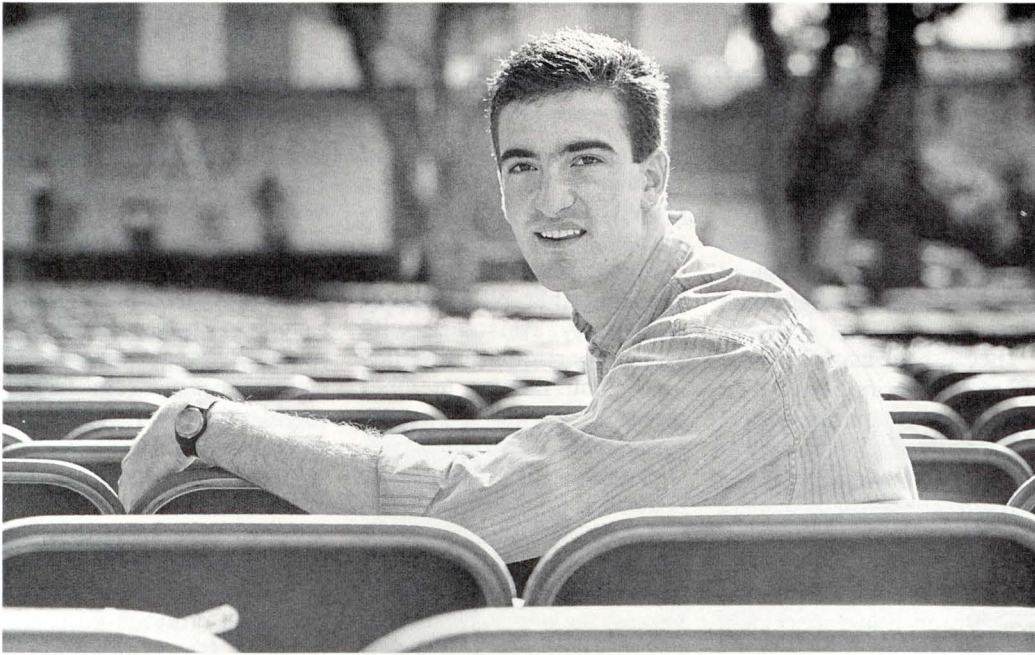
Marketing professor Tyzoon Tyebjee and history professor Barbara Molony, IBP's first

certificate in the Western Europe area, says her current marketing assistantship at Australian-owned Quest Technologies of Sunnyvale might be the elusive ticket she's been looking for to send her overseas.

"The requirements for this job included proficiency in a foreign language and knowledge of international business

year abroad in Madrid. This experience and her internship, organized by IBP with the International Trade Council in San Francisco, could be extremely helpful if her foreign assignment comes through. "I've developed a solid understanding of exporting issues," she says, "that could make a big difference in my future."

Although Secor has already



Jason Rossi '89: Even a month-long internship with an international firm would have helped his chances

tested the business waters, 120 IBP students, either currently enrolled or newly graduated, have yet to get their feet wet.

Jason Rossi, a 1989 Spanish graduate, says although IBP gave him the confidence he needed to take the plunge, he came up dry in his initial search for employment with an international firm. His current job with Franklin Resources is in the legal department and doesn't call for international skills.

But he remains optimistic about finding a position eventually, although he says he's disappointed by the lack of hands-on experience he received through IBP. "I got rejection letters from companies saying I didn't have any experience," he says. "Even if I'd worked for a month or two, I would have looked better."

Delacroix says Rossi's frustration underlines a troubling thorn in IBP's side. If there were a little more flexibility in the business community, practical experience could be more plentiful. "Decision makers in business overestimate the disruption interns make," he says.

As Solt points out, most cor-

porations offering internships don't have international departments. When they do have openings, he says, firms often want students for free. As a result, IBP currently offers less than five paid internships a year.

In an attempt to breathe life into the internship component of IBP, Solt and Riviello formed

the program's graduates in the future. "Everyone can use employees with these skills," he says. "I'm glad to see the financial end well represented."

Finnigan vice president Steven Wade is more cautious about the likelihood of internships increasing. "It will be very difficult to ever have many international interns," he says.

Tanya Steele carries a triple minor because she no longer has a mono-societal view of the world.

an advisory board, composed of leaders from companies such as Finnigan Corporation and Oracle Engineering.

Board members provide internships, assess the IBP curriculum, and spread the news of the program to their colleagues in the community, thereby opening the door for additional interns, Riviello says.

Oracle's international treasurer, Kenneth Frier, insists there will be opportunities for

"There's a lot of training involved before they can be sent overseas—more training than you can fit into one summer." Although Wade praises IBP, he suggests the curriculum focus more on the nuts-and-bolts business issues. "Maybe there should be less stress on language," he says, "and more on accounting, management, and finance."

IBP 1989 graduate Paul Noel says the curriculum should in-

clude more basic information starting from the first day, including world geography and politics. "Nothing can be assumed about how much students know," he says. Noel concentrated on East Asia, combining his Japanese studies with a year in Tokyo at Sophia University. He says he seems to have found the right combination, as interviews for a sales-support position at American President Lines in Oakland look promising. If things go smoothly, he says he could put his IBP experience to work fairly quickly in freight forwarding, preparing documents for importing and exporting.

Junior finance major Tanya Steele prepared for the demands of the program during her freshman year. "I realized if you don't know what you're doing, you'll have a rough time getting finished," she says. She carries a triple minor in history, Japanese, and economics. "I know it's insane," she says, "but I haven't found the curriculum oppressive. They're flexible about what you can take." She's plowing through the course work confidently, she says, because she no longer looks at the world from a "mono-societal viewpoint."

Molony applauds that observation. She insists that as the business world shrinks in the next 20 years, it will be critical for all business classes to have a multi-societal viewpoint, which would make IBP obsolete. "In the short-term, success will be measured by the program's appeal," she says. "In the long-term, we'll measure it by its lack of appeal."

If Tyzoon Tyebjee has his way, every Santa Clara student interested in business would share Molony's sentiment. "The mark of the program's impact," he says, "will be if it is no longer necessary."

—Mark Clevenger ■

Mark Clevenger '86 is an assistant director in the University's Office of Undergraduate Admissions.

Faculty Frustration

High home prices are driving away faculty candidates

Santa Clara has been losing top faculty candidates, and the high cost of housing in the Santa Clara Valley is a big reason.

In 1988-89, for example, because of candidates' housing concerns, the Communication Department lost four finalists for faculty positions, and the Mathematics Department had five out-of-state candidates reject offers.

Mathematics Chairman Gerald Alexanderson said the department also lost a tenured faculty member. "We assume housing is a contributing factor to any problem with attracting new faculty. Now it is beginning to affect retention of tenured faculty."

In May, the Board of Regents focused on this issue of faculty housing at its regular spring meeting. It is scheduled to consider, at its mid-October meeting, a plan submitted by the Ad Hoc Faculty Housing Committee outlining programs to make housing affordable for faculty, said Pat Wilkinson, a member of the committee.

According to a recent article in the *San Jose Mercury News*, the median household cost in California has risen 580 percent since 1970, while median household income rose only 234 percent. Despite these housing price increases, California, and in particular Silicon Valley, seems to be worth the cost. Job opportunities and the warm climate continue to attract people, said the article.

Little new housing is being built, however, and the supply of existing houses relative to demand is the lowest it has been in the 1980s, according to the *Mercury News*. Condominiums and townhouses also are in greater demand and people are now paying higher prices for homes in San Jose, which previously lagged behind the

rest of the valley.

SCU President Paul Locatelli, S.J., has given high priority to the search for a solution to the severe housing problems faced by faculty and staff at Santa Clara.

"Because the market has put affordable housing beyond their reach, excellent candidates have chosen offers at other universities, and valued members of the Santa Clara community are giving serious consideration to leaving the University," Locatelli said.

The high housing prices, which many people new to the area are unable to afford, also affect faculty members who have lived here for years.

A tenured associate professor in the College of Arts and Sciences who has been at SCU eight years, recently considered accepting an offer from another university because of the housing crunch. He decided to stay at SCU, however, partly because of what seemed to be progress toward a solution to the campus housing problem.

"The regents have identified this issue as one that is critical to the future of the University," said Wilkinson. "They are looking at it in terms of what is reasonable and would work best for Santa Clara."

The submitted proposals outline two programs—a shared-equity program and a shared-appreciation program, said Ralph Beaudoin, vice president of business and finance, who has worked extensively on the proposals.

"Every time there is an idea for a plan, the technical implications just explode," said Philip Riley, associate professor and acting chair of the Religious Studies Department, who lived in University housing from 1980 to 1986. "There are tax implications, legal aspects between the University and the

participant, questions of whether or not an endowment should be used—it's very complicated."

The regents are seeking a program that will balance University assistance with faculty participation, Riley said. The faculty member would determine his or her location and price range.

Currently, SCU has about a dozen homes near campus that are available to the faculty for below-market rent. But these homes are only temporary because the land was bought for redevelopment and The Alameda reroute, said Riley.

"With few resources, they

Caroline Sargent of Stanford Real Estate Programs and Land Management.

But not everyone in the SCU community supports a faculty housing program. John Dunlap, lecturer in English and classics, said the program would be inequitable because some faculty would now be provided with assistance, although others have managed to buy a home on their own.

But Riley said, "Despite the inequity of it, I think we need to be more magnanimous than that. That criticism misplaces the issue. It's a question about the future of the institution."

Other dissenters feel the pro-

"The regents have identified this issue as one that is critical to the future of the University."

—Pat Wilkinson

[SCU] have been reluctant to develop a permanent policy," Riley said.

Major fundraising would be required to finance any such plan. Said Locatelli: "In an area where qualifying family income for a median-priced home is nearly \$70,000, the financial resources needed will be considerable."

These increasing demands and costs, which are pricing many people out of the market, are also a concern to other California universities and their faculty. Both UC-Berkeley and Stanford have programs assisting faculty with housing.

Stanford has three programs for faculty: a housing allowance, down-payment assistance, and co-investment. "We believe they are essential in recruiting and maintaining faculty," said

grams are not the most efficient way to solve the problem with the limited resources the University has.

Recent increases in housing prices have made the situation more challenging for Stanford, said Sargent. Between 1987 and 1988, the median household cost in the city of Santa Clara went up 28 percent.

"Pay scales vary from school to school, with the [College of] Arts and Sciences being the least handsomely paid, but the housing market is so tough now that there is a problem for even those in higher-paid positions," Wilkinson said.

—Lorraine Rossini ■

Lorraine Rossini is a junior communication major from San Jose. Reprinted by permission, The Santa Clara.

Luce's Legacy

SCU and 13 other schools benefit from Clare Boothe Luce estate

Santa Clara is one of 14 colleges and schools nationwide—the only one in the West—to share in the estate of the late Clare Boothe Luce.

Mrs. Luce left the bulk of her estate, \$70 million, to be used to advance the careers of women as science and engineering educators, although, the *New York Times* said, “She did not attend college and had no penchant for science.”

Santa Clara and the 13 other schools each will receive income from \$3 million (approximately \$150,000 annually) to enhance science and engineering opportunities for women on their campuses.

At SCU, the 1989 grant established a tenure-track position in the School of Engineering for a woman; and Samiha Mourad of Palo Alto, an Egyptian national who came to the United States 20 years ago, has been appointed the first Clare Boothe Luce Professor.

A native of Cairo, Mourad is an associate professor in computer engineering.

“I feel strongly about helping women in engineering, but I also believe in supporting any group that is not traditionally familiar with engineering,” said Mourad. Her interests in supporting women and minorities in engineering led her to teach in Puerto Rico and Harlem and to make recordings of engineering textbooks for the blind.

Mourad, who earned her doctorate in nuclear engineering at North Carolina State University, is the third woman to hold a tenure-track position in the School of Engineering, which has 40 full-time faculty members.

Although life-planning and goal-setting are promoted as the keys to success, Mourad has gotten where she wanted by following a simpler path.

“I have an 11th command-

ment,” she said. “Never be bored.”

Her commandment could well have been one of the guiding principles of Clare Boothe Luce's life. Luce, who died in 1987, was a playwright, magazine editor, war corres-

effective teacher and researcher. An expert in digital testing systems and design for testability, she will bring a new area of strength to the department and will bridge existing faculty strengths in logic and circuit design.”

“Yet, there is nothing about the field of engineering that is more suited to men.”

Since 1987, Mourad has been a visiting professor in the departments of Applied Mathematics and Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at SCU. Her position was funded, in part, by a grant from the National Science Foundation.

She has concurrently served as a visiting professor at the Center for Reliable Computing at Stanford University, on leave since 1984 from her position as chair of the Division of Science and Mathematics at Fordham University.

Mourad's latest research interest is digital testing and design for testability. Industry is interested in digital testing, Mourad said, because once a chip is fabricated, it is hard to correct what is wrong. With digital testing, the 1,000 to 20,000 transistors squeezed onto a chip the size of a dime can be pretested from the periphery of the chip so producers can be more certain that the completed chip will not malfunction.

Mourad says she thoroughly enjoys research but is equally enthusiastic about teaching, believing one feeds the other.

“You can't teach well in a field without keeping up with what's going on. Research gives you this opportunity. If you want to learn something, the best way to learn it is to teach it.”

Fluent in Arabic, French, and Spanish, Mourad received her bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from Ain Shams University in Cairo, before receiving her doctorate at North Carolina State. In 1984, she completed her master's in computer engineering at Polytechnic University in New York City.—*Susan Frey and Susan Strong* ■



The late Clare Booth Luce shown here with her husband's son, Henry Luce III, president of Luce Foundation, which manages the \$70 million fund

pondent, member of Congress, and ambassador to Italy. She was also the wife of Henry R. Luce, co-founder of Time, Inc.

The School of Engineering has about 635 undergraduate and 1,553 graduate students. Approximately one out of five

“I have an 11th Commandment.
Never be bored.”

—SCU's Luce Professor Samiha Mourad

Don Dodson, associate vice president for Academic Affairs, said: “Mourad brings to Santa Clara a proven record as an

students is female.

“Women are traditionally underrepresented in engineering,” said Dean Terry Shoup.

“What was ‘extraordinary’ in terms of
is not considered ‘extraordinary’ and

Susan never thought she'd be asking to die just a few short weeks before her 52nd birthday. But as she lay dying of terminal lung cancer, which had spread to nearly every part of her body, the words came easily, freely.

“At this point, I just want to go to sleep and not wake up, and death would be there. I'm in pain at times, and it just would be easier for my family and friends,” she said. Getting these words out and breathing were clearly a struggle.

“It seems awfully strange for me to be saying this—it's like I want to be selfish for myself. I thought I would have so many years ahead of me, to take care of people who are so much sicker than I am. . . . But now the only thing I ask for is relief of the pain to make it easier to cope. I'm not ask-

the reality of her own mortality, Susan's dilemma is the dilemma of a significant number of patients today, many who, as a result of illness or accident, must make decisions about life-sustaining measures and must struggle with how to die with dignity. The dilemma poses questions for patients, families, ethicists, lawyers, and health care experts.

Since the early 1970s when the plight of comatose Karen Ann Quinlan brought the problem of care for the dying to the forefront of public discussion, the debate over life-sustaining treatment, euthanasia, and assisted suicide has intensified in the United States and elsewhere. In some cases, organizations favoring euthanasia are working for legal change to remove the barriers to physician-assisted suicide for terminal

A Time to Die?

The Debate Over Euthanasia

BY JULIE SLY

ing for life support—as a matter of fact, I believe in euthanasia. . . .

“I know there's a lot of controversy about euthanasia, but I hope people who are opposed to the feeling I have will open their minds and allow me to have my feelings, too, and try to understand them. . . . Believe me, I have talked to God. I have talked out loud, quietly, whispered—any way He might listen.”

Less than two weeks after this interview with Susan (not her real name), she died. She had undergone nearly two years of medical treatment for cancer and lived her last days in the hospice program at Mercy San Juan Hospital in Sacramento. Her questions about her death were ever present. “I want to die, but I'm afraid,” she said. “I have all these questions, but they boil down to why, why?”

As a patient with a terminal disease making decisions about health care and facing

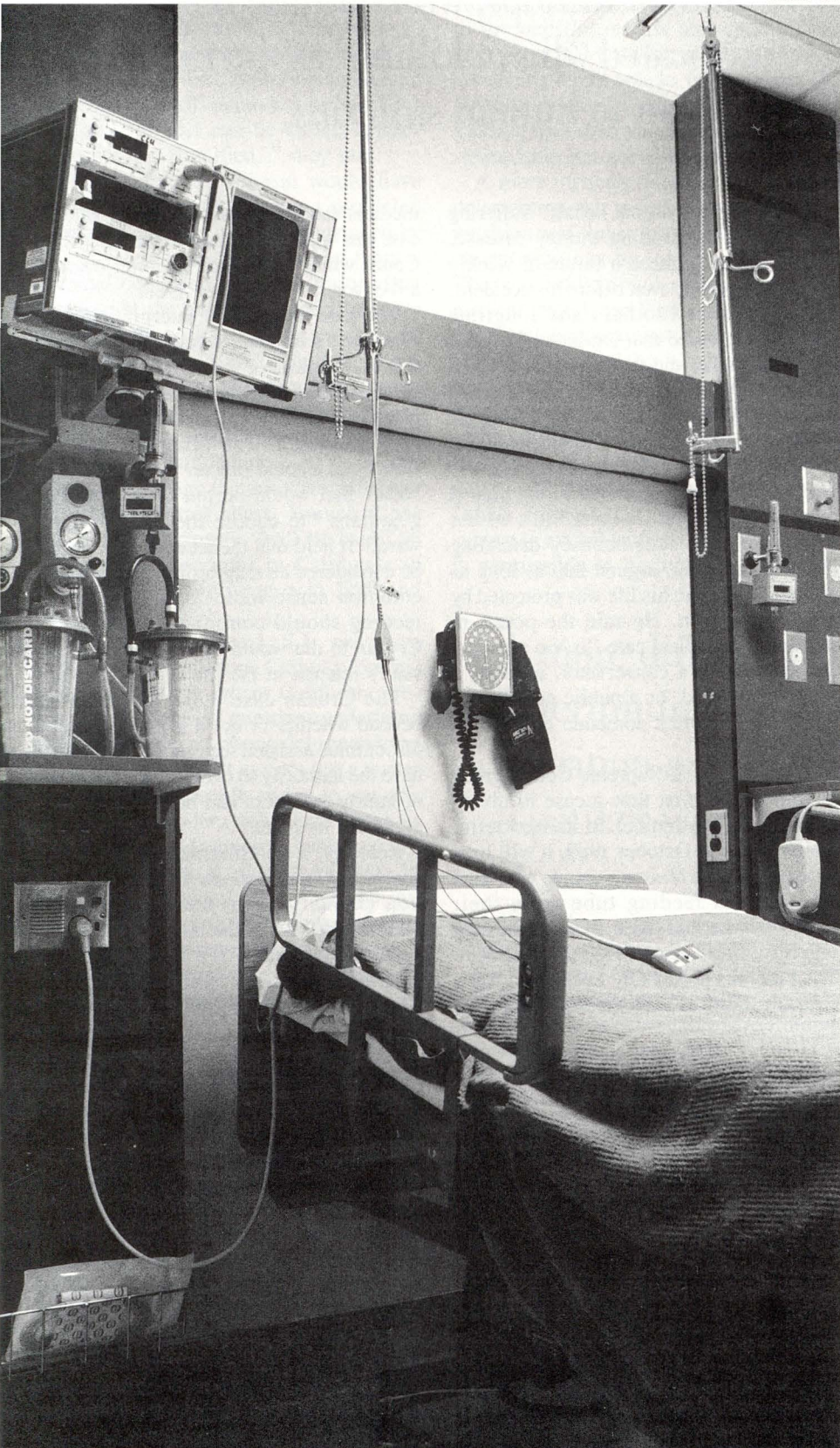
patients who want to die. Others who want to protect the sanctity of human life view the euthanasia movement as an attack on this ethic. Some believe the euthanasia debate is threatening to assume the same proportions as the abortion controversy.

What is euthanasia? Sulpician Father Richard Gula in his 1986 book, *What Are They Saying About Euthanasia?* says the term itself has troubling ambiguities because it is not used uniformly. Originally meaning a good or happy death, euthanasia now connotes violence or evil. Today, it is often synonymous with murder and a social policy of killing those suffering from incurable disease, old age, or a physical handicap. Euthanasia is often paired with a qualifier. *Active euthanasia*, or mercy killing, refers to the deliberate shortening of someone's life—for example, giving a lethal medication. *Passive euthanasia*, or allowing a patient to die, involves the

sustaining life 35 years ago

more.” —Father Gerald Coleman

Charles Barry



refusal of unwanted or ineffective medical care, especially life-supporting machines.

The union of medicine and technology has propelled the moral responsibility of prolonging life to center stage, says Gula. The availability of technology “allows death to be more a matter of decision than a matter of chance.”

From the perspective of Catholic moral tradition, “it has always been the belief that a person has a ‘right to die,’” says Sulpician Father Gerald Coleman, rector of St. Patrick’s Seminary in Menlo Park and an expert on medical ethics and morality. “But the critical question is, what does that mean today? Thirty-five years ago, this may have been answered differently than we would answer today. What was ‘extraordinary’ in terms of sustaining life 35 years ago is not considered ‘extraordinary’ anymore.”

The District of Columbia and 38 states legally recognize passive euthanasia in living will legislation that recognizes the right to refuse treatment. A durable power of attorney for health care (DPAHC), which authorizes someone else to make medical decisions for a patient, does the same thing in a simpler, more flexible way.

What has led to the increased debate over euthanasia? In his August 1988 address to U.S. diocesan pro-life directors, Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago, chairman of the American bishops’ Committee for Pro-Life Activities, cited some of the underlying medical, legal, and cultural pressures for euthanasia: radical individualism, patients’ fears of being overtreated against their will, the high cost of health care, and the inability to see any meaning or value in a life that involves suffering. What renders the issue more complex, he says, is that some promote euthanasia not as an active intervention to end life, but as withholding or withdrawing the means needed to support life.

In the past two decades, death has become an institutional event, with more than 80 percent of deaths occurring in hospitals and nursing homes. In addition, there has been an increase in chronic illness, often followed by a long decline toward death, and a similar increase in the time between the diagnosis of a terminal illness and death. Public awareness of these shifts may be an important reason for the rise in public support for active euthanasia. Comparative Louis Harris surveys show

A California ballot proposal, termed the Humane and Dignified Death Act, was strongly opposed by California's Catholic bishops, who said the measure advocated "direct killing" as the only solution to human suffering.

that, in 1973, 53 percent of respondents opposed active euthanasia (with 37 percent favorable). By 1985, 61 percent were favorable, with only 36 percent opposed. In a 1987 Field poll in California, 89 percent of those polled said incurably ill people should have the right to refuse medication, 80 percent believed next of kin should have the authority to pull the plug on life-support systems of patients with no hope of recovery, and 64 percent favored giving terminally ill patients the right to ask for and receive medication that would end their lives.

Questions once decided by the physician, the patient, and the family are now increasingly being decided by the courts. Throughout the country, families and other surrogate decision-makers are seeking court approval to forgo or withdraw artificially supplied nutrition and hydration for patients who are permanently unconscious or terminally ill. In almost all cases, the trial or appeal court has supported withdrawal. In recent years, the supreme courts of New Jersey, Arizona, Washington, Massachusetts, and Maine, as well as lower courts in several other states, have approved the withholding of tube-feeding from patients with severe disabilities.

Some issues, however, have not been adequately analyzed or resolved by the courts. In November 1988, the relatives of William Drabick, a 45-year-old comatose California man, won a long legal battle permitting them to pull the feeding tubes that had kept him alive since an automobile accident in 1983. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to hear the case. The Court's decision let stand an earlier state appellate court ruling that left it up to Drabick's family to decide whether his life should be prolonged. The appellate court's ruling was a landmark decision in California, affirming

ing others to act on his behalf. Suffering from a life-threatening kidney disease, Drabick already faced a future of weekly kidney treatments even before his accident. Drabick's four brothers and longtime girlfriend testified that Drabick often said he would rather die than live hooked to a machine. David Drabick, one of William's brothers who was appointed his legal conservator before the accident, testified, "My family feels this is what my brother wants. We have to continue to do what it takes to fulfill what we think Bill's wishes would be." The state attorney defending Drabick, however, argued that as long as Drabick was alive his life was protected by the Constitution. He said the power to discontinue medical care "is too personal and unique for a conservator, a court, a relative, a friend, or a public guardian to make a choice that someone else would rather be dead."

In July, the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to hear for the first time a case involving nutrition and hydration. In its next term, which opens in October 1989, it will hear an appeal from a Missouri couple who want to remove a feeding tube from their daughter who has been in a "persistent vegetative state" since a 1983 auto accident. The case was brought by Lester and Joyce Cruzan, acting as legal guardians for their

medical facility to stop feedings. But the case was appealed to the Missouri Supreme Court, which overturned the lower court on a 4-3 vote in November 1988.

The case focuses on interpretations of Missouri's living will statute, which permits the withdrawal of artificial life-support systems from hopelessly ill and injured patients. It specifically forbids withholding food and water. The Missouri Supreme Court said it could find no "principled legal basis" that would permit the Cruzans as guardians "to choose the death of their ward." It held that the feeding tube cannot be considered an extraordinary procedure, common sense indicates that artificial feeding should continue, and allowing Cruzan to die would be a violation of the state's interest in the life of individuals.

The Cruzan case points to questions beyond whether or not it is permissible to discontinue assisted feeding: Do the courts have the authority to overrule the decisions of family members and how should these decisions be made?

Recently, a controversial article in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (January 1988) has drawn public attention to the euthanasia debate. The anonymous essay, "It's Over, Debbie," described the death of a cancer patient from a fatal overdose of morphine administered by a resident physician. The article touched off a struggle between prosecutors and the AMA and prompted thousands of negative responses from physicians. Dr. Edmund Pellegrino, director of Georgetown University's Kennedy Institute of Ethics, said the issue of physician-assisted suicide "touches medicine at its very moral center. . . . If this moral center collapses, if physicians become killers or are even merely licensed to kill, the profession and each physician will never again be worthy of trust and respect as healer and comforter and protector of life in all its frailty."

While "It's Over, Debbie" was reviving the longstanding debate in the medical community about euthanasia, signatures

Questions once decided by the physician, the patient, and the family are now increasingly being decided by the courts.

the rights of families to decide an invalid's fate when the patient cannot speak for himself or herself.

The problem for the family arose because Drabick had not made a living will or signed a durable power of attorney allow-

ing others to act on his behalf. Suffering from a life-threatening kidney disease, Drabick already faced a future of weekly kidney treatments even before his accident.

The Cruzans argued in court in 1987 that their daughter would not have wanted to be kept alive with feeding tubes. A lower court judge ruled in their favor and told the

were being gathered in California for a ballot initiative legally allowing physician-assisted suicide under certain circumstances. The measure, termed the Humane and Dignified Death Act, was strongly opposed by California's Catholic bishops, who said the measure advocated "direct killing" as the only solution to human suffering. "To kill persons who need our love and support can be called neither 'humane' nor 'dignified,'" they said.

The California proposal would have allowed physicians to give a qualified terminally ill patient—one determined by two physicians to be suffering from a terminal condition—a prescription drug overdose at the patient's request to cause instant death, without risking prosecution for the physician. Spearheading the campaign was Americans Against Human Suffering, the political arm of the Hemlock Society, an organization favoring euthanasia that was founded in 1980 by Derek Humphry. Though the initiative fell about 100,000 signatures short, Humphry has vowed that supporters "will be back" to push another proposal in California in 1992, as well as in Oregon in 1990 and Washington in 1991.

Father William Wood, S.J., executive director of the California Catholic Conference, believes the recent California proposal points to larger questions underlying people's concerns about dehumanizing medical treatment. "It was not just a matter of some kooky people trying to get this legalized, but modern technology, expenses of health care, and numerous contemporary phenomena raising all sorts of fears in people's minds about what might be imposed on them to keep them alive," he said. "We have to address those questions. It forces us to ask again what is the true value of human life and what are we as Christians called to."

From a Catholic moral perspective, the discussion about euthanasia must begin with the 1980 Vatican *Declaration on Euthanasia*. Even though this teaching from the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith is not infallible, it is normative for the Catholic community. The *Declaration* defines euthanasia as "an action or an omission which of itself or by intention causes death, in order that all suffering may in this way be eliminated." According to Father Coleman, the *Declaration* affirms the teaching of Catholic theology that a deliberate effort to hasten someone's death is wrong, whether achieved by a gunshot or starvation. In 1984, the American

Bishops' Committee for Pro-Life Activities issued its *Guidelines for Legislation on Life-Sustaining Treatment*. These *Guidelines*, says Father Coleman, support the "distinctive approach" of Catholic theology to the question of life and death. They emphasize that Catholic tradition not only condemns direct attacks on innocent life, but also promotes a general view of life as a sacred trust over which persons can claim stewardship but not absolute dominion.

A more difficult question to resolve is determining the moral obligation to use nutrition and fluids to sustain the life of a patient who can no longer eat normally. There is widespread consensus in the medical, moral, and legal communities that life-sustaining treatments such as the use of respirators and dialysis, which might be burdensome to the patient, can be withheld or withdrawn. No such consensus exists on artificially providing nutrition and hydration. Some theologians argue that nutrition and fluids may never be discontinued. Others contend that in individual cases, subject to ethical analysis and judgment, it is permissible to discontinue fluids and

conclusion, he contends, is clearly in line with eminent and respected moral theologians who have addressed this issue.

One of these theologians is Father Richard McCormick, S.J., professor of Christian ethics at the University of Notre Dame. He views intravenous lines or gastrostomy tube nutrition and hydration as a medical procedure. He said that for those patients in a persistent vegetative state, fed by a gastrostomy tube with no chance of recovery to a cognitive state, "the continuation of feeding is not necessary but optional, and must be left to the sensitivities of the family." Such a view "is fully within the parameters of Catholic value judgments about the meaning of life and death. Some patients have been artificially fed in this state for five or more years, and the key issue is whether they are benefiting. Those who think that continued feeding does provide a benefit, fly in the face of the meaning of life and death as Catholics interpret these."

