

Spring 1991

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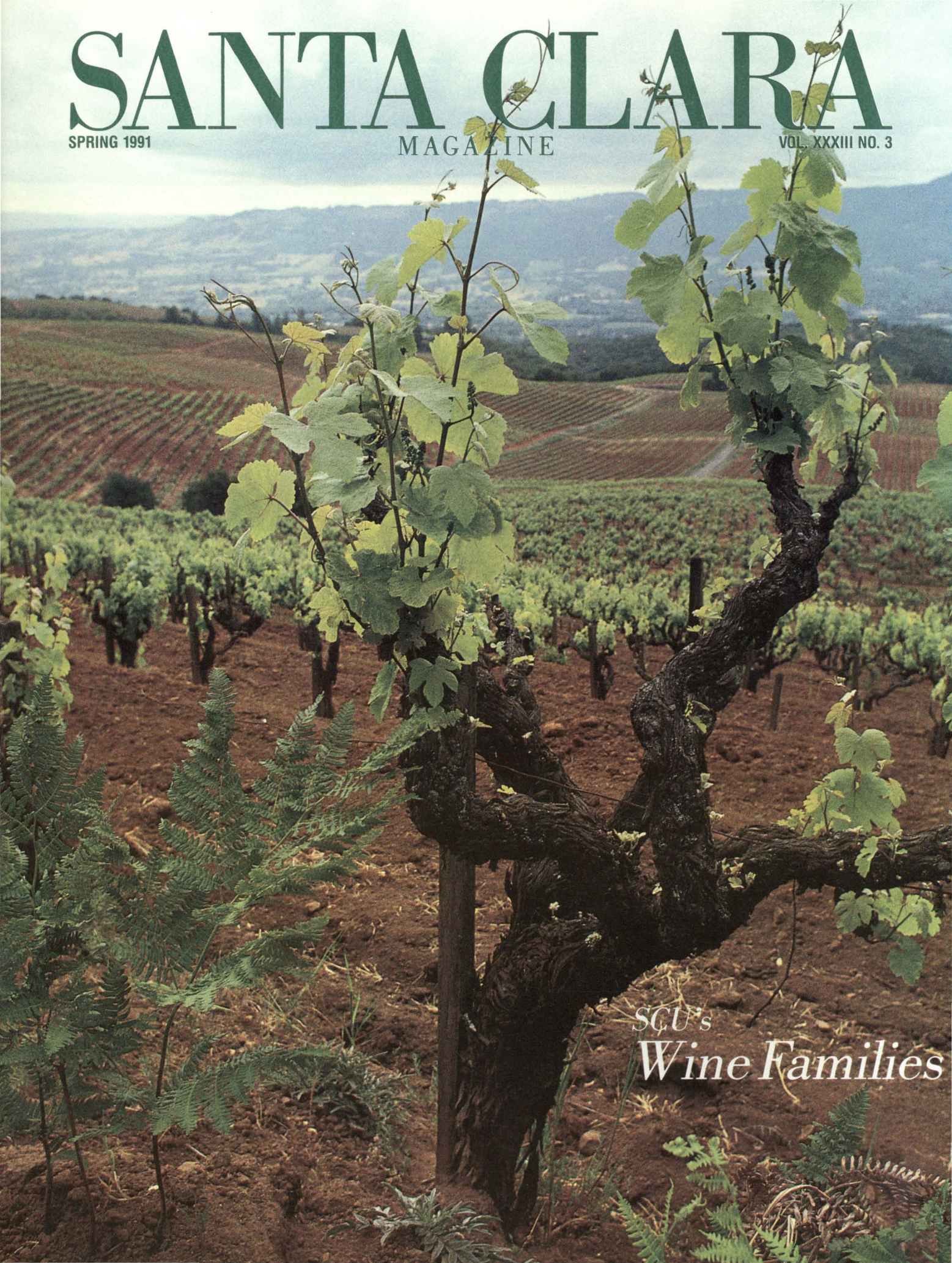
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SANTA CLARA

SPRING 1991

MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXIII NO. 3



SCU's
Wine Families

PASSING THE BATON

This spring edition brings significant change to the magazine with the passing of the editor's baton from Peg Major to Elise Banducci '87.