Theologians disagreeing with Father McCormick's views contend that artificial nutrition and hydration are substantially

A more difficult question to resolve is determining the moral obligation to use nutrition and fluids to sustain the life of a patient who can no longer eat normally.

nutrition when a person is no longer benefiting from them.

The Vatican *Declaration*, though not specifically mentioning nutrition and hydration, teaches that there is no moral obligation to use a very costly or burdensome measure, or one that does not offer substantial benefit to the patient. The American bishops' 1984 *Guidelines* give a "presumption" in favor of providing nutrition and fluids out of respect for the human dignity of every patient. But the *Guidelines* leave an opening to instances where fluids and nutrition could be withheld or withdrawn because they would not be in the best interests of the patient. The moral standard held and taught by the Church, says Father Coleman, is that there are certain limited situations where the patient's condition is so debilitated that any treatment would prove onerous, so it is not obligatory. This

different from other medical treatments. They argue that food and water are "ordinary" care, essential for the comfort and dignity of the patient, regardless of the patient's medical condition. Some believe withholding food and water constitutes active euthanasia on legal and medical grounds, since the cause of death will be starvation or dehydration rather than the patient's underlying disease.

In an address in May 1988 at the University of Chicago's Center for Clinical Medical Ethics, Cardinal Bernardin helped point the way toward resolving the "controverted question" of nutrition and hydration. He urged the development of a "nuanced" public policy that would neither "open the door to euthanasia" nor keep alive terminally ill patients who "should be allowed a natural death." Such a policy could allow a decision in some cases, based

on ethical principles, that artificially providing food and water to a critically ill person is "useless or unduly burdensome." But it would also rule out "creating categories of patients whose lives can be considered of no value merely because they are not conscious."

Those who work with patients and their families in making decisions about life-sustaining treatment say that people need to talk about issues related to dying long before a terminal or critical situation occurs. Most contend that the patient's values must be foremost, and the patient and the family should seek the support and advice of health and pastoral care professionals when medical decisions have to be made.

Dominican Sister Diana Bader, senior associate for clinical ethics at the Catholic Health Association in St. Louis, recommends that people seek information, communication, and support to help them make decisions, especially those related to patients in critical condition. The physician

in charge, she notes, needs to thoroughly inform the patient and family of the patient's condition, the alternatives for care, and the outcomes of various alternatives. It is crucial that the patient and family have the support of a team of hospital or hospice professionals. "Patients and their families need someone from the care team to sit down and discuss their rights and responsibilities with them," says Sister Bader. "They need to know they have the right to be making decisions, and not feel like they have to turn to an attorney or the courts."

Cherla Jack, the counselor at Mercy San Juan Hospice who worked with Susan before her death, believes decisions about treatments for the terminally ill "do not have to be overwhelming" if health care professionals inform and educate patients and their families about the alternatives. "Most people in the process of dying are not able to make all of the decisions that are appropriate for them," says Jack, who for the past ten years has worked with patients having a prognosis of six months or less to

live. "Our goal when we meet patients is to ascertain almost immediately what their wishes are, how they want their dying to happen, and what kinds of support they see as appropriate for their family. . . . All of this has to be done sensitively, carefully, and very closely with the patient's physician, but it doesn't have to be complicated. . . . When the patient and family are part of the whole process, there aren't problems with decisions being made that are inappropriate."

Patients and their families need to know there are ways to cope with the natural emotions surrounding dying; and, in almost all cases, the patient's symptoms, particularly pain, can be managed, says Jack. "What patients are really asking for is reassurance that they are going to be able to cope with what they have. They want to be able to die with a certain amount of dignity, without being frightened, and without having their family suffer too much. That's really what they're asking for." ■

Julie Sly '82 combines dual interests as a religious journalist

Julie Sly '82 gets high marks from her former teachers at Santa Clara.

Dr. Eric Hanson in political science calls her "one of SCU's best students in the past 10 years."

English Professor James P. Degnan praises her as "enormously talented and a delight to work with. I've never had another student with her dedication to religious writing."

Julie's decision to be a religious journalist was made during her undergraduate years at Santa Clara, working on the student newspaper and serving as editor of *The Owl* literary magazine. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate with a degree in English, she also received the St. Clare Medal at graduation as the outstanding woman student and won a graduate assistantship at Marquette University, which allowed her to combine her interests in journalism and religious studies in a two-year program.

With her M.A. in hand, Julie went to work in 1984 as a staff writer for the *Los Angeles Tidings*, a diocesan newspaper covering Southern California. A year later, she accepted the editorship of *The*



Answering the human questions

Catholic Key, the diocesan newspaper for Kansas City-St. Joseph in Missouri.

In May 1988, she became the director of public information and communications for the Sacra-

mento-based California Catholic Conference, handling media relations and publications for California's 23 Catholic bishops. Her work relates primarily to public policy issues, interpreting the bishops' positions on various issues to the media and writing statements and position papers for the bishops.

She also writes articles for the 12 diocesan newspapers in the state and free-lances for the Catholic press, including *St. Anthony's Messenger*, *Our Sunday Visitor*, *National Catholic Reporter*, and the *National Catholic News Service*.

Julie lives on the top floor of a renovated 1930s house in McKinley Park, an older section of Sacramento, three blocks from her sister, Karen Sly '80, who is an attorney with the Sacramento public defender's office.

This past summer, Julie revived a latent interest in tennis and has been competing in Sacramento tournaments with her doubles partner. Her other outside activities center around St. Francis Parish, where she is active in a ministry that provides communion and special care for those unable

to attend services, and coordinates the liturgy for the major seasons with the parish liturgy team.

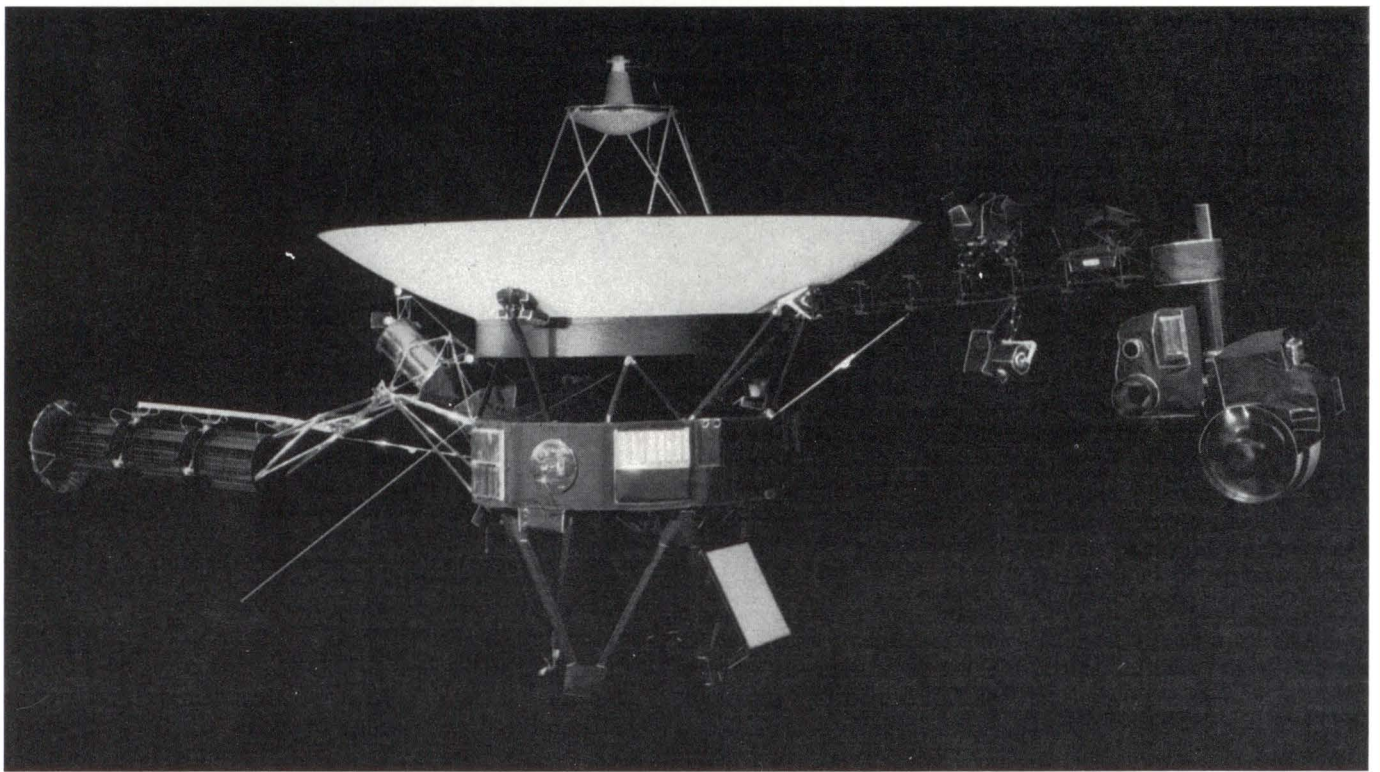
Julie recalls being attracted to Santa Clara by the small class size and the opportunity to know the faculty. The latter was a special benefit: "I'm still in touch with professors I had," she says. Although she arrived on campus as a freshman with a partial state scholarship, by the time she graduated she was receiving full support from a variety of state and SCU sources.

She sees her job with the California bishops as providing an opportunity for honest, well-balanced reporting on some of the complex issues facing the Catholic Church today. "It is an attempt," she says, "to answer the very human questions people have. There is a real need for this type of reporting."

All true, agrees former mentor Degnan. "But she is not ambitious enough to suit me. She could be the religion editor for the *New York Times*." —Peg Major ■

LOOKING FOR LIFE IN SPACE

Jet Propulsion Laboratory



Full-scale model of Voyager spacecraft, which flew by Uranus in January 1986 and Neptune in August 1989

BY MAUREEN MC INANEY

After a decade of silence, the United States resumed its planetary research effort with the April 1989 launch of the space probe Magellan, bound for Venus.

No one was happier than Harold P. Klein, former chief of life sciences at NASA's Ames Research Center and now scientist-in-residence at Santa Clara.

The previous launch had been the Pioneer probe to Venus in 1978. Before that, in 1977, the highly successful Voyagers began their epic treks to the outer planets of our solar system, culminating this fall in the Voyager 2 visit to Neptune and its moons and rings.

Since these launches over a decade ago, personal computers and compact disk players have come into general use and several space shuttles have taken off and landed. Thus, when Magellan left Earth in

SCU's Harold Klein and other exobiologists rely on space technology to help unravel the mystery of how life began on Earth

April, a new generation of technology was being put to the test.

But for Klein and his colleagues, the launch also meant the continuation of the search for the origins of life they have been pursuing since Klein started the exobiology research team at NASA 25 years ago.

Scientists in the mid-1960s introduced the term *exobiology* as the study of life outside of Earth. In the intervening years, exobiology has come to signify the study of the entire sweep of evolution that has led to life on planets, including that on Earth, going backward in time to the "big bang," and tracing the history of this process in the universe. Klein and other exobiologists rely on space technology to help unravel that mystery.

Currently, there is no proof of life anywhere in our solar system, except on Earth. Scientists have no record of what occurred on Earth between the collapse of the solar nebula that formed Earth and the other planets and moons 4.5 billion years ago and the discovery of 3.5 billion-year-old fossils that reveal the first signs of life on Earth. All prior evidence has been destroyed by volcanic activity, plate tectonics, erosion, and oxidation, and by the actions of living organisms themselves.

Although the possibility of finding life on other planets is low, there is growing support for the theory that fossils of alien creatures may be preserved on Mars, and that additional information about the chemical building blocks of life are to be

found elsewhere in our solar system—perhaps beneath the cooling surface of Mars, on comets and asteroids, on Jupiter, or on one of Saturn's moons, Titan.

Klein, who teaches a general science course at Santa Clara in cosmic evolution and an upper-division course on the origin of life, says, "We're looking at the whole course of evolution to discover how life developed anywhere in the universe. We want to know what chemical transformations took place after Earth was formed and how this chemical evolution ultimately led to the first replicating molecules of life."

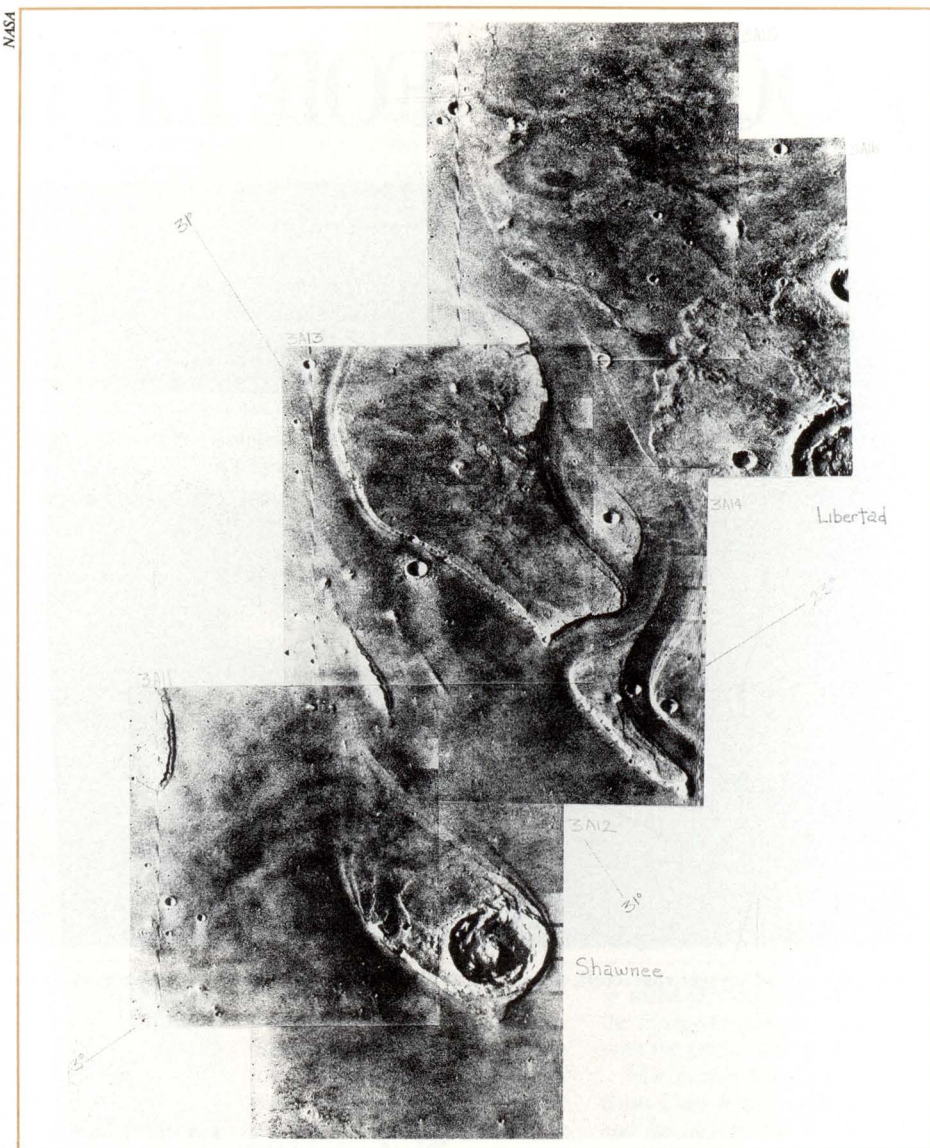
For life to form, carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, phosphorus, sulfur, and oxygen, along with sources of energy, had to be present in Earth's atmosphere. Compounds like carbon monoxide, nitrogen, hydrogen cyanide, and water were prodded by abundant energy sources, such as light and heat, to form the increasingly complex organic molecules that are the basic building blocks of all living things.

Klein explains that new theories suggest life may have arisen on Earth more than once. There is evidence that the earth and moon were bombarded by continuing fallout from the original solar collapse that formed Earth. This early period of bombardment, which left many of the craters we see on the moon and other objects in the solar system today, would have generated enough heat to destroy anything organic on Earth's surface. Life presumably then would have arisen again in an atmosphere where oxygen was virtually absent. This shortage of oxygen would suggest that limited amounts of ozone were present on early Earth, leaving it unprotected from the sun's ultraviolet radiation.

"This environment was dangerous in many ways, yet life did evolve," Klein says. "There must have been processes we're not aware of." It is in connection with these questions that upper-division students at Santa Clara have become involved in some of the research conducted under Dr. Klein's supervision. Specifically, Klein is concerned with the early, oxygen-deficient, terrestrial atmosphere and how living organisms began to utilize oxygen as it slowly became available billions of years ago.

Comets, icy spheres with radiant tails that stretch for miles across the sky, may provide some clues to these evolutionary processes. Much evidence supports the theory that many of these bodies struck the young planet. There is still lively debate, however, about the extent of their contribution to chemical evolution on Earth.

Since the 1950s when the Dutch astron-



Viking I took these six photos of Mars June 22, 1976, as it overflowed the northeast portion of the Chryse region. Meandering, intertwining channels flowing north (toward top) are vividly displayed. It is believed that these channels were cut by running water on Mars from the planet's geologic past. Each frame covers an area of about 775 square miles.

omer Jan Oort discovered a large reservoir of comets at the edge of our solar system, astronomers have recognized that bodies like Halley's comet, spewing out thousands of tons of water a second, could have supplied all the water in our oceans and much of the carbonaceous material necessary for life. They also could have bombarded Earth with enough force to destroy life forms, thus changing the course of evolution.

Klein and other exobiologists have long considered Mars a prime source for exploration because it was formed at the same time as Earth and out of the same solar matter, and is a close neighbor in the solar system.

As the former chief of life sciences at Ames Research Center, Klein directed the life detection experiments on the Viking mission to Mars in the 1970s. This mission's

main objective was to look for life on Mars.

But Viking found no life in the samples that were tested and, even more disappointing, no evidence of any organic matter on the red-hued planet. Klein and his colleagues were surprised by this latter finding. But they now have some clues as to why the organic material was absent.

Klein speculates that hydrogen peroxide present in Mars' atmosphere "rains down" and destroys the carbon-based organic material that forms life. This hydrogen peroxide cannot exist for significant periods on either of Mars' icy poles since water (ice) decomposes the peroxide. Therefore, he believes there is a possibility that future exploration will reveal the presence of organic matter at these sites.

"The Viking results emphasized to me how much more we need to know about

chemical and biological evolution than we know now," says Klein.

"The testing of our ideas about chemical evolution that was carried out on Mars raised more questions than we started with and stimulated us to think broadly about comparative planetology: Did life ever get started on that planet under more favorable conditions than exist there now? If so, has all life become extinct on Mars?"

Although the planet appears dry and cold today, there is considerable evidence that it once had the liquid water so necessary to sustain life. Consequently, it is reasonable to expect to find signs of ancient life on Mars.

Klein acknowledges that "extinct life is not as exciting, but it's important for the question of the origins of life.

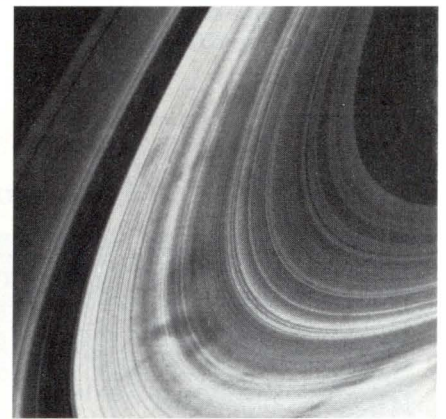
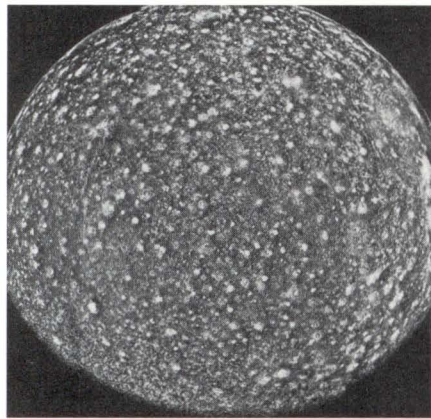
"If we can't find anything on Mars, it will



Jet Propulsion Laboratory

Viking exploration shows rock-strewn surface of Mars

Jet Propulsion Laboratory



Photomosaic of Callisto, one of Jupiter's moons (left); montage of Jupiter and some of its major moons (center); detail photo of Saturn's rings (right)

cause us to rethink all of our concepts about the origin of life on Earth. We'll have to start asking, Why didn't life arise on Mars if our ideas are correct, that is, that it arose so easily on Earth at about the same time?"

For the past ten years, exobiologists have been unable to continue their search for answers because new initiatives in the U.S. planetary exploration program have been at a standstill, held up by budgetary constraints and by the January 1986 Challenger tragedy that killed its seven-member crew. During that period, however, planetary research also was affected by a shift in emphasis away from solar system exploration and toward other astronomical projects like the Hubble Space Telescope—an orbiting observatory designed to explore the most distant reaches of the universe.

Now, with the launch of Magellan, NASA is resuming its planetary exploration program to study Venus, Jupiter, Mars, and Saturn. Also on NASA's agenda is a pro-

posed mission to study comets.

The Magellan mission, scheduled to reach Venus in 1990, will do what no other spacecraft has ever done: produce a sophisticated global map that will reveal how much Venus, our closest neighbor, has in common with Earth. Compared to Mars, Venus is large—about the same size and mass as Earth. Klein says it is an extremely hostile planet with an atmospheric pressure 100 times that of Earth's—a pressure that could crush a spacecraft in a matter of minutes.

Because large amounts of gas and heat are trapped in the atmosphere, perhaps created by a runaway greenhouse effect, Venus has a surface temperature that can reach 900 degrees. Earth, orbiting just outside Venus, may be heating up in similar fashion—making the study of Venus all the more important.

Though Venus may provide good clues about where Earth is headed, life probably

did not begin on its unbearably hot surface. Jupiter, a larger outer planet with many colorful clouds thought to contain active organic material, may provide better clues about the origin of life on Earth.

"Jupiter's atmosphere may resemble the original atmosphere of Earth," says Klein. The planet is also exciting because it is almost big enough to undergo the thermonuclear reactions that would cause it to light up like a star.

On October 18, the Galileo mission left on its six-year journey to study Jupiter and its moons. The \$900 million mission, delayed since 1982, will consist of a sophisticated orbiter and will send a 730-pound probe into Jupiter's gaseous atmosphere.

"This will give us a better handle on what the early solar nebular material might have been like," says Klein.

"But Mars is still the most exciting from many points of view. It's in a class by itself."

The first U.S. mission to Mars since the Viking mission is scheduled for launch in 1992. The orbiting spacecraft will spend 700 days collecting global data on climate and geology, including the study of the remote polar regions of the planet where all-important organic material—or frozen or subsurface water—may be present.

A planned mission that has not yet been approved by Congress is CRAF, or Comet Rendezvous and Asteroid Flyby. CRAF would be launched aboard NASA's new Mariner Mark II spacecraft and would do the first close-up, extended study of an asteroid and a comet.

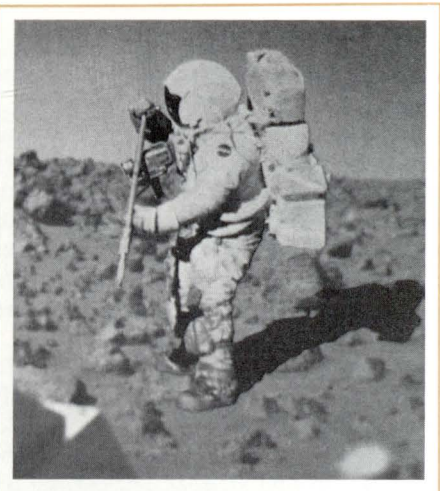
Also planned for launch aboard another Mariner Mark II is the Titan/Cassini mission—named after astronomer Giovanni Cassini. If this mission is launched as planned in 1996, it will be a major exploration of Saturn and its largest moon, Titan—the only moon in the solar system with a dense atmosphere. Some scientists are con-

cerned that the spacecraft may land in a large ocean of liquid nitrogen or methane and sink beneath its surface, but Titan will be an important moon to photograph and study in any case, because of its atmosphere. Like Jupiter, it represents the kind of chemistry that could have taken place in Earth's first atmosphere.

One of the most exciting prospects for the future is a possible joint U.S.-Soviet venture to Mars—which could occur in the late 1990s. Though the Soviets are compelled to look for existing life on Mars and the Americans have an agenda to look for extinct life, many hope that Soviet and U.S. resources can be combined to the benefit of both.

"Space is an exceedingly expensive business," said Klein, who serves on a joint U.S.-USSR working group to advise NASA on this joint venture. "Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union has as many funds available as it would like. Both coun-

NASA



Photograph of astronaut superimposed on actual surface photograph from Mars's Viking mission

tries would do well to share resources."

Although Klein retired from NASA in 1984, he continues to be at the cutting edge of this research and is a member of a science working group advising NASA on

"Accidents" led him to space career

Charles Barry



Klein, pointing to spot on Mars where Viking landed in the 1970s, says he was not "prime graduate school material. But I sure wanted to go."

Harold "Chuck" Klein hasn't always believed life exists on other planets. When he was a visiting professor at the University of California at Berkeley in the early 1960s, a graduate lab assistant excitedly told him about some lectures Carl Sagan was giving on life in outer space.

"That's a lot of baloney," Klein told the student.

Yet two years later, he took a leave of absence from Brandeis University, where he was chairman of the biology department, to establish a West Coast NASA laboratory devoted to the search for life on other planets.

Klein's success at Brandeis—hiring faculty and getting new buildings built—is what attracted NASA to him. "They were hoping I could do the same thing for NASA," he explains.

He became chief of NASA's exobiology department in 1963. By the end of his second year, Klein said things were getting pretty exciting. "We were talking about a mission to Mars to look for life. I had two doctoral students working with me who were finishing their theses. We were just finishing a brand new building. The prospect of setting up a good research program for the nation was too

tempting to pass up."

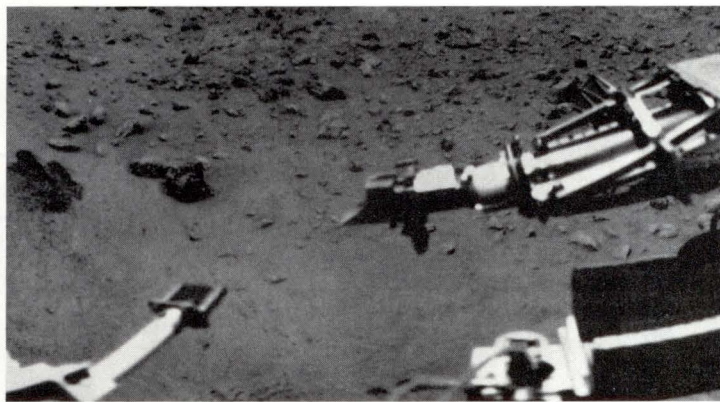
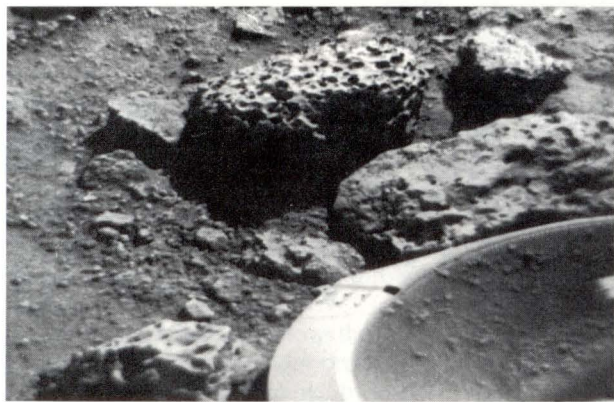
When he agreed to sever his ties with Brandeis, NASA sealed the deal by naming him director of all life sciences at its NASA-Ames Research Center at Moffett Field.

One of his first efforts was to form a link with Santa Clara University. Klein and a faculty group headed by Dr. John Drahnmann, then dean of the College of Sciences, launched the NASA-SCU Consortium. The agreement was simple. "They opened their doors and we opened our doors, and people and materials flowed back and forth," Klein said. "We supplied the laboratories, the equipment, the technical expertise. The University supplied students and faculty. We got assistance and ideas from them, and they got magnificent facilities in which to do their research.

"It was a great relationship. If a student wanted to send an experiment on an airplane—or even in space—we could do it."

The NASA-Ames Research Center was not a typical government installation. But it was what Klein had in mind. He had succeeded in creating an academic environment, alive with students and faculty, in a government lab.

By the time Klein left NASA in



Close-up photo of Mars's surface shows footpad of Viking II spacecraft (left); Viking's sampling arm (right center) digs trenches (dark areas) on Mars's surface

scientific goals in the implementation of President George Bush's recent call for the further expansion of human exploration activities within the solar system. The immediate objectives are to provide for a permanent base on the moon, and, later, the first human outpost on Mars. Klein says someday humans will not only walk on

Mars, but will touch down on the surface of an asteroid.

Funding for these missions is sure to remain a persistent problem, but the planetary exploration program appears at least to be back on track.

"From a biologist's point of view, we have intriguing, biologically important

questions that human beings have been asking since the dawn of history," says Klein, "and space exploration will certainly provide very important clues, perhaps even many critical answers." ■

Maureen McInaney '85 is a graduate student in mass communication at San Jose State.

1984, the NASA-University program had expanded to 250 universities across the country. "But Santa Clara was first," he says. And the early association with Santa Clara was an important reason for his choosing to continue his academic work at Santa Clara after NASA.

The son of Hungarian immigrants, Klein was born and raised in New York City's East Side. He shined shoes in his grandfather's shoe repair shop and learned Hungarian cuss words. By the time he was 12, the family lived in Brooklyn and young Harold went to Boys' High School, the first of the "lucky accidents" he says shaped his life. It was a premier high school, blessed with good students and good faculty, and it was they who set him on a pre-college course.

Klein's parents also encouraged him to go to college, even though he graduated during the Depression. "They were typical European parents, wanting something better for their kids than they had had," he recalls.

Klein majored in art and chemistry, graduating with that combination. A bacteriology course he took (another accident), however, introduced him to the real mystery

of science. "It was so different from chemistry, which was taught cookbook style: You followed the recipe and did what you were told to do. But in bacteriology, you had to figure it out. You started with an unknown culture and searched for the answers yourself. It pushed me to do my own thinking and I decided that if I were to do anything later in science, it would be in bacteriology."

When he finished college in 1942, he was classified 1A and the Army claimed him. Because of his work in chemistry, he was assigned to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, to a unit planning a major laboratory for the South Pacific.

By "pure accident," Klein says, he fell in with officers who recognized his abilities. He did some research and developed a field kit to test for pathogenic organisms in drinking water. He wrote a paper on it, and the idea of doing research was born in him. His officers encouraged him to go to graduate school when he was discharged.

Getting into a good graduate school, however, was a problem for the young ex-soldier. "I had knocked around at Brooklyn College. I got A's in bacteriology, but the rest of the time I was a C-plus

student. I was not prime graduate school material. But I sure wanted to go."

Although every eastern school he applied to turned him down, a chance application to the University of California at Berkeley drew a favorable response. "Another accident," Klein claims. Under a lenient policy adopted by its Board of Regents for returning World War II veterans, UC admitted him.

He breezed through Berkeley, making Phi Beta Kappa and winning an American Cancer Society fellowship that allowed him to do post-doctoral work in Boston with a Nobel prize-winning scientist. He also taught at the University of Washington School of Medicine for four years before Brandeis University enticed him to its Massachusetts campus in 1955 to initiate a department of biology.

His ability to work successfully with people is why he thinks he is picked so often to chair various technical committees. It is also a quality that attracted his wife to him, when he was a college sophomore and waiting tables at a summer camp in the Catskills. "When another waiter dropped a tray, she says I was the one who picked up the dishes and returned them to the kitchen while others

were assessing the blame."

But it is the series of "accidents" in his life that he claims set his path. "If I hadn't gotten into Berkeley, I would have gone into something else. I could have been a jeweler [like his father-in-law], designing rings."

Instead, he's looking at rings around planets.

—Peg Major ■

Klein's Courses

*Currently, Professor Klein teaches an undergraduate course for non-science majors, **Cosmic Evolution**, which offers the scientific view of how life appeared on Earth, and an upper-division course, **Chemical Evolution and the Origin of Life**. The latter is a seminar for a limited number of students and is unique in its concept. Klein patterns it after a national peer review panel he chairs for proposals seeking NASA grants. Students learn what is at the forefront in research, the technical side of a wide variety of subjects, and, by participation, how to write a good proposal.*

MEMORIES

THE WAY WE WERE

A 1939 alumnus tells what it was like to be a student on campus a half-century ago

BY NORM BAYLEY

As a surviving member of Santa Clara University's Class of '39 who has been "out" 50 years, I can tell you that our calendars must have been set on fast forward. I doubt whether an Einstein could explain why the coming week takes so long to arrive while the preceding years have flown by like the speed of light.

In 50 years, we have many memories and we have seen many changes—some good, some bad. Three wars have thinned our ranks. We can remember when the first jet plane passed overhead, the first television picture entered our home, and Sputnik ushered in the space age. These events punctuated our lives with reference points. Other changes seemed to have come while we weren't looking: calculators replaced slide rules; computers and pushbutton phones became part of our lives.

The changes we do not really care for fall into the latter category. Like evil genies, they were not invoked but somehow escaped. And now they will not easily go back in the bottle—drugs and pornography, for example. In a recent *U.S. News and World Report* poll, more than half of those interviewed think people are less honest today than they were ten years ago. In spite of giant strides in technology, we seem to have "dropped our socks" in the ethics and morals department. Hypocrisy, greed, lust, and betrayal are certainly not recent inventions of mankind; but it does seem that an inordinate number of politicians, preachers, bankers, and captains of industry are engaging in immoral and unethical behavior.

Ethics and morals cannot be legislated. They must be taught, and the resolve for restraint must be reinforced. Traditionally,

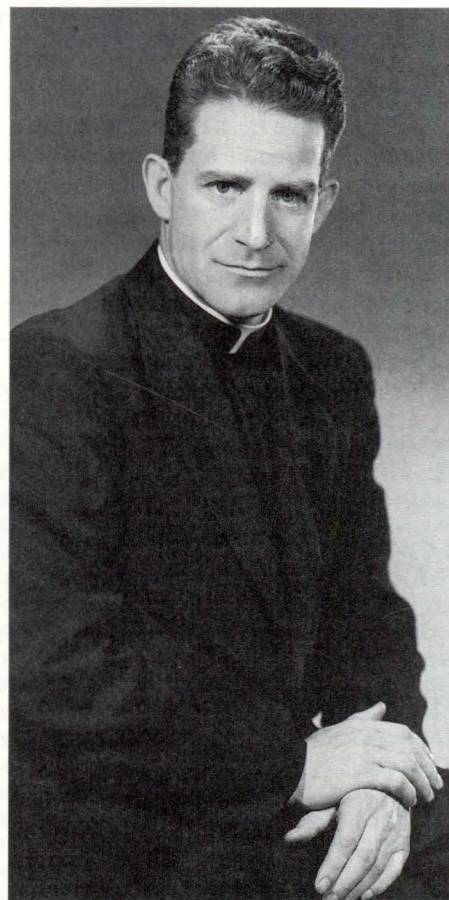
this character-building has been the responsibility of the family and the school. It is precisely in these venerable institutions that the greatest changes have taken place. Which one uncorked the bottle? Or are both to blame?

Although the deterioration of the family must certainly have contributed to many of today's evils, there is much evidence that our schools have made a substantial contribution of their own. Clearly, it is the responsibility of universities and colleges to educate, not just impart skills. Hence, a foundation in ethics and an atmosphere that promotes good morals are essential to the development of high standards.

How was it in the "olden days"?

Freshmen entering a Jesuit university in the early 1930s were handed a booklet that included a greeting such as this one from Loyola's Father Joseph A. Sullivan: "You are young, which is a blessed thing; but youth carries with it the necessity of guidance. The upperclassmen and the faculty are most anxious to give you this guidance, for they are most anxious that your four years should spell success."

At Santa Clara, study hall was from 7 to 10 p.m. with lights out at 10 p.m. Bells reminded us where we should be and bells told us that we were late. Elective courses were reserved for upperclassmen. Day or night, we were not without the guidance promised when we entered a Jesuit university. Our freedoms were considerably inhibited and our civil rights pretty much suspended. As Father Sullivan promised in his Foreword, we had "four years of solid training in courtesy, in friendship, and in service." It was an excellent environment for study. The personal character of our



SCU Archives

HAUCK: To acquire the money needed to enroll, he boxed professionally in towns along the way.

instructors made a profound and lasting impression, and we shall be grateful all our lives that we knew these men. We remember many; let us share a few.

We remember Father Herman Hauck, S.J., in his day the youngest president (1951–58) of Santa Clara. There were no scholarships or endowments available to assist in the education of young men aspiring to become Jesuit priests at the time that Herman Hauck decided on his vocation. "Herman the German," as he was affectionately, if not reverently, referred to by

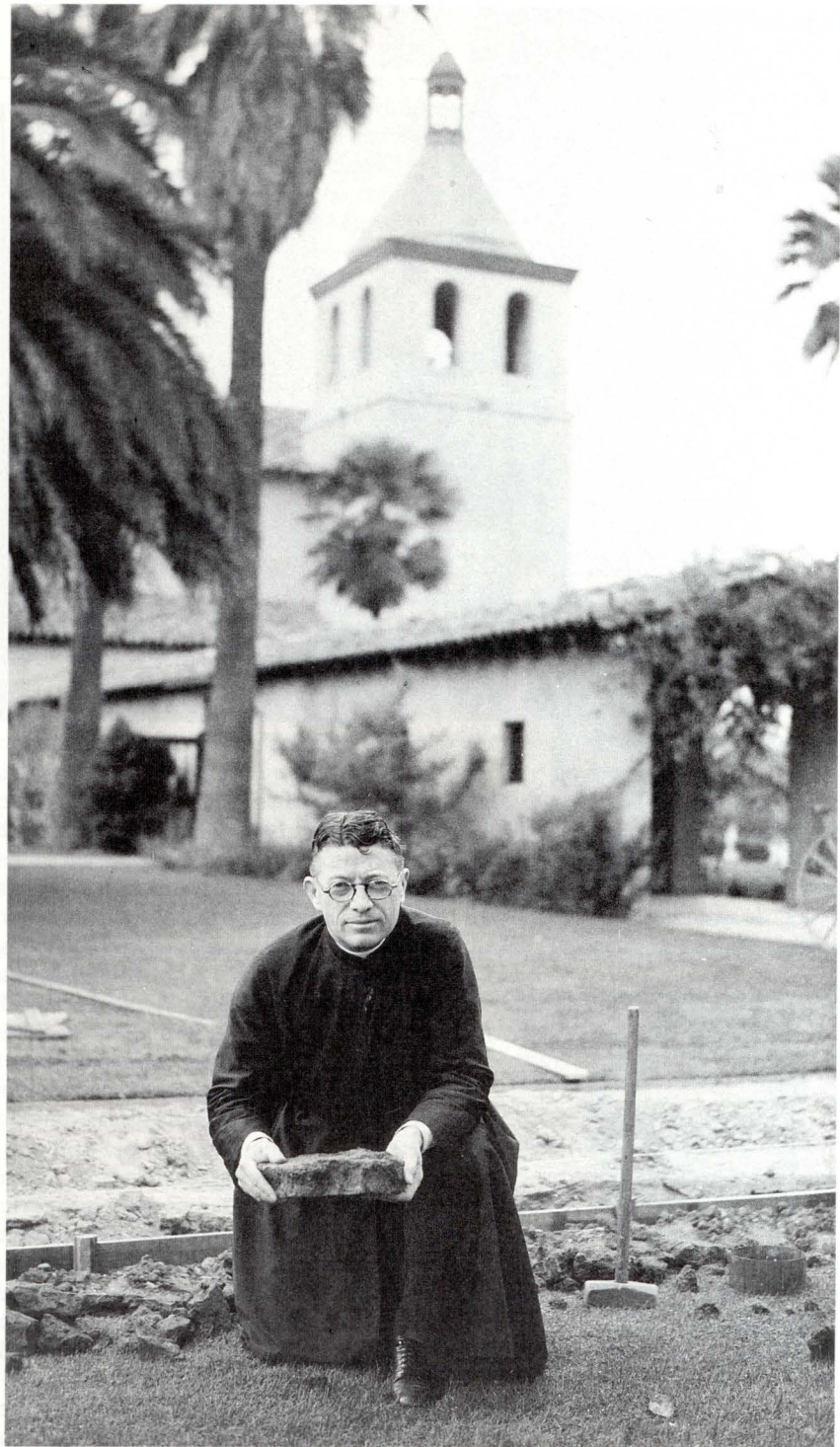
students of our era, rode the rails from his eastern home to Los Gatos, California. To acquire the money needed to enroll, he boxed professionally in towns along the way. It was a tribute to his proficiency that he arrived on the West Coast unscarred and with enough money to put himself through the seminary.

Father Hauck was referred to as the “poet laureate” of the order. As floor prefect, he would augment the wake-up bell by bursting into the room of reluctant risers, throwing open the window, and shouting original verses to the elements. He taught English. If he found a few students with promising imaginations, he would find a bottle of wine, a little fruit, and a pan in which to brew a heady concoction and march his troops into the hills. He taught by listening, prodding, probing, and opening doors within our minds that we hadn’t yet discovered.

Father Edward Shipsey, S.J., had the face of a kindly bulldog. He taught a course the catalog called “Chaucer,” but known on campus as “Shipsey.” The bawdy stories in Chaucer’s *Canterbury Tales* provided Father Shipsey an opportunity to put the seamy side of life in perspective. It also gave students and teacher the opportunity to explore the subject of sex from all sides; and if there were unanswered questions too delicate to be discussed in class, Father Shipsey made himself available to the wondering and curious after dinner in the Recreation Room. His course and the Rec Room sessions were a must for seniors contemplating marriage.

It was understood that if Father Shipsey came to class unshaven, a stranger in clean, unpressed khaki would soon appear on campus. It was Father Shipsey’s habit in those Depression years to go to the railroad tracks, after hours, and find a group of derelicts sitting around their fire. In his old clothes, Father Shipsey fit right in. When he found a man he could salvage, he brought him back to the campus and gave him a bath, clean khaki clothes, and a job in the campus gardens. In a short time, the stranger would suddenly appear in suit and tie and then leave forever.

Father Edward Boland, S.J., taught history, and most of Santa Clara’s formidable football players found their way into his class. His tests, like many others, were to be written in Blue Books. We believed that if we could fill one, or even two, of these books with words, we would be graded on quantity, with quality assumed. We also believed that Father Boland graded on intuition, keeping in mind Santa Clara’s



SHIPSEY: *It was understood that if he came to class unshaven, a stranger in clean, unpressed khaki would soon appear on campus.*

need for a sturdy line and agile backfield.

One of our better linemen, who was unprepared to discuss the Punic Wars, decided to fill two Blue Books with a description of a baseball game he had heard on the radio the previous night. When his paper came back, he found that Father Boland had given him an “A” in baseball and an “F” in history. But he had averaged the two

grades, giving our lineman a passing mark—on that test.

Father James Malone, S.J., taught Latin and Greek. A more saintly man never lived. He was at peace with himself and the world, and his equanimity showed on his holy face. On his 83rd birthday in 1937, he was walking across campus with a group of students who were congratulating him



BOLAND: He graded on intuition, keeping in mind Santa Clara's need for a sturdy line and agile backfield.

and wishing him many more years. The conversation was light and happy. Then one of the students said, "Father, how old are you when . . . well, when do you . . . you know, when do you stop thinking about girls?" Father Malone stopped and cocked

students came into his office. "Father," one began, "we've been roommates for almost two years. We used to like each other. Lately, we can't stand each other. We think it's the four walls. We think we need a night out—a couple of drinks, dinner. . . ." His voice trailed off because he was thinking as he was speaking, "This is stupid. If I'd said my mother was dying, he'd say be back by ten with a note from the doctor."

Father O'Connell said, "Knock on my window when you come back. I'll unlock the side door."

Father Eugene Bacigalupi, S.J., was a small man, almost frail in appearance. He taught physics with a passion and he loved music with a passion. He would find like-minded students and take them to the opera. If the tenor did not sing the aria to please Father Bacigalupi—and few did—he would cringe and wince during the whole performance and then, to the wonderment of the students, jump up at the conclusion shouting, "Bravo!" and clapping until the offending tenor sang the aria once more. He loved music and not even flat tenors could spoil it for him.

Father "Baci" was also chaplain at Agnews State Hospital for the mentally ill. His Masses at Agnews were well attended and always lively and full of the unexpected. Father could always turn chaos into controlled bedlam by gentle persuasion, and he handled even life-threatening situations with tender understanding. We always suspected that his exposure to us prepared him for Agnews, but it could have been vice

versa.

Father Raymond Copeland, S.J., had a back as straight as a board. His jaw and beaklike nose jutted out over a cassock that was well filled in front and hung outside his shoes so as to make them invisible when he was standing still. He was a precise man, with a habit of punctuating even the most bland comments by compressing the thumb and forefinger of his right hand and making his point with a pecking motion.

One afternoon, Father Copeland, looking for a student, walked in on a bull session on the third floor of Nobili Hall. The topic, with demonstrations of sorts, was the challenge of doing a one-arm push-up. There was much straining and grunting, and few could do one. When Father entered, he was asked if he would like to try. He declined but the urging persisted. Finally, to appease the hecklers, he dropped to the floor and did ten one-arm push-ups to a suddenly very quiet room. There was never much doubt, after that, about what filled his cassock.

Father Copeland parachuted into Italy with the troops during World War II, and we are certain that he landed lightly and precisely where he wanted.

Father William Gianera, S.J.'s, presence

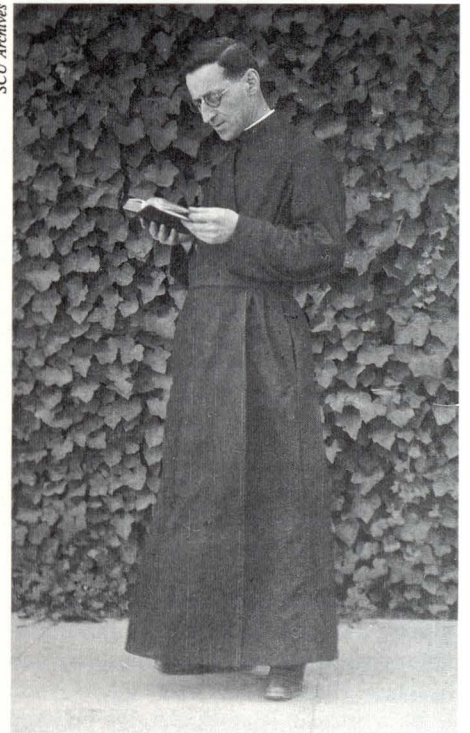


O'CONNELL: He had heard every excuse conceived by the mind of man and had an answer for each.

his head thoughtfully in the direction of the question. He finally said, "Well, I guess I really don't know. It must be somewhere beyond 83."

Father J. P. O'Connell, S.J., was prefect of discipline, and his office was on the ground floor of Nobili Hall. He had heard every excuse conceived by the mind of man and had an answer for each.

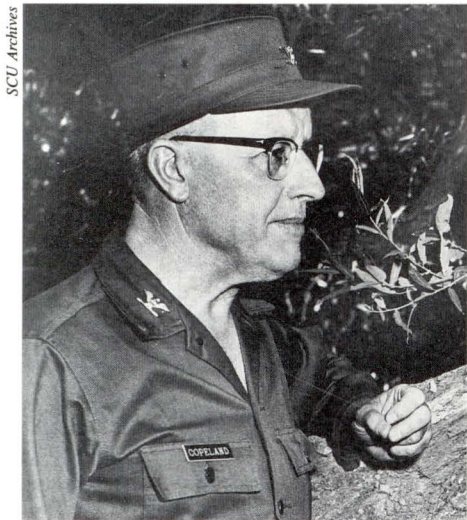
One night, just before lights out, two



BACIGALUPI: He taught physics with a passion and he loved music with a passion.

pervaded all corners of the campus. He was the prefect of studies. He knew every student by his first and last name and he knew every course that every student was taking because he had either assigned or approved it. Further, he knew how every student was doing in every class. His memory was phenomenal. He was certain in the knowledge that young men ages 17 to 21 needed guidance, and he was diligent in his determination to arrange for this direction and vigilant that no transgression escape his notice.

In 1935, identical twins who wished to pursue the same major and therefore the same courses entered Santa Clara as freshmen. Father Gianera, not to be outwitted, explained that with twins it is well known that one often “carries” the other—God having endowed only one with brains. It



COPELAND: He parachuted into Italy with the troops during WWII, and we are certain that he landed lightly and precisely where he wanted.

was his duty to find out which one it was in this case. He therefore assigned separate classes so that one could not help the other.

After their freshman year, when it was apparent that this case was an exception and both had brains, Father Gianera, without admitting an error, allowed them to take the same major. Although Dick and Bob Lautze both graduated magna cum laude—a feat matched few times in the history of Santa Clara—we, their classmates, have always known Father Gianera was right: One was carrying the other, but we were

never able to figure out which was which.

The year was 1938, the place, the third floor of Nobili Hall. Two students who roomed together decided that the comfort a bottle of red wine could provide would outweigh the risks involved. They were well aware that any liquor was forbidden on campus. In fact, immediate expulsion could be expected for anyone found with same. But this bottle was well hidden in the bottom drawer of a dresser under a pile of clothing.

One evening about 15 minutes before lights out, while both students were poring over their books, Father Vincent Casey, S.J., the floor prefect, quietly opened their door. Without a word of greeting and ignoring the students, Father Casey went to the medicine cabinet above the sink and removed a tumbler. He then went directly to the bottom drawer of the dresser, removed the bottle of red wine, and poured a generous three fingers into the glass. Still without a word, he moved to the window and polished off the wine while looking out on the lighted campus. Finally, he turned, went to the sink, washed the glass, returned it to the cabinet, and left the room.

Shocked and trembling, the students grabbed the bottle and poured the remainder of the wine down the sink.

About 10:15 p.m. the following evening, Father Casey, flashlight in hand, made the bed-check rounds. When he came to our heroes' room he found them safely in bed, lights out, and apparently asleep. But on top of the dresser was an empty wine bottle with a candle burning brightly on top.

Through the slits of almost-closed eyes, the students could see the look of beatific satisfaction on Father Casey's face just before he blew out the candle and left.

Norm Bayley '39 followed his older brother, Harry Bayley '38 (now deceased), to Santa Clara from the family home in Burlingame. At SCU, Norm edited the student newspaper, The Santa Clara, in his senior year, and was involved, along with the rest of the small student body (500-600), in drama productions: "Whenever Fenton McKenna (drama professor) had a play, everyone on campus had a part," Norm recalls.

Although he started out majoring in engineering, he says Father Gianera switched him to pre-law "because he thought it was better for me." Norm admits he wasn't keen about the change, "But in those days, we did what we were told!"



GIANERA: He knew every student by his first and last name and he knew every course that every student was taking.

If, on some distant day, our alma mater, Santa Clara University, is called up before a tribunal and accused of being a religious, a Catholic, a Jesuit university, dedicated to the teaching of ethical and moral behavior, may there always be enough evidence to convict her. ■

World War II interrupted his law studies after a year but Norm never regretted the training. As a U.S. Marine Corps officer, he was also a legal officer. The law he learned in school and in six years with the Marines paid off later when he went into business.

For the past 10 years, Norm has owned the Composite Tool Company, Inc., in Gardena, which makes tungsten carbide tools for the electronic industry. He has been involved with manufacturing since his discharge from the Marine Corps in 1946, and has been living and working in the Los Angeles area for 25 years.

He and his wife, Kathleen, have six grown children, three sons and three daughters, all of whom live in California. ■

EASTSIDE PROJECT

STORY AND PHOTOS BY ED DE BERRI, S.J.

The sun has bobbed down beyond the Pacific. Once again darkness has arrived over San Jose.

The Julian Street Inn is relatively quiet for a shelter serving the mentally ill homeless. The phone rings only sporadically. Guests lounge on tattered armchairs aligned against concrete walls. Two rows of bunks, each topped by a colorful if slightly shredded quilt, dominate the room. A dozen faded poinsettias cluster on folding tables, their dowdy leaves illuminated by fluorescent light.

Two Santa Clara University women students weave their way through the inn. As they pause to chat with guests, their smiles and banter infect the space. Suddenly, it does not seem so sullen.

Randy Skelton, a guest, appreciates the company. "I think it's pretty good," he said. "They treat us with courtesy. It gives us a chance to talk with someone."

The young students—Leann French, an electrical engineering major from Big Fork, Montana, and Lisa Charpontier, a psychology major from San Jose—enjoy their work.

"You meet a lot of interesting people," Charpontier said. "I've always wanted to help people."

The students are not simply volunteers, seeking to be of service or to catch a

The Eastside Project is a pedagogical tool that enables the University to plant justice at the heart of its curriculum by integrating theory with practice

glimpse of life on the margins. Rather, more than 300 students per year assist at Julian Street as part of their course work, through an innovative program the University launched as a response to the Jesuit Society's mission to promote justice.

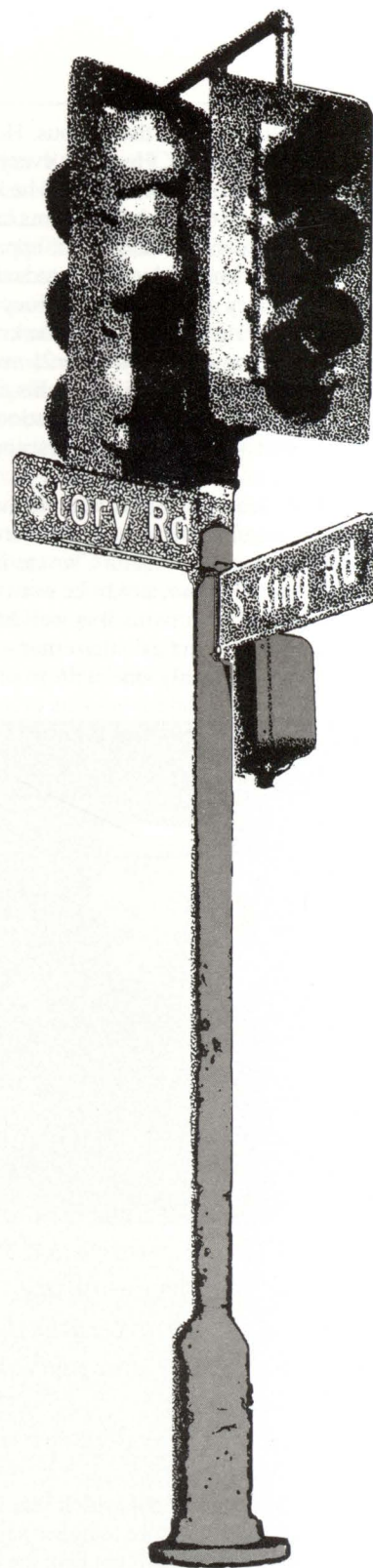
The Eastside Project, established in 1985, is a partnership between SCU and the communities of East San Jose—a poor, working-class area with a significant Hispanic and Southeast Asian population. The high school dropout rate approaches 60 percent, and the neighborhood is known as the PCP capital of the world.

The project is a pedagogical tool that enables the University to plant justice at the heart of its curriculum by integrating theory with practice.

For the past two-and-one-half years, it has focused primarily on amnesty and legalization resulting from the 1986 Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA). Students assisted with amnesty applications until May 1988, when the

deadline expired; since then, they have been tutoring documented and undocumented people in English and civics.

Three Jesuits, advised by a board of community activists and Santa Clara faculty and students, administer the Eastside Project. The Jesuits—Fathers Dan Germann, Sonny Manuel, and Steve Privett—live in a house in East San Jose.



Germann, the director, acts as liaison between the project and the community; Manuel teaches psychology, and Privett serves in the Religious Studies Department. All three priests are members of the University's Jesuit community. They eat most lunches and dinners in the community dining room. They participate in the liturgical and apostolic life of the community. Their salaries go to the community.

The project is designed to benefit both the University and the community by linking Santa Clara's resources with East San Jose's needs. University personnel believe the program enhances education by exposing students to an atmosphere completely different from that of the University and by applying knowledge gleaned from textbooks and lectures to real-life situations. Community leaders say the program has already significantly benefited their neighborhoods.

"The Eastside Project is an attempt to be a force in two communities, to recognize the riches and strength in two different communities, to bring change in both

"The basic concept is that the University is poorer without ethnic and social diversity," Privett said.

Organizers see academic integration as key: The community becomes something like an adjunct faculty member.

Santa Clara administrators rave about the program.

"Doing the faith-justice mission of the Society makes the University a better university. The Eastside Project is one of the ways the University . . . can respond," said Father Charles Beirne, S.J., academic vice president. "The community widens the horizons of the University."

Father Paul Locatelli, S.J., Santa Clara's new president, emphasized this mission in his inaugural address: "The Santa Clara community wants to demonstrate its commitment . . . by helping to create an environment where people of different cultures will learn how to live and work as brothers and sisters."

Community leaders think the University is doing just that.

San Jose Catholic Charities' officials

Maria Picetti, program director, agreed. "They saved us. They acted as paralegals. The students would come to the sessions at night. They'd talk to the applicants and make them feel human and warm."

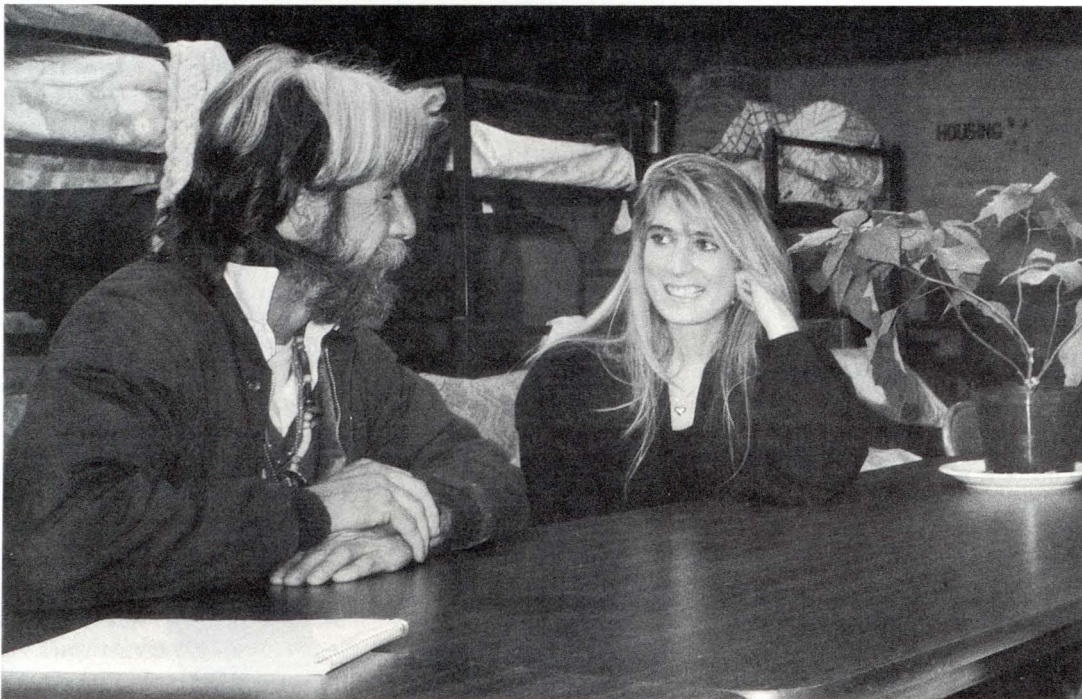
Other community activists concur, pointing to the humane touch the students deliver.

"There have been quite a number of attachments made. A majority of the students who made a commitment for one quarter have opted to come back," said Judy McCoy, assistant director of the adult education program at Overfelt Adult Center. The center is teaching English to more than 3,000 students, and more than 50 Eastside Project volunteers serve as teacher aides and lead conversation instruction.

"Having volunteers in the classroom extends the arms of the teacher. It also lessens attrition in the classes," McCoy said. "We feel we're very fortunate to have the students. We feel we're the ones benefiting."

Faculty at Santa Clara think the project enriches the courses they teach.

"The faculty who are involved are very



Lisa Charpontier chats with Darrell at the Julian Street Inn for the homeless

A majority of students who made a commitment for one quarter have opted to come back.

communities," said Peter Miron-Conk, executive director of San Jose Urban Ministry, and a 1971 SCU graduate.

"It's attempting to do that by creating institutional change in the University by having students become educated in a real way about who poor people really are, and what the impact of the social institutions is on their lives," he added.

credit Eastside Project volunteers with rescuing the amnesty program and enabling the organization to process more than 6,000 applications.

"Without the Eastside Project, we would not have been able to maintain the program. I really don't believe the staff would have been able to pull it off," said James Purcell, former C.C. executive director.

pleased with it. It provides our students with a dimension of education they ordinarily would not have," said Francisco Jimenez, professor of modern languages. "We have the meeting of theory and practice."

"A valuable aspect for me is the contact between middle-class students and the people they're working with," said Eleanor

Willemsen, chair of the Psychology Department. "It teaches more than I ever could in a lecture. They find out in a very real way that not everyone has his own room, or parents who can read to them."

Willemsen noted the maturation that occurs in the students over the quarter. "Initially the students feel like, 'What can I do to help?' but they realize their contributions are helpful," she said. "It'll continue to be part of their lives after graduation."

Jimenez said the students' awareness of the complexity of the problems skyrocketed. "I think they become much more aware of how difficult it is to solve some of these problems," he said. "I teach a course on Mexican-American literature. Part of it deals with migrant workers. When the students meet individuals, it really is an eye-opener."

"They build an empathy for the individuals and then see some of the structures that make it difficult for the individuals to get out of these situations."

Both Jimenez and Willemsen believe the project augments rather than dilutes the rigor and quality of the courses.

Santa Clara students need no prompting to articulate ways in which participation in the Eastside Project has added to their education.

"It started out being a requirement, but it's turning out that I'm getting more out of it than I thought," said Lisa Lerma, a sophomore from Visalia, who is assisting at Overfelt.

"As part of what I'm learning, I feel a responsibility to change what's wrong," said Kari McAvoy, a senior from Beaverton, Oregon, who also volunteers at Overfelt.

"At Santa Clara, it's good that there are different opportunities to get an education. The goal of my education is to become a well-rounded person," McAvoy said.

"A university shouldn't be an isolated

"They find out in a very real way that not everyone has his own room, or parents who can read to them."

—Psychology Professor Eleanor Willemsen

spot or a privileged world," said T. J. Firpo, a junior from San Francisco. He is the student representative on the project's advisory board.

"For me it's education for the whole person and the whole attitude that we are people for others," he added.

Privett and Manuel proposed the concept to the Santa Clara administration in 1984 when they were wrapping up their doctoral work.

"We said that if you want us, you have to buy the project," Manuel said. "The idea came out of discussions with a former education provincial, Bill Wood, S.J."

Both priests were already reputable figures at Santa Clara. Privett served a six-year stint as principal of Bellarmine College Preparatory School. Manuel worked in Campus Ministry for a year after ordination before marching off to Duke University to get a doctorate in clinical psychology.

The administration agreed to their idea. In January 1986, they moved into their house in East San Jose. Germann joined them that fall, fresh from 17 years as director of Campus Ministry at the University.

"Dan [Germann] gives a great deal of stability to the project. He's been around for a number of years and is well respected," said Beirne.

The success of the Eastside Project stems from deliberate and careful planning and

implementation. This way of proceeding has garnered respect and praise for the project from each of its constituencies.

The Jesuit organizers held four brainstorming sessions—two at the University and two in the community—in the fall of 1986 at which more than 100 people helped them select a focus for the project.

"We distinguished between the curriculum and a volunteer program, a partnership rather than an outreach program," Germann said.

"We did incredible homework to get people into this," Privett said.

Administrators and faculty took note of the spadework.

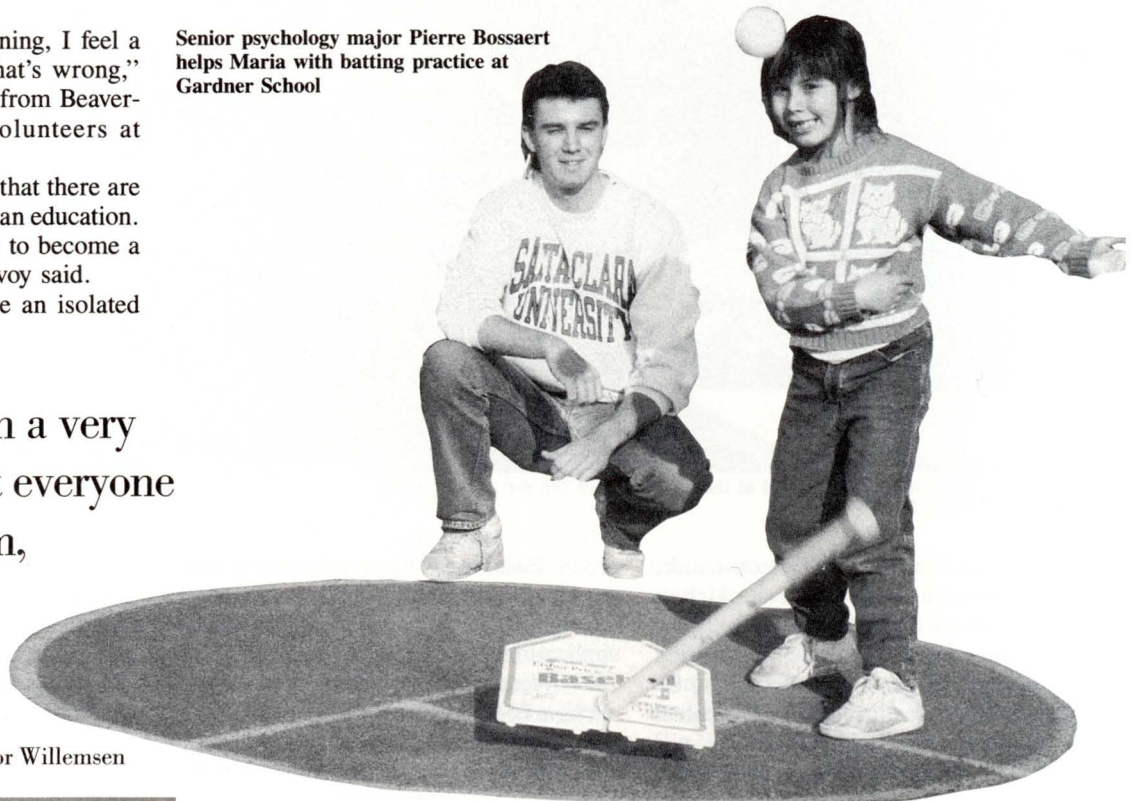
"In the beginning, I presume, there was a kind of wondering 'Is this a nice little project that keeps certain Jesuits happy and fulfilled?'" Beirne said. "Now, there are enough people who are enthusiastic about it. Many faculty members have seen the educative value for their students."

"When this thing started they spent a lot of time laying the groundwork by meeting with people," said Father John Privett, rector of the Jesuit community and Steve's brother.

"The discernment process was very important in terms of overcoming the assumption that here comes another 'do-good' group that will study the poor and nothing will happen," said Purcell.

"I admire their organization. Their

Senior psychology major Pierre Bossaert helps Maria with batting practice at Gardner School



meetings are so well organized. It's a sign of a well-planned project. People know what they're doing," said Carmen Johnson, director of the Eastside Senior Center.

Their decision to live in East San Jose won them an enormous amount of credibility in the community.

"It says to me the institution is serious about wanting to make those ties," said Father Bob Moran, pastor of Most Holy Trinity, the parish in which the three Jesuits live and work.

"The perception of the community is there's really an interest in the Eastside," he added.

Other community leaders concurred with Moran's assessment.

"The decision to live with the poor was very important to communicate to the community that they were very serious about bringing the University to the people,"

for the character of the University. The University is saying that we think you can do this and be first-class academics."

"Within the community as a whole, you don't have a body of people who regard what they're doing as something the University should not be doing," Smith said.

"I think there's a genuine positive regard for what they're doing," John Privett said. "It's by virtue of the people they are that they blend so well into the community."

"They've maintained close linkages both personally and professionally with the community," Beirne agreed.

"The community has been very supportive, enthusiastic, and curious," Steve Privett said. "That's important. We don't want to be cut off. We want to be a part of this community."

Supporters hope the project becomes

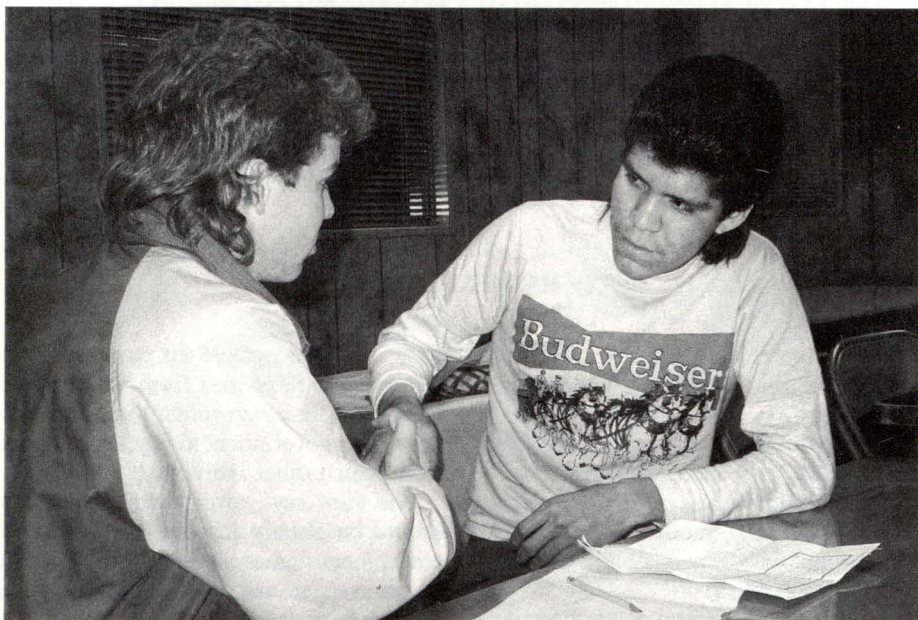
"It's not perfectly clear to me that this University has owned this project," Smith said. "It remains a question for me whether the University says this is a University project as such. When push comes to shove, who is funding the project?"

"Becoming a part of the University's budget is important; it's not done on a whim, so it will become permanent," Miron-Conk said.

Organizers think the project can serve as a model.

"We see this as a model of linking the Jesuit concern for social justice and higher education. We think it doesn't have to be an either/or situation. It can be linked," Germann said.

Beirne considers three aspects of the Eastside Project especially useful: "to make sure there are many levels of linkage between the University and the community;



SCCAP volunteer Bill Forrest (left) offers tutoring help in the Eastside Project

Purcell noted.

Their credibility counts in the University and the Jesuit community as well.

"They're very visible people at this University. They're competent people," Beirne said. "They figure out all sorts of ways to get students to learn."

Beirne noted that Privett and Manuel occupy tenure-track positions. Their involvement in the Eastside Project is part of their job descriptions and will play an important role in their evaluation for tenure.

"They're good academics," said Father Fran Smith, S.J., religious studies professor. "It's important that they be tenure track. It gives them more status as academics for the sake of their project and

more embedded in the framework of the University. Most of the courses presently involved with the project are in Arts and Sciences.

"Eventually the entire University curriculum will be involved. That's the ideal," said Jimenez.

"The state of readiness of this University is at a high level," he said. "But I don't think we should be telling people this is how you should be teaching your discipline."

Supporters also think the project needs to be fully incorporated into the University's budget. Currently, the Bannan Foundation, a fund that supports Jesuit activities at Santa Clara, covers most of the project's expenses.

"As part of what I'm learning, I feel a responsibility to change what's wrong."

—Kari McAvoy, senior

to integrate well within the University; to have a model of active pedagogy that is very Jesuit."

Project organizers are pleased with what has been accomplished, but think more needs to be done.

"We have a really good base camp but we have to move up [to] the next level," Steve Privett said.

Given the way they have climbed, the summit doesn't stand beyond their grasp. ■

Ed DeBerri, S.J., is associate editor of the National Jesuit News and teaches philosophy at Gonzaga University.

Reprinted by permission, National Jesuit News.

During the past two decades, a remarkable situation has developed on many university campuses: the appearance of the scientist-businessperson. After working for years in their laboratories, scientists have begun to profit from their knowledge by going into business for themselves. They have taken their laboratory research and have formed companies to produce and market commercial products based on their discoveries.

Although there may be nothing wrong with these attempts, it is unsettling that the research from which they are trying to profit was publicly funded. The Jarvik-7 artificial heart, for example, is based in part on earlier research that was paid for by taxpayers. In fact, about \$200 million of taxpayer funds was invested in the research that led to its development.

This raises troubling moral questions. Do individuals have a moral right to derive private profits from research for which the public has paid? If the public has paid for the research, don't the research results belong to the public and shouldn't the public share in the profits and benefits derived from them? What right do persons have to confiscate publicly funded research findings and to use this research to enrich themselves?

This problem actually goes beyond those situations in which scientists have formed companies to profit from their discoveries. Universities themselves are forming strong ties with private companies that provide some of the funding for the university's research programs. In turn, the university gives these companies the right to use the results of its research for the company's own profit. In almost all such cases, although the company is paying for part of the research, the research also depends on earlier, government-funded, research projects. In short, the public pays for the basic research that the university, in effect, then develops and sells to private companies. The company patents the results and then tries to develop profitable commercial applications based on these patents.

These new links between industry and academia are proliferating rapidly. A few years ago, Monsanto Corporation gave \$23.5 million to Washington University for research in medical uses of proteins and peptides. The West German chemical company Hoechst A. G. gave \$70 million to Massachusetts General Hospital at Harvard Medical School. MIT's industrial funding has been growing 20 percent per year since 1976, and reached \$36 million in 1986.

Cashing in on Science

Is it morally right for university faculty to make a profit on publicly funded research?

BY MANUEL VELASQUEZ

About 23 percent of Carnegie-Mellon's \$100 million budget is from industry.

The public's investment in research is also substantial. In 1987 in biotechnology alone, 12 federal agencies spent roughly \$2.7 billion supporting research, and state agencies invested another \$150 million. Much of this government money was channeled through universities to scientists and engineers who were given grants to conduct their research. In some cases, this research became the basis of a private-profit venture.

These attempts to cash in on science raise two separate issues: (1) Should government fund research from which individuals can derive private profits? and (2) If government funds research, should individuals be allowed to profit from this research?

There is, in fact, a whole range of government-subsidized activities from which private parties profit. The government, for example, gives billions of tax dollars to farmers in price supports. Trucking companies realize private profits from the use of publicly funded highways. And most of us were educated in public schools, and we now use our education for our personal profit.

So if it is acceptable for government to pay for these activities from which some individuals receive profits, then why is it wrong for government to pay for research from which other individuals profit?

One view says governmental functions should be strictly limited. In particular, government should limit itself to maintaining internal law and order and to protecting citizens from external invasion. According to this view, it is wrong for government to subsidize research activities unrelated to internal or external defense.

This view of limited government derives from the writings of English philosopher John Locke (1632-1704), who claimed every individual is born with certain moral rights: the right to liberty and the right to control his (her) own private property. Since people are born with these rights, Locke argues, it is wrong for government or any other agency to violate these rights. For example, government should not violate people's right to liberty by forcing them to do something against their will or by taking their property without their consent.

Governments today do redistribute resources; that is, they take money from one group of citizens (taxes) and give this

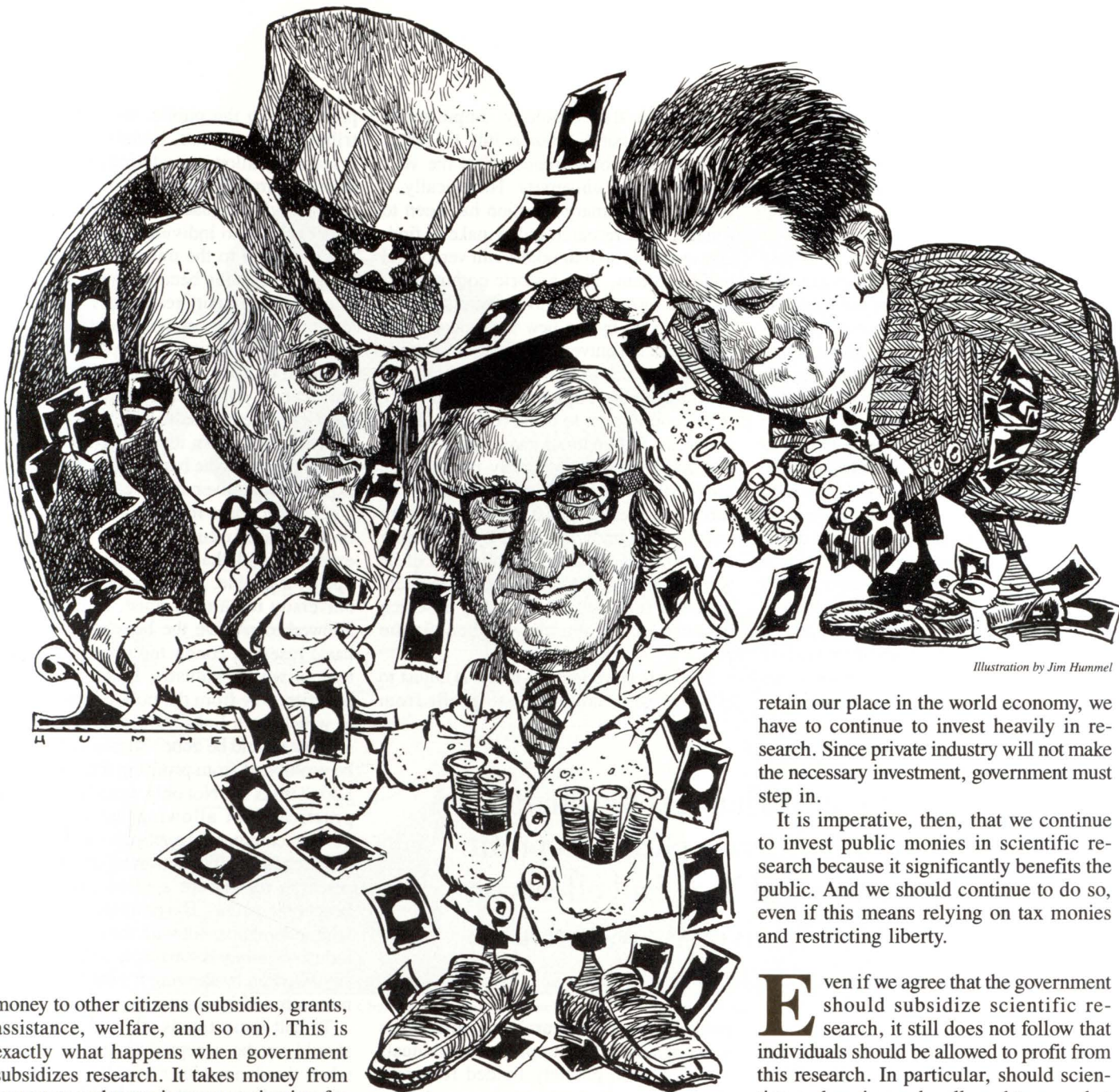


Illustration by Jim Hummel

money to other citizens (subsidies, grants, assistance, welfare, and so on). This is exactly what happens when government subsidizes research. It takes money from taxpayers and turns it over to scientists for their research. Taking money from one group and giving it to another group, critics have said, is a violation of the basic rights that Locke described. The taxpayers are, in effect, forced to assign their money to government, which is a violation of their right to liberty. Moreover, when their money is taken and given to others, their right to control their private property is violated. It is immoral, then, according to Locke, for government to subsidize non-defense-related research, because it is a violation of people's right to liberty and private property.

But although many people continue to support Locke's view, it is, I believe, quite indefensible. There is no reason to think the right to liberty takes priority over all other

moral values. Where a significant social benefit is possible—for example, when government subsidizes scientific research—the social benefit can justify limiting liberty. Because scientific research is so costly and because the prospects of a commercial payoff are usually uncertain or low, companies will not invest in most research projects unless they have a reasonably high probability for commercial success. If government does not pay for research, therefore, most research will not get done.

And it is especially important today for the United States to maintain its competitive edge over the rest of the world. Scientific research provides that edge. If we are to

retain our place in the world economy, we have to continue to invest heavily in research. Since private industry will not make the necessary investment, government must step in.

It is imperative, then, that we continue to invest public monies in scientific research because it significantly benefits the public. And we should continue to do so, even if this means relying on tax monies and restricting liberty.

Even if we agree that the government should subsidize scientific research, it still does not follow that individuals should be allowed to profit from this research. In particular, should scientists and engineers be allowed to use what they learn in publicly funded research for their own personal profit?

Some argue that the new bonds between profit-making and scientific research should be broken because these links pervert the true vocation of the scientist, who should be committed to expanding knowledge for its own sake and maintaining a commitment to the pursuit of pure knowledge.

I do not think there is a great deal to be said in favor of this argument. It is true that scientists, by definition, are people who are committed to the pursuit of knowledge. But just as the doctor who is committed to the pursuit of health might be motivated by money, so also the scientist who is committed to the pursuit of knowledge might have

the same motivation. Although money may motivate, it does not have to obstruct.

More serious, perhaps, is the charge that allowing private parties to profit from science will have bad effects on the quality of university research. First, university research might concentrate on areas that promise to be commercially valuable to the neglect of research topics that are inherently significant. In particular, universities will pursue applied research that promises to have results with a quick and early payoff, rather than basic research. Second, scientific research at universities will be hampered because the prospects of profits will lead to secrecy. At the present time, most scientists publish their research findings in journals, where other scientists have access to them and can use them as the foundation of their own research. But once research becomes private property, it will be kept secret to prevent other parties from profiting from it. This secrecy will serve as an obstacle to future university research.

There is every reason to think these two fears are real. As industry has increasingly

tionships in Biotechnology: Implications for the University," *Science*, July 13, 1986).

These disturbing trends affect the very mission of the university. Historically, a university's primary function has been to conduct basic research and to make its findings available so that others can verify and build on them. This historic commitment to basic research and to openness is now being eroded by the new ties between industry and the university. But one can argue that one of the primary justifications for providing public support for the university is its commitment to basic research and to openness. Public funds can be used to support the university precisely because the university provides a public benefit by carrying on research that private parties are unwilling to undertake and by expanding our knowledge with the publication of its research findings. Justice is operating here if public funds go to university research because that research will benefit the public.

The justice argument—that it is unjust to allow private individuals to profit from

products. So the public, which has contributed to research, benefits from that research by allowing individuals to exploit their research findings.

Although the justice argument is weak when applied to individuals, it is stronger when applied to the university. As I have argued, the public benefits from the public funding of university research. The benefits are, in effect, the compensation the public receives from having its property taken in the form of taxes. It is unjust, then, for a university to align itself with business when such a link removes the benefits the public justly expects from its contribution to the university. And the benefits the public can expect from university research are that it will conduct pure research—in basic areas that private industry is not willing to explore—and that that research will be openly available. Since the public pays for university research it must, in justice, be allowed to receive the benefits of having basic research conducted openly. The extent to which industry links take these benefits away from the public is the extent to which such links should be severed.

What should be done? Should individuals be prohibited from profiting from science? I don't think so. Not only would this be impractical, but allowing individuals to develop commercial applications from their research is an efficient way of ensuring that research results are applied and thereby benefit the public. The problem does not lie with individuals, but with the way in which industry money is starting to affect university research by skewing it away from basic research and by imposing secrecy.

To halt these trends, (1) industry funds should not be accepted by the university when the donor either stipulates the kind of research that will be carried on or requires secrecy; and (2) government funding of university research should continue and should, in fact, be increased.

I have argued that since university research provides a significant public benefit it should be paid for by the public. Arguments that using tax funds to support research violates the rights of taxpayers are simply inadequate. In recent years, government investment in research has begun to decline under the pressures of a growing budget deficit. If this unhealthy trend continues, it will leave us all worse off. ■

Manuel G. Velasquez is the Charles J. Dirksen Professor of Business Ethics and director of the Center for Applied Ethics at Santa Clara. He is a frequent contributor to Santa Clara Magazine.

More serious, perhaps, is the charge that allowing private parties to profit from science will have bad effects on the quality of university research.

funded university research, it has begun to impose the secrecy that characterizes research in company laboratories. Companies funding research may stipulate that research results be withheld from publication for a limited time, while they obtain a patent, or that they never be published.

Recent surveys have confirmed that as university faculty have become more involved with industry, they have become more secretive and more likely to focus on research that promises to be profitable. One survey found, for example, that faculty who rely on industry support are four times as likely to report that their research had to be kept secret and could not be published. The same survey found that faculty who rely on industry support are four times more likely to report that they have shifted their research to topics more likely to have commercial application (David Blumenthal et al., "University-Industry Research Rela-

publicly funded research—is sometimes made against allowing private individuals to profit from publicly funded research. This argument is based on the moral principle that, in justice, the benefits of an enterprise belong to those who contribute to that enterprise. When the largest contribution to a research project is public funds, it is only just that the public, not private parties, should receive the benefits from that enterprise.

The justice argument is difficult to defend since allowing private individuals to profit from publicly funded research can provide a major public benefit and may be the most efficient way of putting research at the service of the public. Individuals need incentives if they are to develop and disseminate the results of their scientific research. And the best way to provide such incentives is by allowing individuals to keep whatever profits they get from developing marketable



Santa Clara County Probation Officer Eddie Titus has been a volunteer coach since 1972. Assistant Coach Ron De Monner at right with Pat Doud.

BY PAM KING

Ever since Santa Clara brought football back in 1959, the coach has been named Malley. It was Pat Malley who was entrusted to restore the program, which had been dropped in 1953 for financial reasons.

Even though the Broncos were playing low-pressure NCAA Division II football, standards were high. After all, in the 1930s and 1940s, Santa Clara was a legitimate football power, and people remembered those days. Malley did, too; and when he couldn't extract enough money from the University to run the program he wanted, he asked his buddies to help him out. For free. One by one, his volunteers became assistant coaches, until four of them were on the staff.

When Malley was dying of cancer in 1985, his son, Terry, succeeded him. One day, a mortally ill Pat Malley grabbed the hand of one of his oldest friends, the first person he had tapped to help out in the early days of Santa Clara football. "You're going to help Terry, aren't you?" he asked Don Bordenave. Bordenave assured him that he would.

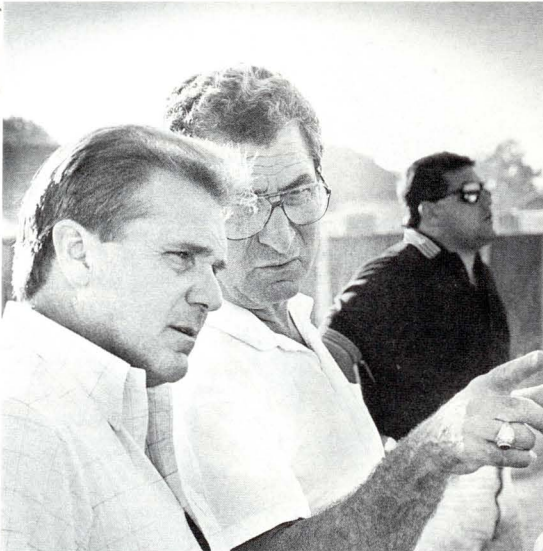
When Bordenave made that pledge, he spoke on behalf of the other three. Essentially, the four of them signed on for a lifetime coaching stint. Among Bordenave, Ron Modeste, Eddie Titus, and Lou Pastorini, Terry Malley currently has a combined 88 years of coaching experience at Santa Clara.

All that experience—for free.

SCU's Football Volunteers

"I couldn't pay people who would be any better."

—Head Coach Terry Malley



These three volunteer coaches are also principals of area schools: (L-R) Butch Pastorini, Ron Modeste (twice), and Don Bordenave.

During the football season, they estimate that each donates about 40 hours a week to Malley's Broncos.

The four of them still are volunteers. During the football season, they estimate that each donates about 40 hours a week to Malley's Broncos.

"If you figure, conservatively, that an assistant coach makes \$30,000 a year, then they are worth \$120,000 to the program," Malley said. "That means, without them, I don't think we'd have the program."

"Now that we've figured this out," said Titus, a probation officer for Santa Clara County who has been coaching at the University since 1972, "maybe we ought to send a bill."

"I have a 25-year rollover contract," said Modeste, laughing, "and my salary has doubled every year."

Actually, it has been 28 years for Modeste, a principal at St. Lawrence Academy in Santa Clara. He had just finished his sophomore year at Santa Clara when the school dropped football, and was back on campus within four years of the decision to resurrect the sport.

Bordenave, who played on Santa Clara's 1950 Orange Bowl team, was in on the

revival in the second year.

"I have a loyalty to the University that's deep-rooted," said Bordenave, principal of Santa Clara's Wilcox High, who has been assisting the Malleys, father then son, since 1960. "I believe in the program, in a diversified experience for students. No, it's not the big-time program [that it was when he was a player], but I'm a realist."

Thirteen-year coaching veteran "Butch" Pastorini, principal of Peterson Middle School in Sunnyvale, is the junior member of the quartet and the only one who played for Pat Malley. He was named Little All-American as a linebacker in 1965.

Still, even compared to other Division II staffs—which traditionally run on shoestrings—Santa Clara, with three full-time assistants, is shorthanded. Furthermore, the University offers no physical education degree, so there are no built-in graduate assistants.

"But there are an awful lot of smart football people here," Modeste said.

Their main resource is 49ers assistant coach Bill McPherson, a Santa Clara

graduate who also had close personal ties to Pat Malley, who gave him his first college coaching job. "He helps us stay current," Modeste said. "The philosophies that govern the program are very consistent, but our football is state of the art."

When asked whether there's any disadvantage to having a staff half-composed of volunteers, Terry Malley was hard-pressed: "I couldn't pay people who would be any better." He said he has no compunction about asking them for special favors: "They expect me to ask them to do the things we need to do to be successful."

"When we're recruiting to Santa Clara," he continued, "we sell the family atmosphere. When the [recruits] see these people, especially graduates like Don and Ron, they know it's not just rhetoric."

As for the family atmosphere, well, three of the four volunteer assistants have had sons who played at Santa Clara. Tom Bordenave was a starting guard in the early 1980s; Pastorini's son Todd, a tight end, played in 1986; defensive back Mark Modeste is on the team now. "Maybe, when he graduates, I'll stop doing this and take up golf," his father, Ron, says, as his colleagues eye him suspiciously.

"You know, it's a little therapy for us," Bordenave said, "to come out and work with young people who have it all together, to see their success."

"Uh-oh," Titus said, smiling. "Maybe we're getting more than we give."

Not a chance. ■

Pam King is a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle, where this article first appeared. Reprinted by permission.

BY DORIS NAST
Class Notes Editor

'47 **Hal Truett** and his wife, Lois, live in San Andreas, where they publish and edit the *Calaveras Enterprise*.

'48 **David Bacigalupo** is a senior corporate advisor for Beacon Oil in Hanford. He and his wife, Maria, live in Visalia. . . **James Hanses** is a sales representative for Worrell Meat Co. of Yakima, Wash. . . **Leo Jones** works for Fargo Co. in San Francisco, manufacturers of communications equipment.

'49 **James Aubrey** and his wife, Helen, were honored by the KRAK Country/Don McCullough Charity Golf Classic for the hundreds of hours they have volunteered over the last dozen years to help make the tournament the success it has become. The money is raised for the Sacramento area Special Olympics. Jim and Helen are residents of Roseville.

'50 **Frank Schirle** has retired from the Chevrolet division of General Motors after 36 years of service, most of which was involved in local and national product distribution. He and his wife, Fran, live in Clarkston, Mich. . . **Father Robert Sunderland, S.J.** is the athletic director at the University of San Francisco.

'51 **Jack Bartlett** is vice president-region manager for Marine Midland Automotive Financial Corp. in Aurora, Colo., where he lives.

'52 **Dallas Brock** is an attorney in San Francisco. . . **Don Callejon** is the superintendent of the Santa Clara Unified School District. . . **Stan Terra** lives in Mountain View and is a medical writer for Syntex in Palo Alto.

'54 **Charles Luchessa** is president of Sierra-Misco Inc. in Berkeley. His company won the first Smithsonian Computerworld Energy Award in June for their design and installation of the Passaic River Basin Early Flood Warning System, which was completed in 1988. The \$1.1 million project was funded by the Army Corps of Engineers and the State of New Jersey. . . **William Pigott** and his wife, JoAnn, live in Foster City. He is vice president, management information systems, for DHL Worldwide Express in Redwood City.

'55 **Rich Camilli** was appointed a member of the Public Employment Relations Board (PERB) by Governor George Deukmejian. The PERB oversees labor relations for California's public schools, the State University system, the University of California, and the State Government. He and his wife, Nadine, make their home in Carmichael. . . **George Leal** is the chief executive officer of Dames & Moore in Los Angeles. . . **Donald Specht** is a scientist at the Lockheed Research Laboratory in Palo Alto.

'56 **Father Francis R. Smith, S.J.** is a professor of religious studies at SCU.

'57 **Brent Britschgi** and his wife, Barbara, live in Redwood City. He serves on the Sequoia Hospital board of directors and on the board of directors of the Boys and Girls Club of the Peninsula, along with fellow alumnus **Steve Home** '62, MBA '66. They have branches in East Menlo Park and in Redwood City. He writes that they would. . . "love to have more Broncos on the Boys and Girls Club board". . . **H. Joseph "Joe" Ferguson**, president and registered advisor of Ferguson & Wellman Inc., an investment advisory firm in Portland, Ore., was elected to the board of directors of Thomas Industries Inc. of Louisville, Ky., designers and manufacturers of lighting for

home and industry.

'58 **Anthony Campi** is chief of research and development for the Army Communications and Electronic Command at Ft. Monmouth, N.J. . . **Richard Stember** owns Aamco Transmissions in Salinas.

'60 **Wells Longshore** received a doctorate in 1976 from Michigan State University and is now an educational psychologist and family counselor in Portola Valley, after 23 years experience in public schools. He specializes in litigation and treatment of children who have suffered personal injury. He and his wife, Myrl, and two daughters live in Portola Valley.

'61 **Richard Bernacchi** lives in Los Angeles where he is an attorney with Irell & Manella. . . **Jack Elam** is senior vice president-administrative services at Pacific Gas & Electric in San Francisco.

'62 **Gianni Fassio**, who owns The Blue Fox restaurant in San Francisco, will soon open another, to be called Palio d'Asti.

'63 **Larry Pistoresi Jr.** is project director for Greenhills Holdings, a land development group developing a 36-hole championship golf course, residential community and business park in Chowchilla.

'64 **William F. Burke** is a senior vice president at Dean Witter in Ventura. . . **Edmund L. Drago** is a professor of history at The College of Charleston in South Carolina. He has published *Initiative, Paternalism, and Race Relations*, a book showing how the events in Charleston's Avery Normal Institute reflected the shifting course of race relations. . . **Dante Nomellini**, a partner in the Stockton law firm of Nomellini and Grilli, is on the legal committee of the Hanna Boys Center's board of directors.

THE WAY WE WERE—1948


David Bacigalupo '48 of Hanford and Robert Infelise '49 of Carmel were sports editor and photo editor, respectively, of *The Santa Clara* newspaper.

'65 **Nickolas J. Dibiaso**, Fresno County superior court judge, has been appointed by Gov. Deukmejian as a justice of the California Court of Appeal, Fifth Appellate District, in Fresno. . . **Mary (Regan) Dupuis** lives in Monterey Park and teaches in the

Montebello Unified School District.

'66 **Jody (Grantham) Grundy** is a counselor therapist in private practice in Cincinnati, Ohio, and a volunteer with the Grail. Her husband, **Jerry** '68, teaches public policy at the University of Cincinnati and is a lobbyist for United Way-Community Chest and the Cincinnati Institute of Fine Arts. . . **John J. Guheen** is a partner in the San Mateo law firm of Anderlini, Guheen, Finkelstein & Emerick. . . **Kevin McCarthy** is a registered investment advisor with Ram Financial in Pasadena. He also has a weekly television news commentary on The Business Channel in southern California. . . **Donald F. McIntosh Jr.** (MS '69) is vice president-division manager at Advanced Micro Devices in San Jose. . . **Celeste O'Donnell** is the principal of Sacred Heart School in San Francisco.

'67 **Stephen Allario** is a partner in Commercial Interior System in Palo Alto. . . **Helene Couture-Loughran** and several associates have formed Lares Senior Housing Agency Inc., a consulting and managing company whose goal is to provide decent and affordable housing for low to middle income seniors. She is the president and chief executive officer. . . **James Cronin** (MBA '69) is an insurance broker with Norbert Cronin & Co. in San Francisco. . . **Roger Ruth** and his wife, Nadine, live in San Jose, where he is an insurance broker and executive vice president of Corroon & Black. . . **Patrick Riley** practices law in Hayward.

'68 **Terry Adams** (MBA '72) works for Apple Computer in Cupertino as a global accounts manager. . . **William "Rick" Harrison** is a partner in Charles Dunn Company Commercial Real Estate Services in Los Angeles. . . **Tim Kelly**, his wife, Peggie, and their five children live in Aptos, where he is the head consultant on computer education curriculum for Cook and Associates. . . **Paul Owen** is principal of Aptos Junior High School. . . **William Satariano** is an associate professor of public health and director of the Center on Aging at the School of Public Health, UC Berkeley.

'69 **Courtney John Beck** works for PG&E in San Francisco as a codes and ordinance administrator. . . **Michael Bruun** and his wife, **Anne (Challenger '71)**, live in Gilroy. He is a supervisor of corporate engineering services for Wilton in Morgan Hill. Mike and Anne also teach ballroom dancing. . . **Kay (Williams) Dobbertin** and her husband, Thomas, live in San Bernardino, where she is a teacher for the Rialto Unified School District. . . **Edward Jessen** is the California Supreme Court's reporter of decisions and is responsible for supervising the preparation of all California appellate court opinions published in *California Official Reports*. . . **Richard Macchi** is the county engineer of Bell County, Texas, where he lives with his wife, Sheri, and their three children. . . **Jerry McClain** and his wife, **Patricia (Yoklavich '70)**, live in San Jose, where he is a mortgage loan broker for World Class Mortgage. . . **Marguerite (Bataille) Pearson**, her husband and two daughters live in Hercules. She is chairperson of the social science department at Pinole Valley High School. . . **Father Henry J. Trainor** is a priest at St. Stephen's Catholic Church in San Francisco. . . **Lt. Col John Vigna** (USA), his wife and four sons live in San Francisco, where he is a health care administrator at Letterman Army Institute of Research. . . **Susan McCarthy Wichmann** is a stockbroker with Thomas F. White & Co. in San Francisco. . . **David Zacharias**, who joined the securities firm of PaineWebber in Merced in 1981, has been given the company's Pacesetter award, as a distinguished sales force member.

'70 Charles Fumia (MBA '80) is the secretary-treasurer of Airdrome Orchards Inc., fruit growers, packers and shippers in San Jose. . . **Christine Halpin** (MA '72) works at the University of Colorado at Boulder where she is the student loans collections manager. She lives in Denver. . . **Susie (Dukes) Heald** is a marriage, family and child counselor in private practice in Chico. . . **Patricia (Ercoli) Matthews**, her husband and four children live in San Mateo. She teaches French at Baywood School, is a liturgy chairperson at St. Timothy's Church, and works with Project Wee Care at Baywood, which helps the homeless in the county. . . **George McCullagh** is vice president-statewide sales manager for the Bank of America in San Francisco. He and his wife, Nanci, live in San Rafael. . . **William McGrath** is the Municipal Court Commissioner for the El Cajon Municipal Court in San Diego County. . . **Edward Northup** is the director of operations for Baxter Healthcare International, assigned to Baxter Malaysia, the world's largest surgical glove manufacturing location. . . **Diana (Reimer) Paque** works for California Community Colleges in Sacramento as a coordinator for systemwide library planning and development.

'71 Vicki Bartmess lives in Culver City and is a computer programmer for Delphi Information Sciences Corp. in Santa Monica. . . **John Cardoza** is assistant superintendent of schools for the Diocese of Stockton. He writes that he will still be able to maintain contact with students as the director of forensics at St. Mary's High School and also continue as secretary of the California High School Speech Association. . . **Jack Darnell** and his wife, **Deborah (Heald)**, live in Berkeley. Jack is a mechanical engineer with Bechtel in San Francisco. He was named the U.S. representative to the World Energy Conference's "Renewable Energy Resources: Opportunities & Constraints 1990-2020" and attended the first meeting in Moscow in June 1989. The committee will meet six times over the next three years to report on the future of renewable energy at an international conference in Madrid in 1991. Deborah was a finalist for the JC Penney Golden Rule Award, which honors individuals for their community effort. She received a \$250 prize for her organization for her involvement through the Junior League of Oakland-East Bay with the Disabled Children's Computer Group of Berkeley and presented her project at the annual conference of the Association of Junior Leagues in Anaheim. . . **Gregory Farrell** is a senior new product coordinator for Hewlett-Packard in Santa Rosa, where he lives with his wife, Patty. He also serves with the California National Guard, 579th Engineering Battalion (Combat). . . **Kevin Kelly** is president of the U.S. Bank of Oregon in Portland, where he and his wife, Karen, make their home. . . **Sallyann (Johnston) Lucido** is a technical writer for Oceanroutes Inc. in Sunnyvale. . . **Vic Merolla** is regional director-vice president of Major Legal Services in San Francisco. . . **Anne Middleton** is a reporter for the *San Diego Business Journal*, where she covers high tech, electronics, computers and utilities. She lives in La Jolla. . . **Theresia (Crary) Sandhu** is a senior product assurance engineer at Lockheed in Sunnyvale. Her son, Rommy, 21, was the first child to be cared for in SCU's "Kids on Campus." Her second son, Rajan, plans to attend Santa Clara. . . **Sioe (Ong) Wong** lives and Singapore in is the director of merchandise for Metro Pte. Ltd.

'72 Mary Bigelow earned her master's degree in counseling psychology from SCU in June 1989. . . **Edward S. Contini** is vice president-marketing at Health Dimensions Inc., the parent corporation for

four Santa Clara Valley hospitals: Good Samaritan and San Jose Medical Center in San Jose, and South Valley and Wheeler Hospitals in Gilroy. . . **George Edgington** (JD '75) practices law in Newport Beach. . . **Alfredo Morales** is an attorney in San Jose. . . **D. Dale Sadler** (JD '76) is a partner in the Denver law firm of Sadler, Hendrick & Associates.

'73 Gilbert Gonzalez is a senior account manager for Auto-Trol Technology in Emeryville. . . **Anthony Nisich** is the director of developmental services for the City of San Marcos. . . **Molly (McKinley) Sequeira** is a teacher at the American Graded School in Sao Paulo, Brazil, where she lives with her husband, **John '71**, and two children. . . **James Parrish** is the national sales manager for Kimlor Mills in Petaluma. . . **Douglas Pecchenino** and his wife, **Laurie (Nolan '76)**, live in Santa Clara. He is a director at Cypress Semiconductor and she is a personnel representative for Businessland Inc. They have two sons.

'74 Louise Damberg lives in Los Angeles where she is an associate director of business development for Knapp Communications Corp. . . **Albert DeNuzzio, M.D.**, earned a master's degree in physiology from Fairleigh Dickenson University and a medical degree from St. George School of Medicine. He is an internist in Wethersfield, Conn., where he lives with his wife, Katherine. . . **Robert Galli** is a vice president and corporate banking officer in the technology industries group of Bank of the West. His home is in San Jose. . . **Mike Griffith** is a mathematics teacher at Alisal High School in Salinas. He also coaches boys' and girls' tennis and is in charge of the yearbook. . . **Thomas Jensen** (JD '77) is a vice president in Union Bank's legal and government relations division. His home is in Fresno. . . **Mary Ellen (Rockdale) Lazor** is an assistant tax manager for Pacific Bell Telephone in San Francisco. . . **Jeanne Morelli** lives in Chicago, where she is the midwest regional sales manager for Robert Mondavi Wines. . . **Mike Morgan** is director of casino marketing for The Tropicana in Las Vegas. . . **William A. Thorne** is a judge of the 3rd Circuit Court in West Valley City, Utah.

'75 Karen Grady is a Fulbright lecturer at the University of Ljubljana in Yugoslavia for the 1989-90 academic year. She is on leave from her position as an ESL teacher at Monterey High School in Monterey. . . **Mary McLane** is the new director of SCU's annual fund drive. . . **Deborah Neff-Bos** and her husband, Richard, live in Mountain View. She is an administrator for Chips and Technologies, Inc. in San Jose. . . **Mary Beth O'Neill**, director of training of the Seattle Sheraton Hotel & Towers, received the 1988 Presidents Award, given by the Sheraton's North American division, "for outstanding contribution in a management position."

'76 Maureen Cronin is an advertising account manager with Charles Schwab in San Francisco. . . **Connie (Urbanec) Dempsey** is the controller at Crystal Geyser Water in Calistoga. . . **Shawn French** works for Texas Instruments in Dallas as a linear application engineer. . . **Constance Howard** works for Sun Microsystems in Mountain View as a supervisor of software documents. She also sings with the San Jose Opera Company. . . **Eric Kuns** is a nuclear test manager for Westinghouse Electric Corp. in Idaho Falls, Idaho. . . **Dennis O'Hara** is executive vice president of Camden Insurance Brokers in Los Angeles. . . **Reva A. Winkler, M.D.**, is a physician with the Southern California Permanente Medical Group in Los Angeles. . . **Mark Alsterlind**, who lives and paints in Arles, France, had a one-person exhibition in the Lucy Berman Gallery in Palo Alto this fall, and will have

a two-person show later this year in New York City. His work also continues to be shown in France and other parts of Europe as well.

'77 Tom Crosby practices law with the San Francisco law firm of Gordon & Rees. . . **Chris Giannotti** (MBA '81) is a commercial banker with the Bank of America in Palo Alto. . . **Tom Lohwasser** is principal of St. John's Catholic School in Napa. He is on the board of Hanna Moys Center, serving on the education committee. . . **Patrick McCarthy** is a plant engineer at the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology in Butte. . . **Michael McRoskey**, an office sales and leasing specialist in the Los Angeles office of Coldwell Banker Commercial Real Estate Services, has been appointed an associate vice president of the company. . . **Paul Meihaus** is an account manager for J.J. Morris & Associates, Food Brokers, of Foster City. He lives in Santa Rosa. . . **Mikel Ann Moty** lives in Westport, Conn. She earned her MBA in marketing at the University of Bridgeport in May and is a compensation manager at Champion International in Stamford. . . **Dennis and Mahgie (Dean) Murphy** make their home in San Francisco. . . **Susan (Hayes) Raffo** works for Syntex in Palo Alto. Her husband, **Robert '78**, also works in Palo Alto with Hood & Strong CPAs. . . **Kenneth Ravizza Jr.** is a marketing and sales representative for L.R. Free General Contractors in San Jose. . . **Terry Ryan** (MA '85) is a child therapist at Future Families Inc. in San Jose. . . **John Treacy, S.J.** was ordained a deacon in Boston last May and is now studying at the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley. . . **Margaret (Sullivan) Weiss** is an accountant at Major Concepts Inc. in Napa.

'78 Nancy Allen lives in Foster City. She is a buyer for Rainbow Records. . . **Randall Blake** practices law with the Woodland law firm of Hoppin & Hoppin Inc. . . **Jeff Hoff** is a writer and editorial manager for Accolade, a San Jose company that makes games for home entertainment. . . **Mary Kelly** is a direct sales consultant for Hewlett-Packard in Sunnyvale.

'79 Lynn Boughton was awarded a doctor of chiropractic degree by Palmer College of Chiropractic West. She will establish her practice on the Monterey Peninsula. . . **Roy Cilia Jr.** is a buyer for Crown Bolt Inc. in Santa Fe Springs. He lives in Torrance. . . **Bob Dennis** is a loan officer at Pacific Western Bank in Santa Cruz. . . **Catherine (Stinner) Dickman** and her husband, John, live in Redwood Shores. She is a sales representative for Procter and Gamble. . . **Bruce Edgington** is co-owner of Dibasio & Edgington, an institutional stock research firm, providing equity research to domestic and international institutions, in Springfield, Va. . . **Judy (Lam) Fong** practices law as an associate counsel with the Defense Logistics Agency, DCASMA San Francisco. . . **Kurt Geske** (JD '82) is an attorney with the San Jose law firm of Popelka, Allard, McCowan & Jones. He and his wife, Ramona, live in Cupertino. . . **Elizabeth Kong** (MA '87) works for Hope Rehabilitation Services in San Jose as a vocational rehabilitation supervisor. . . **Thomas Mailhot** is a field application engineer at Hamilton/Avnet Electronics in Sunnyvale. . . **Martha (Hernandez) Mayan** and her husband, Joseph, live in San Jose. She is a systems analyst at Amdahl in Sunnyvale. . . **Therese Moran** is an oncology nurse at the UC Medical Center in San Francisco. . . **Laura Rafaty** (JD '85) practices law with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher in San Francisco. . . **Kevin Ricketts** teaches fifth and sixth grades in the Beaverton, Ore. School District. . . **Catherine Sheehan** is a licensed independent social worker with the Associates for Psychological Services in Westlake, Ohio. Her home is in Cleveland. . . **Thomas Wackerman** and his wife, Diane, and

three daughters live in Concord. He is a division manager at Blakeway Showcase Systems in San Francisco.

'80 **Jacqueline (Smith) Guengerich** is a manager of project development at Apple Computer in Cupertino, where she and her husband, Steven, live. . . **Gretchen Ryan** is secretary of the Religious Studies Department at SCU. . . **Claude Perasso** (JD/MBA '84) practices law in San Francisco with Hassard, Bonnington, Rogers & Huber. . . **Kathleen (Ward) Rubens** and her husband, Gregory, live in Menlo Park. She is a legal assistant in the Redwood City law office of Ropers, Majeski, Kohn, Bentley and Wagner. . . **Teresa (Pugh) Rupp** is an assistant professor of history at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Md. . . **Bret Sisney** is comptroller of Devcon Construction Inc. in Milpitas. . . **Marc Tunzi** is a physician in Twin Falls, Id., where he lives with his wife, Danielle Acton, M.D., and daughter, Gabriela.

Premium Products Company in San Francisco.

'82 **Frank Chao** is an engineering manager at DuPont Design Technologies Inc. in Santa Clara. . . **David Dunkirk** is an attorney in San Francisco. . . **Brian Falkenhainer** received a doctorate in computer science at the University of Illinois last December and is now in computer science research at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center. He and his wife, Susan, live in Mountain View. . . **Jeanette (deGroot) Gerlomes** practices law with the Stockton law firm of Brewer, Patridge, Gibson & Enright. She and her husband, Gregory, live in Linden. . . **Kathryn (Kane) Hogan** (JD '86) is an attorney with Ferrari, Alvarez, Olsen & Ottoboni in San Jose. . . **Maria Crovetto-Martinez** is a marketing communications manager-semiconductors at Atmel Corporation in San Jose. . . **Keith Pedescleaux** received his MBA from the University of Phoenix in July. He is the market supervisor of the Brown-Forman Beverage Company for Georgia, based

Health office. . . **Andy Schatzman** works for Turner Construction Company in San Jose as a project manager. . . **Therese (Corbett) Tate** is a general engineer at MK Environmental Services in Denver, where she lives with her husband, Michael.

'84 **J. Kevin Allen** is a financial analyst with Claris Corp. in Santa Clara. . . **Barbara Avona** lives in Rancho Cordova, where she is a systems engineer with Rolm Corp. . . **Maria Barros** is working on a master's degree in international public administration at the Monterey Institute of International Studies. She is the executive director of the Volunteer Center of the Monterey Peninsula. Her home is in Pacific Grove. . . **David Bernstein** is a CPA at Arthur Young & Company in San Francisco. . . **Ernie Cooper** makes his home in Aptos and teaches math and coaches football at Aptos High School. . . **Maureen Covey** (JD '87) is an attorney with Buchalter, Nemer, Fields & Younger in San Jose. . . **Christine Doyle** is a physician in the UC San Francisco surgery department. . . **Michael Dunne** and his brother, **Rich '87**, work with their father in the insurance business in San Jose. Mike and Rich placed second in the National Handball Championships in Palatine, Ill. in June. Their father won the national 50's doubles for the third time in a row. Mike and Rich also have been regional champs in open doubles for the past three years. . . **Kevin Fahrner** is in sales for Fahrner-Miller Associates in Santa Clara. . . **Helen (Oven) Hiserman** is a physician's assistant working for two doctors in Redwood City. . . **Jean Howe** teaches at St. Francis High School in Mountain View. . . **Lisa Johnson** is a group sales manager at Macy's in San Francisco. . . **Scott Juretic** (JD '87) practices law in San Luis Obispo with Hoge, Fenton, Jones & Appel. . . **Kathy Klein** earned her MBA from USF in May. She is a corporate planner at DHL Worldwide Express in Redwood City. . . **Paula Landers** teaches English in Tokyo for various companies. . . **Luke Lang** received a master's in electrical engineering from Stanford and is a staff engineer with IBM in San Jose. He and his wife, Wendy, live in Santa Clara. . . **Eddie Lopez** is placement manager for Robert Half of California in Palo Alto. . . **Colin Lochner** is a captain in the U.S. Marine Corps at Camp Lejeune, N.C. He graduated from the Naval Justice School in Newport, R.I. . . **Scott Marincich** works for Schirmer Engineering Corp. His home is in San Rafael. . . **Shannon Noya** lives in Albuquerque, N.M. where she is the co-general manager at The Wool Warehouse Dinner Theatre. . . **Carol Nulk** is a sales assistant at Lindsay's in San Francisco. . . **David Ocampo** earned his MBA at Santa Clara last year and is the controller and vice president of finance at TSI Sound & Communications in San Jose. . . **Elizabeth O'Neill** lives in Mammoth Lakes, where she works for Mammoth Mountain Inn. . . **Terrence O'Rourke** is a senior software specialist at NIS in San Jose. . . **Scott Schaefer** and his wife, Kim, live in Phoenix, Ariz. He is a corporate officer in the Scottsdale Commercial Loan Center of the Valley National Bank. . . **Victor Valdez** is the director of data and research at Commercial & Industrial Real Estate Brokerage in Sunnyvale. . . **Rita Volk** is an audit manager for Deloitte Haskins & Sells in San Jose. . . **Randall White** is a captain in the U.S. Army, assigned to Korea for a year, and then, Fort Ord. His wife, **Laurie (McElwee '85)** lives in Salinas.

'85 **Ken Comee** is an analyst for Amdahl European Business. His wife, **Nora (Tompkins)** is a district sales manager for Gallo Wine Co. They both work in London, England. . . **John Faylor** is an account representative with the First American Title Guaranty Company in Saratoga. . . **Rebecca (Bowker) Gerik**

THE WAY WE WERE—1974

SCU Archives



SCU's New Jesuits: Jerry Overbeck, Paul Locatelli, John Privett, Bernard Brown, Paul Steidl-mayer and Francis Smith. Three are at Santa Clara today as President, Rector, and Professor.

'81 **Laurel Baldrige** is a teacher at Challenger School in San Jose. . . **Jay Bechtel** is an associate vice president of CPS, a commercial real estate company in San Jose. His home is in Campbell. . . **Jeffrey Erickson** received a Mid-Career Fellowship to study environmental policy at the University of Maryland School of Public Affairs. He and his wife, **Mary Shea '82**, and two children live in Hyattsville, Md. Mary is an editor at the University of Maryland. . . **Cheryl (Oberdick) Fraser** is a junior accountant at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco. . . **James Goudreau**, his wife, Susan, and daughter, Taylor, live in Agoura. He is an area distributor manager-semiconductor sales for Samsung Inc. in Woodland Hills. . . **Haydee (Dom-inguez) Rinehart** is a production planning manager for Hewlett-Packard in Cupertino. She is enrolled in the MBA program at Santa Clara. . . **John Kelm** is a senior audit manager in the San Jose office of Deloitte Haskins & Sells. . . **Garry Mendenhall** is the assistant basketball coach at Texas Christian University in Fort Worth. . . **Kuljeet Rai** is a physician in San Jose. . . **David Soldati** is the sales manager for

in Atlanta. . . **Henry Poon** is an adjunct researcher at National Institute of Mental Health in Japan. He is a marriage, family and child counseling intern, in a doctoral program in East-West psychology.

'83 **Mindi Albee-Diemer** is a television commercial actress and has a teaching credential, which she hopes to put to use soon. . . **Kim (Kilcoyne) Gardner** is a software engineer with ESL Inc. in Sunnyvale. She and her husband, Timothy, live in Los Gatos. . . **Mark Giometti** earned an MBA from Harvard Business School in June and has joined Price Waterhouse Strategic Consulting Group in Boston. . . **Judith (Lesyna) Grau** is a mechanical engineer with the California Energy Commission in Sacramento. Her husband, **Galo '84**, is an accountant for Ernst and Young. . . **Mark Miller** and his wife, Betsy, live in San Diego, where he is an account executive with Phillips Ramsey. . . **Ray Nunez** earned his MBA at UCLA in June. He is a financial analyst in the computer systems group at Hewlett-Packard in Cupertino. . . **Peter Pavlina** is a CPA in San Francisco. . . **John Prock** is a crisis specialist at the El Dorado County Mental

and her husband, Robert, live in Anchorage, Alaska, where she is working on a master's degree in psychology at the University of Alaska. . . **John Hanley Jr.** works for The Chicago Corporation in San Francisco as a specialist assistant. . . **Marci (Adams) Hastings** is the office manager for Linda Fukuda, D.D.S., in Seattle. . . **Mary (Hultgren) Bauer** works for Price Company in South San Francisco as a regional marketing manager. . . **Margaret Lambright** is personnel assistant at Educational Employees Credit Union in Fresno. . . **Jodie (Guardino) Marabella** and her husband, Robert, live in Palestine, Texas, where she works for the Texas Employment Commission as an interviewing clerk. . . **Denise (Monjauze) Massey** earned her medical degree from Stanford in May. Her husband, John, is a third year medical student at Stanford. . . **Carol Mastrofini** is an assistant district attorney in Contra Costa County. . . **Vally Myers-Gilbert** graduated from Georgetown University School of Medicine. She is a captain in the U.S. Army, interning at Fort Bragg, N.C. . . **Elisa Nakata** is a product manager at Claris Corp. in Santa Clara. . . **Karen-Maria Reuter** works with the Childcare Resource Service in San Diego. She is the program supervisor for a welfare reform program called GAIN. . . **Greg Russi** is the manager of Harry's Hofbrau in Mountain View. . . **Christopher Shining** lives in Wayzata, Minnesota. He is a territorial manager for DeRoyal Industries Inc. . . **David Tamashiro** works for Link Flight Simulators in Sunnyvale as an electrical engineer. . . **Betty Young** lives in Honolulu and is a youth pastor and counselor at the Calvary Church of the Islands in Kailua.

'86 **Michael Alexander** is an estimator and sales representative for Partition Specialties Inc. in San Carlos, the largest commercial tenant improvement contractor in California. . . **Mary Blaser** is the project manager of Commerce Park Sunnyvale for R&B Commercial Management. . . **Nancy Fish** lives in Lake Oswego, Ore. She is an occupational therapist at Kaiser Permanente. . . **William Giffen** is the business manager for Wicker, Wicker, Wicker, a San Francisco wholesale wicker furniture store. He and his wife, Janet, live in Stockton. . . **Stephen Hamilton** lives in San Francisco where he is a marketing representative for Versys Corp. . . **Gloria Jaquez** is a junior programmer at the Oakland Housing Authority in Oakland. . . **Paul Kehoe** is an engineer with Dillingham Construction in San Jose. . . **John Kerr** is a sales representative at American Technical in Santa Clara. . . **Mike Kollas** lives in San Diego where he is a sales representative for Gelco Space Inc. . . **Yvonne Leibold** is a financial analyst at Amdahl Corp. in San Jose. . . **Jennifer Levy** earned her master's in government administration at the University of Pennsylvania. She is a transportation consultant for Temple, Barker & Sloane Inc. in Lexington, Mass. . . **James McElwee** earned his law degree from University of Notre Dame in May. He lives in Phoenix, Ariz., where he is associated with the law firm of Fennemore & Craig. . . **Barry Nelson** is an accountant for Chevron USA in Walnut Creek and is working on his MBA at St. Mary's College. . . **Kim Olson** lives in Sacramento where she is a lobbyist for Santa Clara County. . . **Steve Papapietro** is a realtor associate with Carlmont Associates in Belmont. . . **Julia Rauner** received a master's degree in international affairs from the American University and lives in Washington D.C. where she works for the U.S. Department of Commerce as an international economist. . . **Kevin Sherburne** earned a law degree from The American University, Washington College of Law, in Washington, D.C. While in law school, he was an editor for *Law Review* and published an article in the *Harvard Journal of Law and Public Policy*. . . **Elizabeth Sobrero**

is a production analyst at World Monitor Television in Boston. . . **Steve Toomey** is a partner in Bodywear Inc., a clothing company with three lines, Fade-In, Maui Beach Crew and U-Wear. His office is in New York City where he is the East Coast sales manager. . . **John Ybarra** is an associate microbiologist at Kendall McGaw Pharmaceuticals in Irvine. . . **Patti (Kirrene) Zametti** is a counselor to battered women at Unity House in Troy, N.Y.

'87 **Elizabeth (Shea) Anderson** is a sales program specialist for Apple Computer in Cupertino. . . **Fred Azzarello** works for Smythe Buick in Santa Clara as a sales and leasing consultant. . . **Eric Barrett** is a financial planner with New York Life and was named 1988 New Associate of the Year for the San Francisco general office. . . **Kristin Boden-MacKay** is the computer resource specialist at Lassen College in Susanville. . . **Catherine (Bueno) deLorimier** teaches third grade at Washington School in Maywood, Ill. . . **Betsy Ferguson** is an actress and lives in Garden Grove. She appeared this summer in *Babes in Arms* at Western Stage and will graduate from the Professional Actors Observatory next year. . . **Ensign James Hitt** was designated a Naval aviator after 18 months of training. . . **Dennis Kehoe** is a superintendent for Barry Swenson, a San Jose construction firm. . . **Kristina Kroll** is a commercial loan officer for the Union Bank in Escondido. As a member of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, she was presented with the Outstanding New Member of the Year award in May. . . **Tina Lynch** is in sales at Nordstrom's in San Francisco. . . **Jon Meyers** is development director of the Sierra Repertory Theater in Sonora. . . **Elizabeth Milligan** is a certified paralegal and works for Damrell, Damrell & Nelson in Modesto. . . **Brian Moody** is a sales representative for Airborne Express in Sunnyvale. . . **Robert Schmidt** lives in Cupertino. He is a sales representative for Anthem Systems. . . **Ted Theocheung** is an applications representative, mechanical engineering at Hewlett-Packard in Santa Clara. . . **Anne Weldon** teaches sixth grade English, social studies and reading in Pleasant Hill. . . **Elizabeth (Hakl) White** is an administrative assistant at Tech V Corp. in Mountain View.

'88 **John Amato** is a financial consultant with Arthur Andersen & Co. in San Francisco. . . **Michael Buyer** works for GE Aerospace in San Jose as a software engineer. . . **Linda Carr** is the executive director of the Crisis Pregnancy Center in Santa Cruz. . . **Leslie Corty** works for Cunningham Communications Inc. in Santa Clara as a public relations associate. . . **Steven DeMartini** teaches English at Aeon Corp. in Okayama-shi, Japan. He will return to the U.S. in December. . . **Brian Edholm** is an intelligence officer in the U.S. Army, stationed at Ft. Stewart, Ga. . . **Jerry Granucci** is the manager of the graphic arts department at Alpine Awards in Union City. He lives in Mountain View. . . **Matthew Kerr** is a software engineer at Valid Logic in Santa Clara. . . **Richard Chi-yui Lee** is a computer-aided (CAD) engineer at Atmel Corp. in San Jose. . . **Angela Matz** lives in Stehekin, Wash., where she is a park ranger. . . **Denise McCord** is a program assistant-shredding services division for Browning-Ferris Industries in San Jose. . . **Anne Marie O'Connor** is a Jesuit Volunteer at the Southside Family Nurturing Center in Minneapolis, Minn. . . **Robert Rocco** is assistant director of Mission Santa Clara. . . **Lisa Rossi** lives in Bellevue, Wash. She is a credit representative at Nordstrom. . . **Mike Seidler** is assistant director of the Bronco Bench Foundation at SCU. . . **David Smearden** is an ensign in the U.S. Navy on the USS Enterprise. . . **Nimisha Trivedi** is a curriculum programmer at Computer Curriculum Corp. in Palo Alto. . . **Amy (Leonard) Vogt** is an associate tennis pro at

the Carmel Valley Racquet Club in Carmel. . . **Noreen Ward** is an operations supervisor at Chubb & Sons in San Jose. She lives in Sunnyvale.

'89 **Linda Filley** of Bellevue, Wash. was selected as one of the Outstanding Young Women of America. . . **Fred Ibrahim** is a real estate broker with Colorado Investor Realty in Aurora, Colo.

ADVANCED DEGREES

'63 **William E. Fogarty** (MBA) is president of Vending Exchange of California in San Jose.

'64 **Anthony Plutynski** (MBA) is an integration engineer at Ford Aerospace in Sunnyvale, and teaches part-time at De Anza College.

'65 **Will Richardson** (MBA) is a resource controller at Lockheed in Sunnyvale.

'66 **Aurelio Munoz** (JD) is a superior court judge in Los Angeles.

'69 **Harvey Mains Jr.** (MBA) is president of Application Systems Group in Danbury, Conn.

'70 **Jim Chang** (MBA) is senior vice president of Foxconn International Inc. in Sunnyvale.

'72 **Janis Andrews** (MBA) is a sales manager for Hewlett Packard in Mountain View.

'73 **Clark E. Guinan Jr.** (JD) practices law with Rishwain, Hakeem & Ellis in Stockton.

'74 **Michael Ayer** (MS) is a communications systems manager at Syntech International in Reno, Nev. . . **Paul Cole** (JD) has been appointed to the Santa Clara County municipal court bench by Gov. George Deukmejian. . . **Stephen Concklin** (MA) and his wife, Frances, live in Redding, where he is an instructor for students with developmental disabilities at Shasta College. He is working on his doctoral dissertation in counseling psychology at the University of San Francisco. . . **Stephen Underwood** (JD) is a senior deputy county counsel-litigation supervisor for Santa Barbara County. His home is in Santa Maria. . . **Barry Weiss** (JD) is an attorney in the deputy attorney general's office in New York City.

'75 **Lyle Johnson** (MS) has retired as public works director and city engineer of Millbrae. After a salmon fishing trip to Alaska and a family reunion in Minnesota, he will return to his home in Belmont where he will run his engineering consulting firm, Larman and Associates.

'76 **Jerry M. Dehrer** (MBA) is vice president of land development for Northern California for Southwest Diversified Inc., a developer of homes and master-planned communities in California and Arizona. . . **Kenneth Giebel** (MBA) is vice president-accounting supervisor for the Tracy-Locke advertising agency. . . **Lawrence Maslyn** (JD) is an attorney with the Vacaville law firm of Cooper and Morris. . . **Barbara (Miller) Moore** (MA) has a management and employee development consulting firm, Barbara Moore Associates, in Mountain View.

'77 **Mary Lou Fenili** (JD) is an ombudsman officer at the University of Colorado at Denver. . . **Dennis Herald** (MBA) works for Tel Plus Communication Inc. in Pleasanton as an accountant. . . **Jesse Krenzel** (JD) practices law in Campbell. . . **Michael Marx** (JD) is an attorney with the San Francisco law firm of Natkin & Weisbach. . . **James Milner** (MBAA) and his wife, Francis, live in San Francisco, where he is the owner

and manager of the Annual Reports Library and Museum. . . **Joseph Vittone** (JD) is an attorney in Anchorage, Alaska.

'78 **Leigh Halvorsen** (MBA) is a cost accounting manager for Performance Semiconductor Corp. in Sunnyvale.

'79 **Margaret (Hollenbeck) Kinda** (JD) lives in Santa Cruz where she is a certified specialist in family law. . . **Thomas O'Brien** (JD) is a deputy district attorney for El Dorado County in the South Lake Tahoe office. . . **Peter Pang** (JD) is vice president and general counsel for Dole Packaged Foods Co. in San Francisco. . . **Maria Tarolli** (MA) owns a graphic design firm, Riva Design, in Golden, Colo.

'80 **Jerome Brook** (JD) has been appointed to the Santa Clara County municipal court bench by Gov. George Deukmejian. . . **J. Scott Etchison** (MA) is program director of the mental health residential program at Caminar/Redwood House in Redwood City. . . **Gary Fischer** (MBA) is the chief financial officer for Synergy in Santa Clara. . . **David Gellerman** (JD/MBA) is a certified public accountant at Touche Ross in Sacramento.

'81 **Marcia Allmand** (JD) is on the Los Gatos planning commission. She is a staff attorney with the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Jose. . . **David Frosh** (JD) and his wife, Sari, live in Littleton, Colo. He is a general counsel for National Home Insurance Co. in Denver. . . **Deborah (Duda) Gale** (MBA) is a manager of financial services-enduser programs for Apple Computer in Cupertino. . . **Keith Ducote** (JD) practices law in San Jose. . . **Michael Isaacs** (JD) is a partner and head of the bankruptcy group of the San Francisco law firm of Rosenblum, Parish & Bacigalupi. . . **Julie Leavens** (MA) is the director of volunteer services at French Hospital in San Francisco.

'82 **Bruce Bernstein** (JD/MBA) practices law in Lafayette. . . **Mary Jo Carlos** (JD) has opened the Riverside law office of Trent, Beaman & Lee. . . **Monica Ertel** (MBA) is the information services manager for Apple Computer. She started their library and is active in marketing Apple products to librarians. The user's group she started for librarians now has 13,000 members. . . **Warren Felger** (JD) is a partner in the San Francisco law firm of McCutchen, Doyle, Brown & Enersen. . . **Debra Forseth** (MA) is a licensed marriage, family and child counselor with Blossom Valley Mental Health Center in San Jose. . . **Monty Young** (MA) is director of computer literacy and user services at Bethel College in St. Paul, Minn.

'83 **Michelle LaMarche** (MBA) managed a resort club in Aspen, Colo., for the past year and a half and is now a financial and contracts consultant with Imprimus Technology Inc. in San Jose.

'84 **Candice (Zakin) Clark** (MBA) and her husband, Kevin, live in Santa Clara. She is a corporate insurance manager for Apple Computer in Cupertino. . . **Enis Hall** (MBA) is a real estate agent for Seville Properties in Los Altos. . . **Pei Kao Lee** (MS) is an information systems and services manager at Micrographic Technology Corp. in Cupertino. . . **Mark D. Miller** (JD) is a shareholder in the Fresno law firm of Kimble, MacMichael & Upton.

'85 **Kenneth Auerbach** (MBA) is the director of manufacturing technology at Headland Technology Inc. in Fremont. . . **Regina Hauser** (JD) practices law with Schwabe, Williamson & Wyatt in Portland, Ore. . . **Robert Messick** (JD) is a trial attorney, tax division, U.S. Department of Justice. He and his wife, Gretchen, live in Easton, Md. . . **Alberta Young**

Miller (JD) is a member of the Concord law firm of Trembath, McCabe, Schwartz, Evans & Levy. . . **Stephen Schwartz** (JD) is a partner in the Portland, Maine, law firm of Schwartz, Wilson, Fernald & Foley, concentrating in civil litigation, criminal defense, and general practice. His article, "The State of Fourth Amendment Vehicle Stops in Maine After Caron: A Response to Judge Sheldon" is in the November, 1988 issue of the *Maine Bar Journal*.

'86 **David Baum** (MBA) is a program manager at Remec in San Diego. . . **Pamela Clark** (MA) is the director of the U.S. Navy's family counseling and the employee assistance program at the Family Service Center in Moffett Field in Mountain View. . . **Georgia Clarke** (MA) is an instructor at Mission College in Santa Clara. . . **Elizabeth (Yoder) Fisher** (MA) works at Counselors & Consultants in San Jose. . . **John Plaxco** (MBA) is a financial analyst for the Small Business Administration in Washington, D.C. He lives in Alexandria, Va.

'87 **David Delwiche** (MS) works for GE Nuclear Energy in San Jose as a senior engineer-program manager. . . **Coe Miles-Schlichting** (MS) is a research engineer at NASA/Ames Research Center in Mountain View. . . **Scott Rishwain** (JD, MBA '88) practices law in San Jose with Buchalter, Nemer, Fields & Younger.

'88 **Edward Malysz** (JD) is an attorney with the San Jose law firm of Berliner, Cohen & Biagini. . . **David J. Miller** (MBA) lives in San Francisco where he is a systems analyst at the University of California animal care and cell culture facilities.

'89 **Karen VanZandt** is a market research analyst for Clorox in Oakland.

MARRIAGES

'59 **Clayton Barbeau** to Maureen Lenihan, on April 29, in San Francisco.

'70 **Diana Reimer** to Gary Paque, on February 9, in Santa Barbara. They live in Sacramento.

'76 **James Coyle** to Deborah Clelland, in Mission Santa Clara, on September 3, 1988. They make their home in New York City.

'77 **Gregory Hansen** (MBA) to Karen Markt, on April 1, at St. Andrew's Church, in Saratoga. Their home is in Los Gatos. . . **Ted Strader** to Janet McNie, on October 1, 1988, at the Piedmont Community Church. They live in Beaverton, Ore.

'79 **Clayton Hall** (JD) to Kristy Coderniz, on May 6, at the Old Mission in San Luis Obispo, where they make their home.

'80 **Michael DelSanto** to Nancy DeRogatis, on May 13, at Saint Philip the Apostle Church, in Pasadena.

'82 **Jeanette deGroot** to Gregory Gerlomes, on July 1, at St. Anthony's Catholic Church, in Manteca. . . **Kathryn Kane** (JD '86) to **Paul M. Hogan** '72, on April 1, in the Nobili Chapel at Santa Clara University. Their home is in San Jose.

'83 **Jolene Blandford** to Douglas Noland, on May 20, in Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Santa Clara. . . **Dolores Garcia** to Paul Espinola, on February 11, in Mission Santa Clara. . . **Richard Tuosto** to Mary Therese Hutain, on June 24, at St. Charles Borromeo Church, in Sacramento, where they live.

'84 **Leonard Davey Jr.** to **Cynthia Maloney** '85, on August 5, at Saint Isabella's Church, in San Rafael. They make their home in San Francisco. . . **Kevin Fahrner** to Pauline McBrinn, on January 7, in Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose. . . **Mary Grace to Timothy Kettmann**, on January 21, in Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Gilroy. . . **Scott Schaefer** to Kim Wagoner, on May 6, in Paradise Valley, Ariz. They live in Phoenix. . . **Scott Weaver** to Diane Ramirez, on June 24, in Seattle.

'85 **Marci Adams** to Wayne Hastings, on July 7, in Bellevue, Wash. They make their home in Seattle. . . **Silvia Aldana** to Cesar Moreno, on February 18, in Santa Clara. . . **Marian Bach** to Gary Keeth, on May 20, in Mission Santa Clara. They live in Los Altos. . . **Angela Berberich** to Michael Floyd, on September 23, in Mission Santa Clara. . . **Ken Comee** to **Nora Tompkins**, on August 27, in Solvang. Their home is in East Twickenham, England. . . **Michael Copriviza** to **Elizabeth K. Moncrief**, on July 22, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, in Honolulu. . . **Laura Froio** to Brian Brinkerhoff, on July 1, at Our Lady of Angels Church, in Burlingame. They make their home in Manhattan Beach. . . **Scott Lamson** to **Kristin Odquist**, on June 17, in Mission Santa Clara. . . **Vally Gay Myers** to Benjamin Gilbert, on May 26, in the chapel at Fort Meade, Md. . . **Robert Salyard Jr.** to LeAnn Herigstad, on March 27, in Woodland. . . **Stephen Schwartz** to Susan Greenspun, on October 25, 1987, in Philadelphia. They live in Portland, Maine.

'85 **Mary Bauer** to Mark Hultgren, on February 24. Their home is in Fairfield.

'86 **Linda Antonioli** to Chip Meyers, on February 11, at St. Luke's Church, in Stockton. They make their home in Daly City. . . **Daniel J. Crawford** (JD) to Kathryn Gressens, on March 4, in San Francisco. They live in San Carlos. . . **Dorian Daley** (JD) to Michael Krautkramer, in May, in Morris Chapel on the campus of the University of the Pacific. Their home is in San Francisco. . . **Debbie Goolkasian** to Brian McHenry, on May 20, at Queen of Apostles Church, in San Jose, where they live. . . **Patricia Kirrene** to Charles Zannetti, on June 24, at Sacred Heart Church, in Sacramento. They live in Troy, NY. . . **James McElwee** to Therese McKeegan, on May 27. Their home is in Phoenix, Ariz. . . **Steve Papapietro** to Annette Rose, on June 24. They live in Redwood City. . . **Joe Piazza** to Joanne Kellog, on August 5, in Victorville. . . **Amy Williams** to Carter Bick, on September 2, in Los Angeles. They make their home in Santa Clara.

'87 **Eldon de la Cruz** to Bethsaida Salvador, on February 18, in Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Fremont. . . **Barbara Grevera** to Dennis Chapin, on July 22, in Sunnyvale. . . **Maryanne Panontin** to **Steven Toy**, on March 18, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Santa Clara. . . **Elizabeth Shea** to Phillip Anderson, on October 20, 1988, at Paul Masson Winery, in Saratoga. They make their home in Mountain View.

'88 **Beverly Bonfiglio** to Roy D. Stephens Jr., on May 6, in Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose. . . **Bonnie Dunseath** to Kenneth Bensen, on July 15, in San Mateo. They make their home in Santa Clara. . . **Kathryn Kays** to **Massimiliano Mancini**, on April 22, at Holy Family Church, in Auburn, Wash. Their home is in Salinas. . . **Amy Leonard** to **Ron Vogt**, on June 3, in Phoenix, Ariz.

BIRTHS

'68 To **Michael D. Naumes** and his wife, Laura, triplets, Joseph Earnest, Cynthia Frances, and Sean Michael, on September 9, in Medford, Ore.

'72 To **Jeanne Huber** and her husband, David Ansley, a daughter, Annamarie Kaza, on August 16, in San Jose.

'73 To **Molly (McKinley) and John Sequeira** '71, their second child, Kathleen Marie, on April 4, in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

'74 To **Pageen (Rogers) Mohr** and her husband, Tom, a daughter, Mary Catherine, on March 29, in Bakersfield. . . to **Jerry Piro** and his wife, Gail, their third child, Pamela Nicole, on May 12, in San Rafael.

'75 To **Michael and Pamela (Ficco) Bing**, their first child, Kelly Rose Ficco, on February 28. They live in San Rafael. . .

'76 To **Mike (JD) and Kathleen Bays (MAE '85)**, their second son, Joshua Patrick, on May 25, in San Jose. . . to **Connie (Urbanec) Dempsey** and her husband, Jack, their second daughter, Danielle Marie, on May 5, in Santa Rosa. . . to **Eric Kuns** and his wife, Melanie, a son, Jeremy Eric, on July 3, in Idaho Falls, Id.

'77 To **Margaret (Sullivan) Weiss** and her husband, Barry, their second son, Matthew Anthony, on July 2, 1988, in Santa Rosa.

'78 To **Rick Foley** and his wife, Patti, their first child, Bricklin Phillip, on March 7. Their home is in Los Gatos. . . to **Jon and Gina (Stanziano '79) Matthews**, their third child and second daughter, Genessa Noelle, on March 6, in Palo Alto.

'79 To **Grace Brennan-Washer** and her husband, Drew, their first child, Amanda Kyle, on June 29, in San Luis Obispo. . . to **Bruce Edgington** and his wife, Janet, a daughter, Jessica Lynn, on February 3, in Alexandria, Va. . . to **Kurt Geske (JD '82)** and his wife, Ramona, a daughter, Katrina Charlotte, on May 22, in Mountain View. . . to **Peter Pang (JD)** and his wife, Susan, a daughter, Amy Elizabeth, on April 25. Their home is in Danville. . . to **Kevin Ricketts** and his wife, Theresa, a son, Bryan, on March 20, in Portland, Ore. They live in Beaverton. . . to **Shawn (Daugherty, MBA '81) and John Sylvia '80**, a son, George Michael, on November 16, 1988.

'80 To **Louise (Meagher) Robinson** and her husband, Harry, their second child, Alexander William, on July 5, 1988 in San Jose. . . to **Kathy (Nickel) Latham** and her husband, Chuck, a daughter, Hilliary Bianca, on October 23, 1988, in Aurora, Colo. . . to **Angela Parkins**, a daughter, Jasmine Maria, on May 28, in Denver, Colo.

'81 To **John (JD) and Susan (Morrow '82, JD '87) Maxwell**, a son, John "Jack" Thomas, on June 4. Their home is in Palo Alto.

'82 To **Michael and Dana (Mallen) Hewitt**, a son, John Bailey, on August 10, in San Jose. . . to **Kevin and Diane (Gidre) McKenna**, their second child, Megan Marie, on June 22, in Napa.

'83 To **John and Carol (LeClair) Brewer**, a daughter, Bridget Hogan, on April 11, in San Jose. . . to **Mark and Patricia (Redfern) Giometti**, a son, Nicolas James, on March 23. They live in Woburn, Mass. . . to **John Prock** and his wife, Sue, a daughter, Rebecca, on January 17. Their home is in Diamond Springs. . . to **John and Abby (Dorsa) Sobrato**, their

second son, Jeffrey Michael, on August 1, in San Jose. . . to **Karen (Ulmer) Talbert** and her husband, Steve, their first child, Zackary Scott, on October 12, 1988. They live in Redlands.

'84 To **Mark Miller** and his wife, Mary Beth, their first child, Kathryn Lianne, on February 3, in Fresno.

'86 To **Manuel and Noel Arce**, a son, Christopher Lyle, on October 20, 1988, in San Jose. . . to **Yvonne (Johnson) Leibold** and her husband, Kevin, a son, Christopher Alexander, on April 11. They live in San Jose. . . to **John and Betsy (Beasley '87) MacIntosh**, a daughter, Megan, on March 3, 1988.

'87 To **Kristin Boden-MacKay** and her husband, Charles, their first child, Kayci Marie, on April 6. Their home is in Janesville.

'88 To **Brian Edholm** and his wife, Lisa, their second daughter, Lauren Elizabeth, on December 23, 1988.

DEATHS

'28 **Roderick A. "Red" Chisholm**, on July 13, in Santa Rosa, after a long illness. He achieved football stardom at SCU and became the school's first All-American. For five years in a row, he explored Alaska with Father Bernard Hubbard, "The Glacier Priest." In 1928, the two men disappeared for nine days in a severe Arctic storm on Kodiak Island. Theirs was the first expedition to reach the heart of the island. Other expeditions involved photography and research for *National Geographic*. In the 1930s, He taught engineering at SCU and later became a professor of geology and athletic director at the University of San Francisco. During World War II, he joined Kaiser Engineering Corp. and was the lead engineer during the construction of the Richmond-San Rafael Bridge. His first wife, Bertha, died in 1969; they had been married 35 years. He is survived by his second wife, Hazel Belle, whom he married in 1971. Also surviving are two daughters, Lois Enos of Petaluma and Jean Griffin of St. Paul, Minn.

'29 **Ray A. Renwick**, on May 1, in San Jose.

'30 **George A. Barsi**, on August 25, of cancer, in Watsonville. While a student at SCU, he played both varsity football and basketball and then coached basketball at Santa Clara from 1935-1943. He was the first coach to convince the administration to let basketball teams travel east of Reno for competition. In his nine-season coaching career and with one post-war team in 1946, Barsi posted a 111-57 won-loss record. His 1938-39 team won the Northern California Intercollegiate Conference Championship and, the following year, he led his "Magicians of the Maplewood" to New York City's Madison Square Garden where they were invited to compete. His coaching career was capped by a two-year stint as athletic director. He left Santa Clara in 1948 to go into private business, establishing a Budweiser distributorship for the Watsonville area. He is survived by his son, George; daughters, Susan, Paula, and Mary Ann; ten grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren.

'34 **William T. Byrnes**, in May, of a heart attack. His home was in Palm Desert.

'34 **Charles S. Casassa, S.J.**, on July 10, of cancer, in the campus hospital at Loyola University in Los Angeles. He was 78. President of Loyola University for 24 years, he became the university's chancellor in 1973. He attended SCU from 1930 to 1932, and was graduated from Gonzaga University in 1934, where

he received a master's degree the following year. In 1948, he received a doctorate in philosophy from Toronto University. Father Casassa was dean of arts and sciences at SCU when he was appointed Loyola's president in 1949. He spearheaded the merger of Loyola and Marymount universities, which took place in 1973. He is survived by his brother, **Roland '37**, of San Francisco.

'34 **Fred J. Morris**, on June 12, in San Francisco, after a long illness. He was 77.

'34 **William J. "Joe" Naumes**, on July 4, in Medford, Ore. (See faculty/friends deaths.)

'39 **Robert G. Beaumont**, on July 6, at his home in San Carlos, at the age of 70. He attended SCU for three years and received his bachelor's degree from the University of California at Berkeley. During World War II, he served in North Africa and the European theatre as a French interpreter in Eisenhower's headquarters. A vice president of Foote, Cone & Belding Advertising for 21 years, he then became assistant to the president of Insurance Securities Inc. In later years, he served as a management consultant and established his own word-processing business. He is survived by his wife of 44 years, Jane; four sons, Michael, Gary, Mark, and Richard; three daughters, Nancy McNeil '71, Kathleen Uchman, and Patricia Owyang; and 11 grandchildren. He was preceded in death by his oldest son, Peter.

'39 **Harry A. Finigan**, in July, of a stroke. He was a real estate broker and appraiser in San Francisco. His home was in San Rafael. He is survived by his wife, Frances.

'40 **Arthur A. Milhaupt Jr.**, in July, 1987. His home was in Santa Monica.

'40 **John J. Walsh**, on November 5, 1988, of lung cancer, in his San Jose home. A retired candy, food, and beverage executive, he was honored by three Allied governments for his role in freeing prisoners from German concentration camps during World War II. In 1943, the then-Major Walsh served during the D-Day landing at Normandy and during the subsequent march across Europe, through Germany, to the Elbe River. He was involved in the freeing of thousands of Jewish, French, and Russian prisoners from in German concentration camps. For his efforts, he was awarded the Bronze Star by the United States, the French Croix de Guerre, and the Order of Lenin by the Soviet Union. A native of Chicago, he married the late Betty O'Brien, daughter of a pioneer Santa Clara Valley family, before joining the U.S. Army in 1943. At the end of the war, he entered Stanford University law school, but left to become a partner in O'Brien's of California, a candy firm run by his wife's family. After O'Brien's ceased operations in 1956, he was appointed assistant to the president of the San Jose Coca-Cola Bottling Co. He was a trustee of the East Side Union High School District and president of the school board. During the early 1970s he joined the Santa Clara County Welfare Department as a social worker until his retirement in 1984. He was a member of the Service Employees International Union and played a role in the founding of St. John Vianney's parish and church school. He was also a member of the Serra Club, the San Jose Country Club, the Democratic Century Club, Alexian Brothers Hospital Foundation and the Tea Garden Association. He was preceded in death by his wife, Betty, in 1987. He is survived by five sons, John Jr., Charles, Brian, Mark, and Michael; and 12 grandchildren.

'46 **Edmund A. Brunet**, on May 28, in an auto accident, while driving from Indian Wells to Anaheim.

He owned Al's Liquor Stores in Anaheim, where he made his home. He is survived by his wife, Velda; two daughters, Suzette and Jeanette; three sons, Matthew, Mark, and Luke; and seven grandchildren.

'49 Jack Rainville (JD), on March 26. His home was in Danville. He was a judge of the United States Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of California, in San Francisco. A native of Atascadero, he is survived by his wife, Dolores; and four sons, Luke, Joshua, Michael, and James.

'59 Thomas W. Malloy, on June 27, in South San Francisco. His home was in Daly City. He was valedictorian of his graduating class and earned a law degree at Harvard University. A former general manager of San Francisco's Recreation and Park Department, he was 53. He headed the city agency for five years until ill health forced his resignation in 1985. He first joined the San Francisco planning department, then went to the office of then-Mayor Joseph Alioto to head a mini-park project. He is credited with creating Boeddecker Park in the Tenderloin and also for drawing up a plan that resulted in the Market Street Beautification Project. He was a former director of the San Francisco Symphony Foundation, the Opera Guild, the Police Fishing Program, and the Northern California UNICEF Committee. He is survived by a sister, Joan Stringer, of San Francisco.

'68 Robert F. Caples Jr., on June 7, of cancer, in Cincinnati, Ohio. He is survived by his wife, Charlotte.

'69 Patricia Armstrong, (MA), on April 21, in Saratoga, of brain cancer. She worked as an educational psychologist in the Cupertino Union School District, and in recent years was in private practice. She is survived by her husband, James D. Sr.; and son, James D. Jr.

'69 Paul W. Sullivan, on May 3, of cancer. After graduating from SCU as a mechanical engineer, he was commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant in the U.S. Army. After a year with Bechtel Engineering Company, he went on active military duty for two years and spent three years in the active reserve, reaching the rank of captain in 1975 as a member of the Illinois Army Reserve General Staff. He was employed by Bechtel for 14 years in assignments around the USA, Canada and New Zealand. For the past four years, he was a project engineer for Swinerton & Walburg Company in San Francisco, and a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. His home was in Concord. He is survived by his wife, Alice and children, Amy and Ryan.

'71 Margaret Elizabeth Greeley (MAE), on January 7, 1983, of cancer. She taught in the Fremont Union High School District at Lynbrook High School in Saratoga for 11 years. She was an avid observer of tennis, devising a system of graphically charting professional matches, and wrote a book entitled *Tennis Charting: The Graphic Way*. She also wrote *A Cancer Patient's Handbook*, in an effort to help others afflicted with the disease. She is survived by her mother, Jean Greeley of Palo Alto; her aunt Peggy Hooker of Palo Alto; and cousins, Diana Smith of Nevada City and Janice Liggett of Saratoga.

'77 Lynn Casper Belanger (JD), on August 21, of a stroke, in her Saratoga home. A San Jose attorney and an expert in family and land-use law, she was the first woman appointed to the Saratoga Planning Commission and the first woman to serve as its chairperson. A native of Wisconsin, she was a summa cum laude graduate of Lawrence University in her hometown of Appleton, where she was also elected to Phi Beta Kappa and served as editor of the school

newspaper. She is survived by two daughters, Susan and Annee; three sons, Steven, David, and John; and two grandchildren.

'77 Leo J. Faulstich (JD), Tuolumne County's Deputy County Counsel for nine years, on May 27, of an apparent heart attack. A native of Peoria, Ill., he and his wife, **Cynthia (JD '80)**, moved to Sonora after he was hired as deputy county counsel. He was an active member of the Sierra Bible Church, an adult Sunday school teacher, active in missionary work and, with his wife, led a support group for women in need. He was past president of the Cedar Ridge Ranch Property Owners Association. At the county building, he was appreciated for bringing levity to the tedious, sometimes-volatile workings of county government with his booklength cartoons parodying county controversies and county officials. He is survived by his wife, Cynthia; and two sons, Bryan 8, and Samuel 4.

FACULTY/FRIENDS DEATHS

Frank R. Bettencourt, head gardener at Santa Clara from 1921 to 1967, died of heart failure at his San Jose home June 10. He was 94.

He and his brother, the late Henry R. Bettencourt, helped their uncle, the Rev. Henriques A. Ribeiro, found the Five Wounds Church in San Jose, a Portuguese national church built as a monument to the Portuguese families who came to the Santa Clara Valley after the turn of the century.

A native of the Azores, Bettencourt, a tenor, enjoyed the classics and sang with light opera groups in the valley during his early years here, and was a member of the church choir.

In 1988, he donated \$25,000 to SCU to be used for the Commemorative Book Program, which augments the University libraries' acquisitions budget.

Much of the landscaping design for which Santa Clara is famous was planned and planted by Bettencourt and his crew.

A bachelor, he is survived by four nieces, Ann Pinheiro, Mary Montgomery, and Louise Bettencourt, all of San Jose, and Rita Weber of Sacramento; and two nephews, Henry and Tom Bettencourt of San Jose.

William Joseph "Joe" Naumes, former chairman of SCU's Board of Regents and a trustee emeritus, died at Providence Hospital in Medford, Oregon July 4. He was 78.

Naumes, a 1934 graduate of Santa Clara, was president of Naumes Inc., one of the world's largest fruit growing operations.

Over the years, he had received most of SCU's special awards recognizing his service to SCU and to his own community, including an honorary doctorate from the University in 1977 and the Ignatian Award from the Alumni Association in 1987.

Naumes was instrumental in establishing the Institute of Agribusiness at SCU in the mid-1970s. In recent years, he and his family contributed funds that endowed the Naumes Family Professorship in Agribusiness, which was awarded for the first time earlier this year to Dr. Robert A. Collins.

Naumes has been honored through the years for his extensive horticultural, educational, and civic activities in the Northwest and California. "Joe Naumes is one of the great men of Oregon," said Medford lawyer and civic leader Otto Frohnmayer.

"All of the people of our industry remember and recognize Joe Naumes for his personal integrity, his warmth and his long-dedicated service to the industry," said Tom Elliott, manager of the Pacific Coast Canned



Joe Naumes: Won most of SCU's special awards

Pear Service in San Francisco.

Born in Hood River, Oregon, Naumes was a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy in World War II.

After his discharge, he returned to Medford and, with Stephen Nye, founded Nye & Naumes Packing Co. Inc. in 1946, which later became Naumes Inc.

His other recent honors include the Centennial Award and the Hartman Cup from the Oregon Horticultural Society in 1986 and 1987, respectively. Naumes also was a past chairman of the Oregon State Board of Agriculture, a trustee emeritus of Marylhurst College in Portland, and a member of the President's Council of the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley.

He is survived by his wife Frances "Toncie" McCormick Naumes; a son, **Michael Naumes '68** of Medford; two daughters, **Susan Naumes '70** of Talent, Oregon, and **Sister Mary Patricia Naumes, SNJN**, of Salem, Oregon; and a brother, Edward P. Naumes of St. Petersburg, Florida.

Father William Rewak, S.J., former president of SCU, was a concelebrant at the Mass of Christian Burial at Sacred Heart Parish and gave the homily.

Harry J. Williams, a retired Ford Motor Co. executive and San Jose civic leader, died June 29 in Livermore following a heart attack. He was 73.

For the past 10 years, he had been a consultant to the University for property acquisition and disposal.

"He was generous with his time and talent, not only for Santa Clara but for many community interests," said Father Paul Locatelli, S.J., university president.

Williams was a founder of SCU's Board of Fellows and a member of several boards, among them the Father Schmidt Foundation, United Way, and Serra Medical Hospital.

He also was a former member of the governing board of the San Jose Community College District and a member of the Santa Clara County Fair Association. He served on the San Jose Airport Commission and the Santa Clara County grand jury.

A native of Michigan, Williams was a graduate of the University of Detroit. He was the first controller of the Ford assembly plant in Milpitas when that facility opened in the mid-1950s and held that post until he retired in 1981.

He is survived by his wife, Wilfred Williams of San Jose; two daughters, **Mary Caputo '67** and **Patti Babiarz '76** of Milpitas; and seven grandchildren.

Alumni/Parents Update

NOVEMBER

25 Los Angeles—Pre-game buffet dinner before SCU/UCLA basketball game at the UCLA Tennis Center, adjacent to Pauley Pavilion at 5 p.m. Meet with other alumni and friends prior to the exciting match-up between the Broncos and the Bruins. Contact Jim Kambe '84 (818) 248-4659 (h).

28 Reno—Pre-game gathering before the Santa Clara vs. University of Nevada-Reno basketball game.

DECEMBER

2 Peninsula—Day at the Races. All Bay Area alumni and friends are invited to the Bay Meadows Race Track Turf Club. Admission will include a buffet lunch, complimentary program, and an exciting day of thoroughbred racing. Contact Charlie Dougherty '81 (415) 345-1646.

5 Colorado Springs—Comedy Night Special and Social, 6:30 p.m. at the Red Lion Inn. Contact Steve Douglas '68 (719) 633-5252 (h).

6 Phoenix—Quarterly post-work reception (TBA). Contact Hal Mack, '67 (602) 483-6604 (h) or 264-5800 (w).

6 Portland—Evening reception with University President Paul L. Locatelli, S.J. Contact Mike Bacon '63 (503) 645-7749 (h) or (503) 641-8700 (w).

7 Sacramento—Annual Holiday Reception 5:30-7:30 p.m. at Brannan's Bar & Grill. Contact Michele Egan '80 (916) 447-5693 (h), Ron Abreu '58 (916) 362-4818 (h) or (916) 369-8981 (w).

8 Santa Rosa—Luncheon with University President Paul Locatelli, S.J. For details call Chairperson Henry Von der Mehoen '52 (707) 576-1120.

9 San Jose—Christmas Tree Party! Buy a tree from the chapter and a percentage of the proceeds will benefit the San Jose Chapter Habitat for Humanity project. Trees will be pre-sold and picked up on this date on the Santa Clara campus. Chairman, Marte Formico '83 (408) 971-1199. To purchase trees, contact Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800.

11 Washington, D.C.—Pre-game reception on the American University campus at 5:30 p.m., prior to the Broncos vs. Eagles basketball game. First basketball visit to D.C. since 1947. Contact Katy Collins '87 (202) 543-8401 (h).

14 San Jose—Christmas Caroling. The evening will begin with tree-trimming at the Jesuit Residence followed by caroling at local convalescent homes. If

you're interested in joining in and spreading Christmas cheer to others, please contact Kevin Hein '87 (408) 554-1148.

20 Fresno—Pre-game dinner prior to Santa Clara vs. Fresno State basketball game at Fresno. Contact Jim Donovan '72 (209) 485-7919 (w).

20 San Diego—Monthly Chapter Luncheon at the Golden Lion Restaurant. Contact Chairwoman Linda North '83 (619) 239-0391 (w).

JANUARY 1990

6 Santa Clara—Orange Bowl Team 40th Year Reunion Dinner in Benson Center. Special honored guest for the evening will be former assistant coaches, Phil Dougherty '38 and Eddie Forrest '43, as well as former Athletic Director, Dennis Heenan '29. Co-Chairmen for the evening are Dr. Gene Yore '50 and Jim Canelo '50. Reservations to Donohoe Alumni House (408) 445-6800.

6 San Diego—9th Annual Pre-game Buffet Dinner on the University of San Diego campus at 5 p.m. prior to SCU/USD basketball game. Contact Linda North '83 (619) 239-0391 (w).

10 San Jose—"70 Minutes" with a chiropractor, Dr. Brian Coyle. Learn how to relieve tension as Dr. Coyle discusses Stress Management and back pain. 5:30 p.m. refreshments, 6 p.m. program, 7:10 adjournment. Contact Kevin Hein '87 (408) 554-1148.

13 San Jose—Pre-game buffet prior to the SCU vs. Pepperdine basketball game. Contact Dave Dour (408) 432-9344 (w).

17 San Diego—Monthly Chapter Luncheon at the Golden Lion Restaurant. Contact Chairwoman Linda North '83 (619) 239-0391 (w).

19 San Francisco—Pre-game buffet before the Santa Clara vs. U.S.F. basketball game on the USF campus, 5 p.m. Contact Linda Bugelli '82 (415) 956-1500 (w).

25 San Jose—Recent Alumni TGIT (Thursday). Chairwoman, Lenore Wagner '86.

25 East Bay—Pre-game gathering at St. Mary's campus prior to Bronco-Gael basketball game, 6:30 p.m. Contact Jeff Gidre '84 (415) 392-6710 (h).

29 Sacramento—5th Annual Economic Forecast Luncheon with guest speaker, Jeanette Garretty '74, economist for Bank of America. Contact Joanne McShane '80 (916) 483-1064 (h) or (916) 447-8871 (w).

31 San Francisco—Winter luncheon at New Pisa Restaurant in North Beach. Contact Linda Bugelli '82, (415) 956-1500 (h).

FEBRUARY

3 South Valley—Chapter bus trip to Golden Circle Theatre Party. Contact Bert Mantelli '72 (408) 842-0201 (w).

8 Portland—Winter luncheon, 11:30 a.m., John's Meat Market. Contact Mike Bacon '63 (503) 645-7749.

10 Santa Clara—Ignatian Awards Dinner, 7 p.m. Chairman for the event is Matt Cappiello '68, Alumni Association national president. Contact Donohoe Alumni House (408) 554-6800.

15 Santa Clara—Pre-game buffet prior to the SCU vs. St. Mary's basketball game. Contact Scott Lamson (408) 437-3417 (w).

17 Watsonville, Monterey/Salinas, South Valley—Tri-Chapter Express, bus trip and support for SCU vs. USF basketball game. Buses will arrive at 5 p.m. on campus for dinner. Reservations to the following chairpeople: Watsonville—Nick Scurich '62 (408) 724-4481 (h) or (408) 424-1831 (w). Monterey/Salinas—John Haupt '75 (408) 649-4411 (h) Jeff Gilles '76 (408) 373-5900 (w) or (408) 754-0600 (h). South Valley—Mark '84 and Stefani Willhoft '83 (408) 637-6909 (h).

17 Natural Sciences Department—Biology and Combined Sciences Testimonial Dinner honoring Dr. Tom Fast '44. Contact Donohoe Alumni House (408) 554-6800.

24 Los Angeles—Alumni reception following Bronco basketball game at Loyola, Bird's Nest on Loyola campus.

All alumni, family, and friends are invited to participate in the events listed. This is a preliminary schedule. Call the chairpersons above for further information, or Donohoe Alumni House at (408) 554-6800. Members of the Santa Clara family who live out-of-state will receive a direct mailing for happenings in their area.

Parent Events 1989/90

February 24 & 25—Senior/Parent Weekend

April 28—Junior/Parent Day

Upcoming Dates

March 2—Sociology Alumni Reunion

March 2—History Alumni Dinner

May 18—Spring Family Day 1990

May 18-19—Reunions for the Classes of 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980

Coming Events

THEATRE AND DANCE

Unless otherwise noted, performances are at 8 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, and 7 p.m. Sunday. General admission: \$7.50; students, seniors (60+), SCU employees: \$5 Thursday through Sunday, \$3 Tuesday and Wednesday. Mayer Theatre Box Office: (408) 554-4015 for ticket information or to charge by phone. All events are wheelchair accessible.

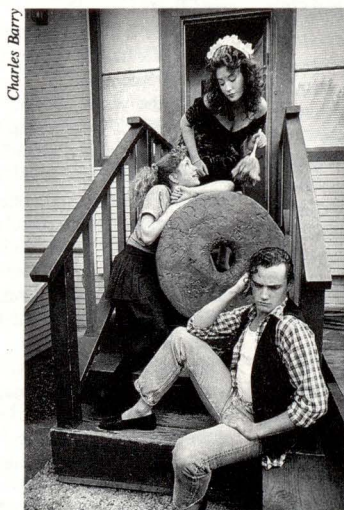
November 10-12, 14-18—The Skin of Our Teeth by Thornton Wilder. Directed by William R. James. A modernized version set in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, it features D.D. Fenstein as Everyman, inventor of the wheel, the alphabet, and the multiplication tables. Louis B. Mayer Theatre.

November 13—Monday Night Footlights. The Mayer Theatre Advisory Board presents an illuminating, behind-the-scenes symposium on the creative process behind *Skin of Our Teeth*, featuring faculty, staff, and students. Desserts and gourmet coffees in the lobby. Tickets available by calling (408) 554-4015.

November 30—Choreographers' Gallery. A program featuring dance students and faculty showcasing their choreography in preparation for next April's *Images '90* dance concert. Parker Studio Theatre, 7 and 9 p.m. Free, but tickets required. Tickets available November, (408) 554-4015.

January 13—Jonathan Rider, Senior Acting Recital. Parker Studio Theatre. Limited seating. Free.

February 2-4, 5-10—To Gillian on Her 37th Birthday by Michael Brady. Directed by Libby Dale, this contemporary drama deals with the pain of forgiving and the joy of reconciliation. Tickets available January 22.



A modernized production of *Skin of Our Teeth* set for Mayer Theatre

ART EXHIBITS

Unless otherwise noted, exhibits are free and are in de Saisset Museum. The museum is open Tuesday through Sunday, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Closed Monday. For information, call (408) 554-4528.

October 7-December 8—Focus: Photographs from the Collection of Helen Johnston. The founder of the first photographic gallery in California, Johnston collected works of those she exhibited and others for this impressive collection.

October 7-December 8—Photographs from the Permanent Collection. Presenting 40 color and black/white photographs by artists from de Saisset's permanent collection, including Ansel Adams, Judy Dater, Susan Felter, Edward Weston.

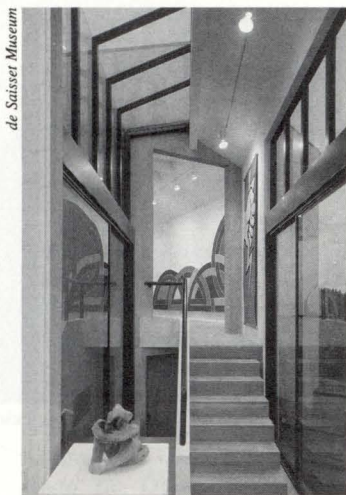
October 7-March 9—Selections from the Permanent Collection. Featuring two-dimensional works in a variety of media.

January 20-March 9—Christo: Prints and Lithographs. An exhibition of 60 prints and collages document projects from 1967 to 1989 of internationally known "wrap" artist, Christo. From the personal collection of his wife and manager, Jeanne-Claude Christo.

January 20-March 9—Real and Ideal: The Architecture of Barry A. Berkus, A.I.A. An exhibition of photographs, drawings, and models reveals the design process of this renowned architect from concept to resolution.



Ansel Adams's silver print from Photographs from Permanent Collection



Earthquake Gallery from the Real and Ideal exhibition in de Saisset

MUSIC CONCERTS AND RECITALS

For information about music programs and for ticket information call (408) 554-4428 or 4429. Programs subject to change without notice.

November 17—Santa Clara University Orchestra. Henry Mollicone, conductor. Performing Handel's Concerto for Organ and Orchestra, Alicia Abel, organ; Mozart's Symphony No. 40 in G minor; Venden's Circumsdance; Feldman's Atlantis; Castelnuevo-Tedesco's Concerto for Harp and Orchestra, Dan Levitan, soloist. Mission Church. Adults, \$5, Children, \$4.

December 1-3—Renaissance Singers Madrigal Dinners. Nancy Wait-Kromm, director. Relive the music, food, spirit, and times of a Renaissance Christmas celebration. Costumed singers and instrumentalists entertain. Adobe Lodge Faculty Club. 6 p.m. \$25 per person.

December 1—Santa Clara University Guitar Ensemble. Robert Bozina, director. De Saisset Museum. Noon. Free.

December 1-2—Santa Clara Chorale. Lynn Shurtleff, director. A presentation of *The Play of Herod*, a 12th century liturgical drama. Also Images of Christmas, a traditional concert with audience sing-a-long. Mission Church. 8 p.m. Adults, \$8, Children, \$5.

December 13—A Chanticleer Christmas. America's premiere male vocal ensemble will perform Renaissance Christmas music, seasonal favorites, and spirituals. Mission Santa Clara. 8 p.m. Tickets at San Jose Box Office and all BASS outlets. Unreserved seating. General admission, \$12; students and seniors, \$10.

January 26—Nancy Wait-Kromm, Soprano. First in a series of Winter Quarter Art Song Recitals. Some of the best-loved works for voice and instru-

ment. Music Concert Hall. Adults, \$5; Children, \$4.

February 2—Claire Kelm, Soprano. An evening of French Art Song to include 18th century to 20th century music. Music Concert Hall. Adults, \$5; Children, \$4.

February 9—Lisa Spector, Pianist. All-Chopin program to include Scherzo in E minor, six preludes and F- minor Polonaise. Music Concert Hall. Adults, \$5; Children, \$4.

February 16—Charles Fiddler, Baritone. An evening of Art Song based on the text of Walt Whitman. Music Concert Hall. Adults, \$5; Children, \$4.

SPEAKERS

November 15—Rosemary Radford Reuther. Feminist scholar, author, and professor of applied theology at Garrett-Evangelical Theological Union, Dr. Reuther will speak on "Women in the Catholic Church: What Is the Problem?" Faculty responders will include Diane Jonte-Pace and Father Steve Privett, both from religious studies, and Dr. Eric O. Hanson, political science. Brass Rail, Benson Center. 8 p.m. Free.

November 17—The AIDS Epidemic. Dr. David Werdeger, medical director for the city and county of San Francisco. Kenna Club luncheon. Williman Room, Benson Center. Noon. Members \$10, non-members \$14. Reservations required (408) 554-4699.

November 29—Mergers and Acquisitions in the International Arena. Professor Tyzoon Tyebjee moderates a panel of experts at an MBA Alumni Association dinner at Palo Alto Country Club. Open to non-MBA alumni. \$45

per person. For reservations, call (408) 554-5451.

December 1—Foreign Investment in the United States and What It Means. Arthur Gemmill, executive vice president of Fujitsu America. Kenna Club luncheon. Williman Room. Benson Center. Noon. Members \$10, non-members \$14. Reservations required (408) 554-4699.

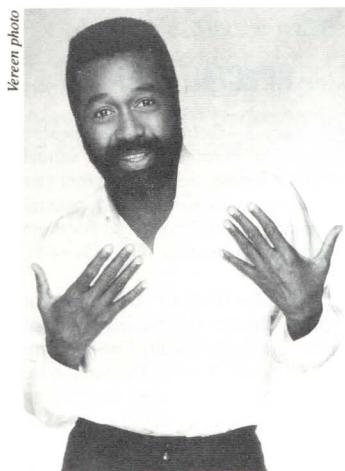
January 10—Economic Forecast '90. Featuring SCU economist Mario Belotti and Gary Conway, KGO Radio's "money man." Mayer Theatre. 4 p.m., followed by a reception in the Faculty Club. \$30 per person. Reservations (408) 554-5451.

January 17—Black Women in Politics: A Celebration of Ability and Achievement. The panel includes Councilwomen Robin Park, Sunnyvale; Iola Williams, San Jose; Willie B. Kennedy, San Francisco; Santa Clara County Superior Court Judge LaDoris Cordell; California Assemblywoman Diane Watson. Mayer Theatre. 8:30 p.m.

January 26—"What's Ahead in the 1990s and Why?" Psychic Barbara Mousalam. Kenna Club luncheon. Williman Room. Benson Center. Noon. Members \$10, non-members \$14. Reservations required (408) 554-4699.

February 3—AIDS, Privacy, and the Community: Ethics of Mandatory AIDS Testing and Disclosure. SCU's Center for Applied Ethics presents three noted speakers on this subject. Mayer Theatre. 1 to 4:15 p.m. For more information, call (408) 554-5319.

February 5—Ben Vereen. Two campus lectures, the first focusing on his Broadway career, 4:30 p.m.; and the second, a personal and social responsibility to end drugs and violence, 8 p.m. Mayer Theatre. Free.



Ben Vereen will give two lectures February 5 in L.B. Mayer Theatre

SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS

January 23—Strategic Alliances II A discussion by practitioners of the reasons for alliances, how they dovetail into corporate strategy, and the difficulties and rewards in developing and maintaining successful alliances. 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fee: \$395. Executive Development Center. For more information, call (408) 554-4521.

January 30—Authors Seminar. Featuring Peter Block, author of *The Empowered Manager*. For those in the middle of their organization who want to find ways to reduce people's sense of helplessness in their workplace. 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fee: \$395. Executive Development Center. For more information, call (408)554-4521.

February 6-7—Making Strategy Work. Seminar led by SCU acting business dean, Al Bruno, and Alan Cleland, president of High Technology Strategic Management Associates. 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fee: \$775. Executive Development Center. For more information, call (408) 554-4521.

February 7-9—Situational Management for Engineers. Seminar led by SCU management professors David Caldwell and Dennis Moberg. Designed for engineers who are managers. 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Fee: \$795. Executive Development Center. For more information, call (408) 554-4521.

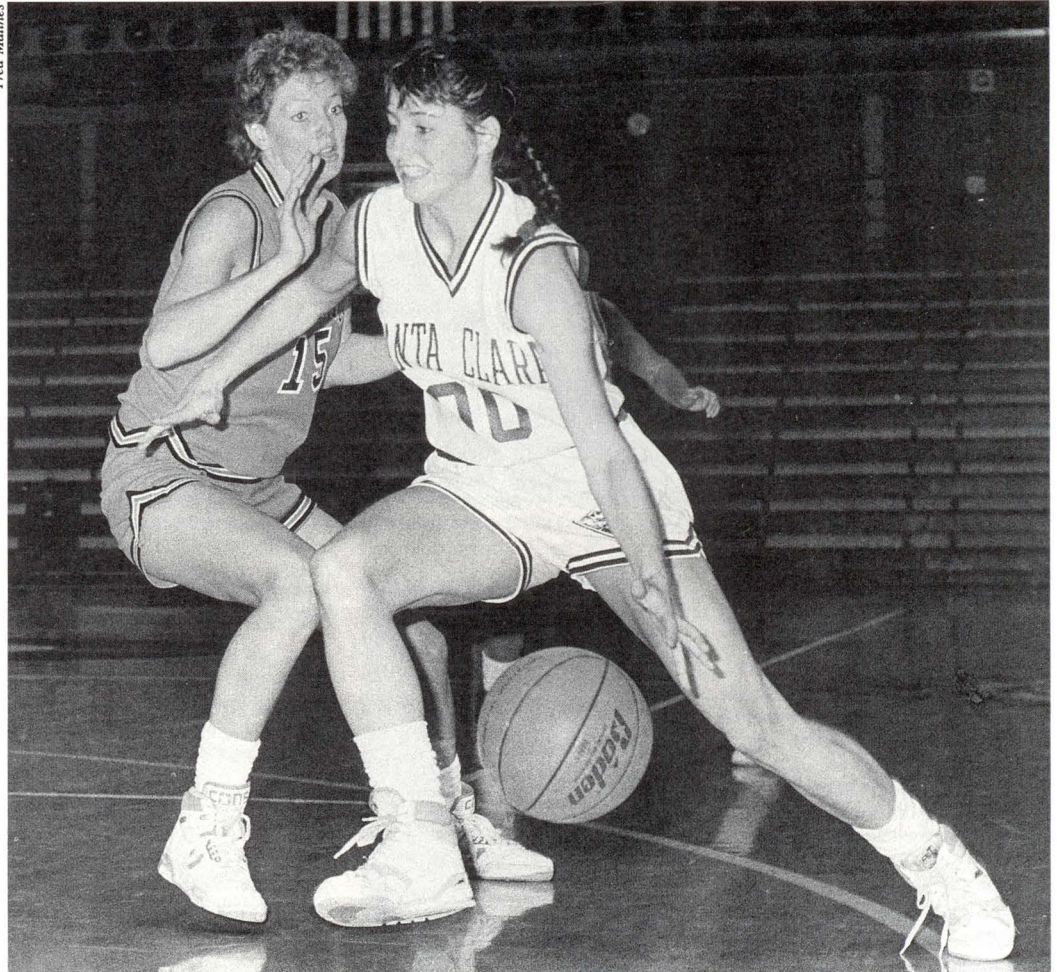
February 27—Economics Workshop for Executives. SCU Economics Professor Mario Belotti invites world renowned economists to join with him to discuss current economic issues. An informal forum for senior executives and managers in industry and financial institutions. Fee: \$295. Executive Development Center. For more information, call (408) 554-4521.

SPECIAL EVENTS

February 3—Golden Circle Theatre Party. The Board of Fellows' annual black-tie benefit featuring a guest star as headliner. Admission: \$175, general admission; \$250, dress circle. For more information, please call (408) 554-4400.

March 8—History Department Alumni Dinner. A gathering of alumni and faculty in the Faculty Club on campus. Cocktails, 6 p.m.; Dinner, 7 p.m. \$20 per person. For more information and/or reservations, call (408) 554-4527.

Fred Mathies



Family Affair: Junior forward Chris Choppelas plays on women's team coached by her big sister, Caren

Sports Schedule

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL

November

- 24 SCU Holiday Classic 6-8 p.m.
- 25 SCU Holiday Classic 6-8 p.m.
- 28 at U.O.P. 7:30 p.m.

December

- 1 U of Idaho - 5 p.m.
- 9 at UC-Berkeley 7:30 p.m.
- 11 Fresno State 7:30 p.m.
- 16 Georgia Tech 7:30 p.m.
- 20 at UC-Irvine 7:30 p.m.
- 21 at Cal Poly Pomona 7:30 p.m.
- 28 at San Jose State Tourn. T.B.A.
- 29 at San Jose State Tourn. T.B.A.

January

- 2 Colorado State - 5 p.m.
- 12 at Loyola Marymount* 7:30 p.m.
- 13 at Pepperdine* 7:30 p.m.
- 18 U.S.F.* 7:30 p.m.
- 20 St. Mary's College* 7:30 p.m.
- 24 U of San Diego* 7:30 p.m.
- 27 at U of San Diego* 7:30 p.m.

February

- 2 at Gonzaga * 7:30 p.m.
- 3 at U of Portland* 7:30 p.m.
- 8 U of Portland* 7:30 p.m.
- 10 Gonzaga * 7:30 p.m.
- 16 at St. Mary's College* 7:30 p.m.
- 17 at U.S.F.* 7:30 p.m.
- 22 Pepperdine* 7:30 p.m.
- 24 Loyola Marymount 7:30 p.m.

*West Coast Athletic Conference Games
#Doubleheader with SCU Men's Games

MEN'S BASKETBALL

November

- 14 Australian National Team 7:30 p.m.
- 25 at UCLA 7:30 p.m.
- 28 at Nevada-Reno 7:30 p.m.

December

- 1 Boise State 7:30 p.m.
- 2 Seattle Pacific 7:30 p.m.
- 9 at George Mason 7:30 p.m.
- 11 at American U 7:30 p.m.
- 15 UC-Santa Barbara 7:30 p.m.
- 18 Stanford 7:30 p.m.
- 20 at Fresno State 7:30 p.m.
- 22 San Jose State 7:30 p.m.

- 29 Cable Car Classic 6-8 p.m.
(Alabama, Iona, Penn.)
- 30 Cable Car Classic 6-8 p.m.

January

- 2 Mount St. Mary's 7:30 p.m.
- 6 at U of San Diego* 7:30 p.m.
- 11 Loyola Marymount* 7:30 p.m.
- 13 Pepperdine* 7:30 p.m.
- 19 at U.S.F.* 7:30 p.m.
- 20 at St. Mary's College* 7:30 p.m.
- 27 U of San Diego* 7:30 p.m.

February

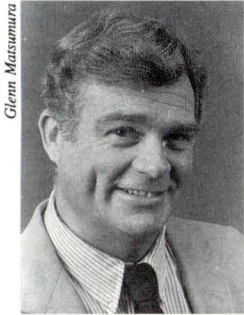
- 1 Gonzaga * 7:30 p.m.
- 3 U of Portland* 7:30 p.m.
- 8 at U of Portland* 7:30 p.m.
- 10 at Gonzaga * 7:30 p.m.
- 15 St. Mary's College* 7:30 p.m.
- 17 U.S.F.* 7:30 p.m.
- 23 at Pepperdine* 7:30 p.m.
- 24 at Loyola Marymount* 7:30 p.m.

March

- 3 WCAC Tournament First Round
- 4 WCAC Tournament Semi Finals
- 5 WCAC Championships

*West Coast Athletic Conference Games

FROM DONOHOE ALUMNI HOUSE



Glenn Matsumura

Jerry Kerr '61

CHANGING OF THE GUARD

Just three years shy of his 20-year alumni service pin, and a likely candidate for Santa Claran of the 1980s, John Willett '61 literally moved through the chairs to become Immediate Past President of the Alumni Association at the national board's annual meeting in September. The new National President is Matt Cappiello '68. John's sojourn will not end, however. As past president, he will continue his monthly trek from Los Angeles to attend Alumni Executive Board meetings. He also has agreed to spearhead the Athletic Department's effort to host next Spring's National Intercollegiate Boxing Championships; remain as lead class agent for the Annual Fund Drive; and still find time for our L.A. Chapter, Catholic Big Brother, and YMCA programs.

Equally adept, Matt Cappiello has moved rapidly into his new role by visiting most of our Northern California groups. He feels his undergraduate experience as a member of the unofficial Omega Sigma Sigma aids him considerably in his new post as president. Other new officers are Peggy Dwyer '72 president-elect and Juan DeLuna '76 (J.D.'79), first vice president. Chuck Packer '76 moves now to the Council of Past Presidents.

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Come January, eight new members of the Association's Board of Directors will begin three-year terms: John Shean '64, San Diego; Ed Fassett, S.J., '78, Santa Clara; Issac Vaughn '84, Ypsilanti, Michigan; Ron Chinn '75, Seattle, Wash.; Dennis Murphy '77, San Francisco; Abby Sobrato '83, San Jose; Peter Miron-Conk '71, San Jose; Claire Covington '77, Peninsula.

The lengthy process for selection of these directors started last Spring when 200 alumni were nominated for consideration. Criteria used for the selection included proven service to the University and involvement in alumni activities; interest in representing alumni from their geographic area, class year, or service groups; and a willingness to devote time and energy to further what's best for Santa Clara. At the fall meeting of the board, special kudos went to those whose terms were ending. Each of the following have most generously made things happen for SCU: Judie Dee '64, John Thureau '75 (JD'82), Rick Harrison '68, Diane Dawson '76, Bucky Canales '80, Laurel Marino '79, Pete Murphy '56, and Sheila Riley '81 (JD'84).

FUTURE HONORS

It's nomination time for the Ignatian Awards and Athletic Hall of Fame inductees. Ignatian Award recipients will be recognized at the February Alumni Association Board of Directors meeting. The annual Hall of Fame Dinner is set for March.

The Ignatian Award, highest honor in our Association, recognizes alumni who have distinguished themselves in service to others. Some examples are involvement in education, church programs, youth activities, community service,

and, possibly, serving the University. Though these examples are broad, the real yardstick is what each person nominated has done in his or her own community.

The Hall of Fame focuses on former student athletes whose contribution to the University's sports program was extraordinary.

If you would like to suggest the name (or names) of someone you think is deserving of either of these awards, please do so. Nomination forms are available at Donohoe Alumni House (408) 554-6800.

A WARM WELCOME

Hats off to the many alumni and parents who hosted over 50 receptions for incoming freshmen and transfer students across the country in August and September. These families warmly opened their homes to our new students and their parents. Two others who made these events successful are Lisa Granucci and Liz Panetta Melone, both members of the alumni staff. It took a big effort to coordinate arrangements for these events, which drew 3,000.

AND THEY KEEP COMING BACK

We have two new additions to Donohoe Alumni House, Scott Logsdon '86 and Liz Panetta Melone '83. Scott has joined us as the Associate Alumni Director to fill the position held by Tim Jeffries '85. Scott came from a sales position in Southern California. Like some other Santa Clarans, he made many trips to the Bay Area to attend alumni events up here and to visit his friends. His role now is a reversal as he finds himself on the road, attending functions at our various chapters throughout the country. Besides developing new groups, Scott is liaison for our 53 ongoing

chapters.

Liz Panetta Melone '83 (husband, Pat Melone '83) has joined us on a part-time basis to continue the work of Victor Valdez '84. Liz was a teacher and a technical writer. She handles the Alumni Calendar, reporting events to the *Alumni Newsletter* and *Santa Clara Magazine*, and coordinates information with other campus offices.

Welcome aboard, Scott and Liz. (It's also good to have Pat Melone back on a volunteer basis.)

ALUMNI OFFICE UPDATE

Recent visitors to Donohoe Alumni House were surprised to see long overdue renovations have been made, through the generosity of Mrs. Bernice Bannan Branson. On your next trip to the University, please drop in and see the changes. By the way, Donohoe Alumni House is open year-round. During the summer and fall, we sponsored 65 alumni events to bring Santa Clarans together. The largest activity was Vintage Santa Clara VI, headed by Maria Chambers '86 and Marte Formico '83, which drew more than 1,200. A new activity was our Octoberfest, which was sponsored jointly by the Alumni Association and the Class of '90. As of this writing, the fall homecoming celebrations have not taken place. Since it will be a combined celebration to include the closing of The Alameda, it will undoubtedly be a memorable one. ■

Jerry Kerr '61
Executive Director

The Adams Family

Volunteering and travel keep them on the move

Two days before Bill Adams became a father for the first time, he almost lost his life. Working for General Electric in Schenectady, New York, in the early days of World War II, the young mechanical engineering graduate was project engineer for GE's new aeronautics equipment department, designing remote-controlled gun turrets for the Army Air Force's B-29 and A-26 aircraft.

To develop and test the new gun turrets, Bill made hundreds of flights from Schenectady to various plants and AAF bases around the country. A trip to Marietta, Georgia, in November 1943 ended in tragedy when the landing gear accidentally retracted, crushing the plane and killing one person. Bill and his AAF assistant managed to escape from under the plane seconds before it collapsed.

Arriving home in a blizzard two nights later, exhausted from the ordeal, Bill found his wife, Marijane, timing contractions, preparing for an early delivery of their first child. The father-to-be shoveled snow off the driveway, bundled his wife into the front seat, and maneuvered their car through snow and ice to the hospital where Michael arrived, less than an hour later. "I didn't even have time to read the magazines I brought with me," Bill recalls.

Bill's cool reaction to these back-to-back events demonstrates a quiet competence that friends and colleagues have come to expect from him.

Says one campus friend: "He's a quiet guy. He doesn't make a lot of noise about things but he sure gets the job done."

William J. Adams, Jr., graduated magna cum laude from Santa Clara in 1937, while the country was in the midst of a recession and jobs were scarce. When General Electric offered him a job at its eastern headquarters, Bill snapped it up.

It was a decision, however, that put him 3,000 miles away from the San Jose State College freshman he had started dating his senior year. In this case, absence did make the heart grow fonder; and during the Christmas holidays in 1939, Bill and Marijane Leishman were married at Holy Cross Church in Santa Cruz, which was home for both their families.

After six years in Schenectady, the young couple decided to forgo the cold Eastern

winters and return to the Santa Clara Valley. Bill happily landed a job with FMC (then Food Machinery Corp.) which allowed him to continue in research and development.

But, as fate would have it, within a year FMC transferred him to Port Washington, Wisconsin, to become chief engineer of its Outdoor Power and Equipment Division.

During the next seven years, Bill produced a number of patents, among them a



Marijane and Bill do more than pay taxes

new line of walking and riding tractors, the first powered snow blowers, a two-cycle engine for rotary lawn mowers, and a variety of lawn and garden equipment; and Marijane and he produced their second son, John Patrick, in 1949.

Returning to San Jose in 1953, Bill was named chief project engineer of FMC's Central Engineering Laboratory. It was his R&D expertise and his strength in industrial design that FMC especially wanted to tap as it entered the field of commercial development and metallurgical testing.

By 1970, Bill was the assistant general manager and, in 1976, he became director of new product ventures, which is where he finished his career in 1980.

Meanwhile, Bill's "career" with SCU continued along a parallel track. In 1970-71, he was national president of the Alumni Association. He also served on boards for the School of Engineering and the Graduate Engineering Alumni Association (which he helped found), and is currently a charter

member of the President's Club and a member of the University's Board of Regents.

His volunteer activities also extend to several professional engineering associations and to the Boy Scouts of America, all of which keep him, more or less, in constant demand.

"I don't see too much difference between his working and his volunteering, except that now he isn't getting paid," said his wife during a joint interview recently. But Bill just laughs.

His wife's banter doesn't trouble him because he *knows* that Marijane, an accomplished classical pianist and artist, and a former elementary school teacher, has a volunteer agenda that keeps her just as busy.

Their volunteer work helps satisfy a strong commitment they feel to society. "Social responsibility for us is more than paying taxes," Bill says.

A recent project they've shared was settling into their new home at The Villages in the east San Jose foothills. Marijane says it took her 10 years to persuade Bill to leave their home of 30 years (which Bill had designed) in San Jose's Rose Garden area. But today both are enthusiastic about life at The Villages.

It allows them to spend more time at their Squaw Valley mountain home, and also to pursue a common love of travel. Most of their traveling has occurred since Bill retired, and it has taken them to every continent in the world except South America. That base will be covered in October 1989 with a 24-day comprehensive air tour to major points of interest in Ecuador, Chile, Peru, Argentina, and Brazil.

Another project they recently began together was establishing the William J. and Marijane Adams Scholarship Fund at Santa Clara. It is a way, Bill says, of paying back what the University gave to him: "Were it not for the Dunne Scholarship and waiting tables in the student refectory in Nobili Hall, I would not have had a Santa Clara experience." —Peg Major

The Adams's scholarship fund was established in late 1982 through a contribution to SCU's Pooled Income Fund II. This method of deferred giving is similar to investing in a mutual fund. For their gift, Bill and Marijane received a number of "units" (in a mutual fund it would be "shares"), which entitle them to a proportionate share of the income generated by the fund's investments each year.

For additional information on deferred giving arrangements, please call Stew White, director of Life Income Trusts and Bequests at Santa Clara, (408) 554-4400.

The Question of Suffering

Is intravenous therapy the same as bread and water?

BY EDWARD S. FASSETT, S.J.

One of the things that makes this world livable is our belief that the rules of nature are constant. The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. Gravity always works. Water condenses, forms clouds, and it rains...somewhere. But one of those rules we tend to overlook is the one that says life comes to an end; human beings die. As a Catholic/Christian, I am adamantly opposed to actions that will artificially hasten death. Such actions would be contrary to Revelation and the Tradition of the Church. But I find it difficult to argue against the withdrawal or withholding of life-support systems (sometimes called "passive" euthanasia) in an illness or injury with a terminal prognosis.

We live in a culture that avoids death at all costs. Our medical technology is so

natives dwindle, we eventually consider the withdrawal of artificial life-support systems.

Usually, we have no problem removing extraordinary systems and therapies. These include radiation therapy, chemotherapy, and medications that may prolong life, but only for a limited time. When life-support includes a respirator, we may be asked to discontinue its use. Eventually, what remains may be only intravenous hydration and nutrition. Often, we stop there. It becomes difficult for us to imagine withholding something as basic as food and water. But is intravenous therapy the same as food and water?

In the days when we did not have the technology to provide such services for the very ill, people still died. If they were at home or in a hospital, they were fed and

those less fortunate than yourself," she would say. It took many years for me to find wisdom in her words. Suffering can be redemptive. It can be redemptive for ourselves and for those around us. Shared suffering can bring families together. It can bring about conversion in a person's life. It can be a source of strength to others who are suffering.

When we take steps to end a person's suffering, are we denying it can be redemptive? Suffering is bad, we say, so suffering should be avoided. Like the many choices we have for pain medications for headaches, sneezes, blood-shot eyes, and athlete's foot, we want something that will take away all suffering.

But human life is basically messy. At times it is trouble-free; at other times, it is trouble-laden. Suffering is part of that messiness; it is part of human experience. To deny this is to somehow negate a part of our humanity. And yet there comes a time when pain and suffering really do seem meaningless. That same Catholic/Christian faith that leads me to abhor medical technology that would cause death, also leads me to the belief that our God does not wish us to suffer needlessly. If suffering is a by-product of our human nature, then our loving God wants to save us from it as much as our God wants to save us from sin.

I do not want to throw suffering out the window. By the same token, I do not want to glorify it. Perhaps, our sharing in another's pain and suffering will remind us of those who suffer similar pain but do not have the medical technology we do. Perhaps in experiencing the pain ourselves, we will become more empathetic to those who suffer constant pain, like the mentally ill. Nevertheless, we should respect the wishes of the patients and never impose our needs on them. If we are lucky, they will allow us to travel with them along a part of life we like to avoid. Perhaps, we will someday grow less fearful of suffering and death. And maybe, just maybe, we will one day learn that suffering and death are part of life. ■

That same Catholic/Christian faith
that leads me to abhor medical
technology that would cause death,
also leads me to the belief that our God
does not wish us to suffer needlessly.

advanced that we are often anesthetized into thinking death is only a remote possibility. We are lulled into believing there will always be a way to "fix" the situation. Last year, my own diagnosis of lymphoma resulted in very different therapy suggestions from two oncologists. The experience helped me realize that medicine is not an exact science. Medical professionals offer us the best alternatives for a given diagnosis. But because we are unique beings, no two of us will respond to therapy the same way.

Herein lies the problem, as I see it. Since we have been anesthetized about death, we often do not consider the ethical dimensions of passive euthanasia until we are confronted with a personal experience of impending death. When a loved one is seriously injured or is diagnosed with a terminal pathology, we are willing to try almost anything. As the number of alter-

given water until they were no longer able to eat and drink. Eventually, they died. If their diagnosis was a terminal pathology, that pathology was listed as the cause of death. Starvation or dehydration was never documented as the cause, though that may have been the case. Because we have the technology of artificial hydration and nutrition does not make providing them a requirement. They are still artificial. I believe, in some cases intravenous hydration and nutrition are extraordinary means and they can, therefore, be terminated or withheld.

Then there is the question of suffering. Is suffering part of the human experience? Shouldn't we do everything in our power to rid it from the world? When I was a child and something went wrong, or if I suffered any physical or mental pain, my grandmother would always suggest that I "offer it up." "Offer it up for what?" I'd ask. "For

Father Edward S. Fassett, S.J., '78 is completing graduate work for an M.A. in Catechetics at Santa Clara, and is also a part-time associate minister in the Campus Ministry Department, and minister of the Jesuit Community. A religious studies graduate from SCU, he has a Master's of Divinity degree from Weston School of Theology, Cambridge, Mass. He is living in Swig Hall this academic year, where he is a resident minister. He was ordained to the priesthood in June 1988 in San Francisco.

China Eyewitness

Tiananmen Square before the June 4 massacre

BY MARIA LIANIDES CELEBI

Maria Lianides Celebi '86 and her husband, Bulent Celebi, were traveling in China, May 6 to May 28, 1989, when they found themselves in the midst of the most important political movement in China since the rise of Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Communist Party. Maria sent Santa Clara Magazine the following eyewitness account of what they saw.

Two months after returning from our trip to China, one of Hong Kong's pro-democracy movement leaders came to our Hong Kong flat for drinks. As he looked through our pictures of Beijing, he pointed out, one-by-one, students who had been sentenced or imprisoned. With red eyes and in a breaking voice, he told us the place, date, and circumstances of the arrests. Memories of our experiences came flooding back.

hunger strikers.

As ambulances whizzed by, I asked the driver, "Who's hurt?" He said the striking students were already collapsing. A student our driver identified as a hunger striker trotted by yelling slogans.

Later, in our hotel, we searched through foreign newspapers to try to understand the social and political events that had occurred while we had been in Mongolia. The students, we learned, were not promoting revolution or anarchy; but, encouraged by Zhao Zi Yang, wanted to hasten the implementation of the liberal ideals of *glasnost*. (Only later were the resignations of certain leaders requested.)

Though it was past 11 p.m., we decided we must visit Tiananmen Square on our own. We again encountered a sea of people

media? It seemed to me much more like a political awareness carnival on a warm summer's night.

As we moved deeper into the square, we observed that there were three distinct layers in the occupied area. On the outer periphery were the onlookers and the hawkers. On the other side of metal roadblocks (later used to block tanks), was the first student area—where they ate, slept, played cards, and debated—watched over by a student guard standing every 50 yards or so and keeping order. Toward the People's Monument, was an inner, roped-off area, where student guards stood about every 5 yards to check student IDs. The white-capped guards were an ad hoc police force set up to keep order. They directed traffic, dealt with theft and other petty crime, and guarded the movement's inner core.

I explained to the guards that we were American students only here to observe. After showing our passports, they let us through. In this inner area were the practical branches of the movement: the tent clinics run by students from the medical

Celebi photo



Vendors sold popsicles, fruit, and shish kebobs; parents with toddlers strolled by to see the posters and be entertained by the singing, guitar-strumming students.

May 16: After a week in the grasslands of Outer Mongolia, we arrived in Beijing by train. Immediately, we noticed a strange restlessness in the air. I asked our driver in Chinese if anything was going on, and he informed us of Gorbachev's arrival and of the students' hunger strike. I asked him to take us past Tiananmen Square, which he was pleased to do. We entered the square and came into a sea of tens of thousands of people. Toward the center of the square was the People's Monument. The steps were packed with thousands of silent young people. Our driver said those were the

in the square, which is surrounded on four sides by large government buildings and feels like a self-contained world. Vendors sold popsicles, fruit, and shish-kebobs; parents with toddlers strolled by to see the posters and to be entertained by the singing, guitar-strumming students. Speeches by student leaders were carried over the loudspeakers. The students, usually arranged in university groups, had built makeshift tents and made beds on the hard concrete. Young and old wandered about, snapping photos. Was this the helter-skelter burst of radical demonstrations I saw on Western news

university, the generator that powered the loudspeakers and lights 24 hours a day, the food distribution center, and the space housing the main organizers of the movement. We felt privileged to have been allowed to enter. Dinner was being handed out, and the loudspeakers announced which university was to line up. Still deeper, was the "inner sanctum," a 100' x 100' area that was the heart of the students' pro-democracy movement. Only student leaders and foreign reporters were allowed there. We were amazed at the organization. One would imagine the movement was government-run,



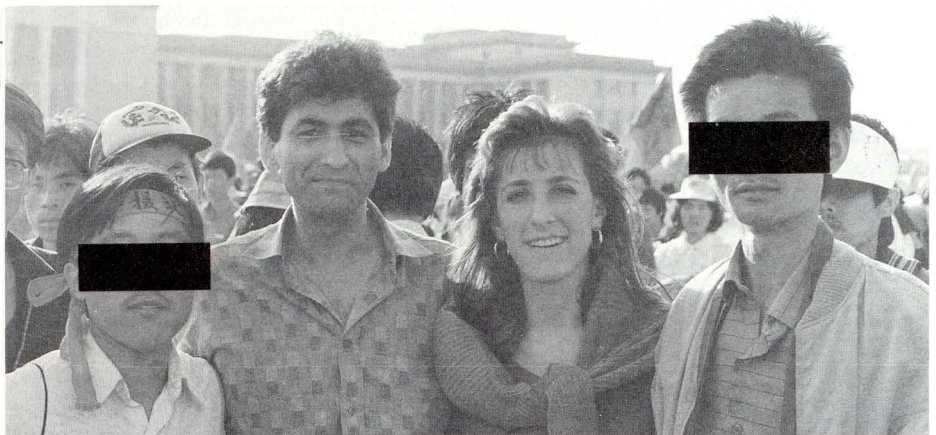
This was China in May 1989, and these students were deadly serious

richly funded, and carefully preplanned. There was nothing haphazard about this; it was not Berkeley in the 1960s or UC-Santa Cruz in the 1980s. This was China in May 1989, and these students were deadly serious.

Students with some knowledge of English approached us, and a few asked what we thought of their demonstrations. One young student asked, "Are you afraid to be here?" We chuckled, and I thought: What do they think? That the troops would just come in and shoot? How naive I was. I asked if they thought their movement would be successful, and one student replied negatively. We asked what would happen to them if they were unsuccessful. Emotionlessly, he replied, "There will be a lot of 'unlucky' people."

The students explained that they loved China and were opposed to only a few leaders. Another student timidly pushed a little book toward us. "Will you sign this?" he asked. As soon as we complied, a barrage of hands and shoulders pushed toward us to sign their books, shirts, visors, or anything else, to show support for their movement. When we also wrote "Power to the People" and "Continue Peaceful Demonstrations," they smiled, thanked us profusely, and held their fingers in a V-for-victory sign.

May 25: After a week in the northwest province of Chinese Turkistan, we again returned to Beijing. In Chinese Turkistan, although a long way from Beijing, we also saw thousands of people demonstrating in the cities. Now that Tiananmen Square and other areas were under martial law and



Bulent and Maria Celebi flanked by two student activists in the square

Zhao Zi Yang had fallen, the square had taken on a different air. Gone were the enthusiasm and optimism and the singing. The students had dwindled to a few thousand as they debated how to best channel their energies. A truckload of students passed and gave us the victory sign, but their faces were grim. The tide was turning, and their faces reflected it. It gave me an unpleasant chill as I recalled the Cultural Revolution and felt my own helplessness.

Before entering the square, we had heard the troops were on the outskirts of the city. I was frightened at the prospect of being caught in the square late at night with the People's Liberation Army marching in. My fears were somewhat quelled when we learned that the student leaders had set up their own 24-hour, motorcycle patrol force to check the army's movements. Seeing large numbers of them whiz by gave me the confidence to proceed to the square.

There, the government had set up cameras in an attempt to intimidate the activists and persuade them to go home. But the bold students, not to be deterred, covered the lenses with rags. Although the movement had brought students from the provinces to Beijing, it was never solely student-motivated. The public supported it passively and actively. Workers carrying banners designating their factory affiliation marched alongside the students. Office workers photocopied news articles from Hong Kong papers and plastered them on street corners. Parents encouraged their children to yell "Down with Li Peng!" to show their support. Taxi drivers talked endlessly with us about the party, or about a relative or friend they had in the square.

The few people we met who did not support the students were not opposed to what the students were fighting for, but

were afraid the disruption would end the prosperity Beijing was enjoying.

May 1989 in Beijing was truly a time of hope. Students boldly demanded what China never had before. In a country where such atrocities as the Cultural Revolution had occurred less than 20 years ago, the dedication of these young people to pure ideals is worthy of our reverence. The students were so full of love of country that they were willing to sacrifice their lives. And now, since the smashing of dreams and spirits on June 4, we wonder how many of those intrepid young people we met for such a brief time were allowed to live. ■

Maria and Bulent Celebi have lived in Hong Kong since Bulent was transferred there by his company two years ago. Maria studies Mandarin at the Hong Kong Chinese University and plans to enter the SCU School of Law when she and Bulent return to the Bay Area in 1990.

Drahmann's Reading List

Travel tales, student culture, and all that jazz

BY JOHN B. DRAHMANN

Having been asked to recommend books for pleasure-reading—books that I would pass on to friends—I note first *Blue Highways: A Journey into America* (Little, Brown & Co., 1982) by William Least Heat Moon. It is not an ordinary travel book, but one made special because the author himself is as interesting as the book.

Least Heat Moon is part-Sioux. His father, he says, "is called Heat Moon, my elder brother Little Heat Moon, . . . I am therefore Least."

When he was laid off as an English teacher at a Missouri college, he decided to pack his old van and travel 13,000 miles around the United States. He eschewed the interstates and drove only on roads that appeared as blue lines on older maps. He had with him his worn copy of Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* and a volume of *Black Elk Speaks*—plus his keen powers of observation.

Most of all he observes people. And what a marvelous cast of characters he presents! There is an old couple in Brooklyn Bridge, Kentucky, welding together a 77,000 pound steel boat in their backyard; a Trappist monk who is a former New York cop; a

missionary wandering across Montana on foot, on his way to El Salvador; a woman student in Georgia "into Baptist computers that maximize the prayer function!"

Moon travels alone; he sees the flowers and the weeds. He notes textures; he is aware of the passage of time; he respects tradition. This is a superb study of small-town life in America. The book is a gem.

I was raised in a small town in northern Minnesota and had rarely encountered a black person until I entered the Navy during WWII. I was aware, however, of segregation because of my abiding interest in jazz—that unique American art form. *Repeal of the Blues* (Citadel Press, 1988) by Alan Pomerance is a chronicle of the civil rights movement and how it has been influenced by black entertainers, particularly in New York, Hollywood, and Las Vegas, and on radio and television. The fight to overcome bigotry did not begin in the 1960s with Martin Luther King; it began in the 1930s during the Great Depression.

These were times of turmoil, and entertainers became an effective escape for people. But jazz artists, such as Duke

Ellington, Nat Cole, Billy Holliday, and Louis Armstrong usually played to exclusively white audiences—blacks were not allowed in many clubs or concert halls.

A splendid, color-blind man emerged to nurture the talents of these performers. He was John Henry Hammond, Jr., a member of the Vanderbilt family, whose love of the blues led him to recognize the creative genius of black musicians and to propel many famous names into mainstream white society.

The life of Paul Robeson (1898-1976) is highlighted as a microcosm of the civil rights movement—its problems and progress; its defeats and triumphs.

It is a fascinating story of a half-century of change. Today, when Bill Cosby and Oprah Winfrey are touted as two of the highest-paid entertainers in the country, it is hard to believe that Lena Horne's obstetrician was barred from delivering her first child in an Ohio hospital in 1937.

As a college teacher, I have long been interested in the ways in which undergraduate students today differ from their predecessors—how their attitudes and behavior patterns, their goals and expectations compare. In what ways has their perception of the purpose of higher education changed?

These questions are addressed in *Campus Life* (Kropf, 1987) by Helen L. Horowitz, a professor of history at the University of Southern California who investigated student culture from the end of the 18th century to the present.

She finds today's college men and women extremely grade-conscious and with relatively little sense of community and service. She notes that college moves them toward a job or career, but for most "it no longer serves to educate the soul." Few, she says, ask existential questions about the meaning of life.

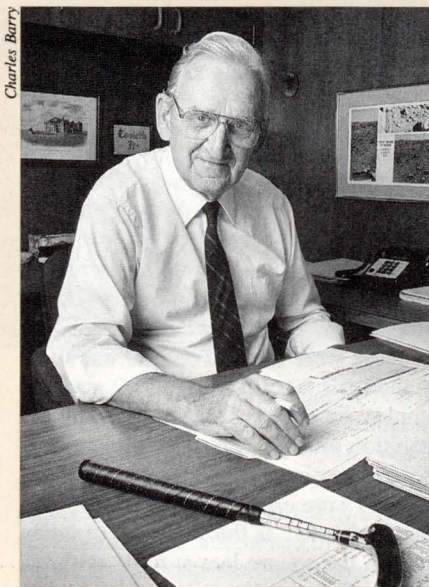
Her examination of earlier education in America reveals very interesting facts. For example, student revolts are hardly of recent origin. In the early 1800s, there were destructive uprisings at Princeton; the president of the University of North Carolina was horsewhipped; a residence hall at Yale was bombed.

She discusses in detail the changing role of fraternities and sororities. This study of student culture is not written without humor or pathos, and I am certain the tumultuous history of faculty-student relationships and student life today will interest students themselves and their parents, but perhaps most of all, college teachers who must struggle to educate people in an era of grim vocationalism. ■

About Drahmann

John B. Drahmann is one of Santa Clara's best assets. Even when he was dean of the College of Sciences (1968-1981), he was a teaching dean. He felt it was important to stay in touch with students and with what was going on in the classroom. "Students are the reason we are here," he says simply. For the past eight years he has had even more direct contact as director of academic advising for arts and sciences undergraduates. The work is deeply satisfying to him. "I enjoy being able to help. That should be pleasure enough for anyone," he says. And, of course, he's still teaching, an astronomy course in the Physics Department, which is where he began his SCU career 35 years ago.

Away from campus, he pursues a lifelong affair with traditional American music, which a collection of more than 1,000 records and 400 three-hour tapes will attest to. "It's music I grew up with, which makes it all the sweeter," he says. His other favorite pastime—golf—is well known to even the most casual acquaintance. A 15-handicapper, he sometimes turns vacations into golfing tours, including a favorite trip a few years ago to Scotland.



Drahmann and his wife, Jean, an R.N. and former operating-room nurse who shares his love of music, live in Los Gatos. They have five grown children, among them SCU alumnus David Drahmann '82.—P.M. ■

Three Years and Twelve Issues Later...



We would like to make *Santa Clara Magazine* a better publication.

We are asking you, our readers, to take part in a new
voluntary* subscription program.

If you can, please send a check for \$10 payable to:

Santa Clara Magazine,
Santa Clara University,
Santa Clara, CA 95053

*Whether you contribute or not, you will continue to receive the magazine.

And, We Thank You.



Classy Closing—The closing of the old Alameda was marked with a University-wide celebration October 14-15 that coincided with Fall Homecoming. No photo taken shows the impact of the reroute more clearly than this pre-game picnic in the middle of the street between Orradre Library and Benson Center.