It is a particularly interesting transition because Peg was the magazine's first editor and has been an institution at Santa Clara (as described on page 4). Throughout her distinguished 33-year career here, she was a major "voice" in communicating this University to the world beyond the campus.

You'll note from the masthead that although Peg "retired" to her new home in Ashland, Ore., in February, she continued to edit features for this, her 19th and final edition since taking the new magazine's reins in 1986. She'll retain her SCU ties through the wonders of a computer link that will allow her to consult regularly with Elise.

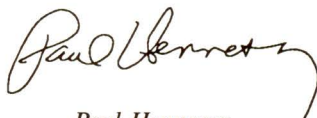
Elise is a talented alumna whose impressions of Santa Clara were formed in the 1980s. She comes cross-country to her new post from the *Chronicle of Philanthropy* in Washington, D.C., but she is, in a sense, coming home. A native of Mill Valley, she was a political science major who tested her journalistic abilities as editor-in-chief of the University's student newspaper, *The Santa Clara*, and progressed rapidly in subsequent positions with the National Security Archive and at the *Chronicle*.

In all her editorial posts, she's been extremely well-regarded and was one of the youngest assistant editors ever appointed at the *Chronicle*, a biweekly tabloid affiliated with the *Chronicle of Higher Education*, the paper of record for U.S. colleges and universities.

The transition was eased for Elise, who arrived in late March, by Sabrina Brown, the University's very able publications manager, who served as assistant editor for this issue and will continue to do so in the future.

It is evident from replies to the voluntary-subscription letters sent the past two years that this magazine has become an important medium for the Santa Clara community. Readers have responded with both subscriptions and comments that are very supportive of the magazine's goal to express the spirit of a vibrant University at a dynamic point in its 140-year history.

I hope you'll welcome Elise as *SCM*'s new editor as she undertakes the challenge of keeping you informed about and involved in the University's thinking and directions. ■



Paul Hennessy

Assistant Vice President for University Communications

Paul Hennessy
Assistant Vice President
for University Communications

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Published for Alumni and Friends of Santa Clara University

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Adoption Enlightenment

I just wanted to say how impressed I was with the well-written articles in the latest *Santa Clara Magazine* regarding adoption [Winter 1991]. I felt the articles did an excellent job of educating and informing people on the challenges and complexities associated with adoption and all its issues.

I myself am an adoptions social worker for Children's Home Society and I just wanted to commend your magazine for such enlightenment. It makes me proud to be an alumna of SCU!

Cindy Sue '83 (M.A. '87)
Mountain View, California

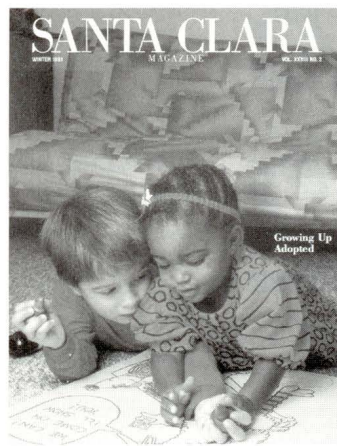
Confronting Sealed Records

Your articles on adoption only briefly touched upon the fact that adopted children grow up to become adult adoptees who, thanks to sealed records, are denied vital information about themselves that the rest of the population takes for granted.

I was one of the adoptees who never felt the need to search for my medical and hereditary history until confronted with the undiagnosed illness of my own child. I had been able to ignore all the blanks on the medical questionnaires I had filled out for myself; but when I realized that my two daughters would also have gaps in their medical histories, I became somewhat obsessed with the need to find that information. I also have noticed that nearly once a week there is an article in the newspaper about the hereditary component of various diseases developed over one's lifetime.

During my search, I have been lied to, given the run around, and

ignored by complete strangers who should have no interest in my situation, but who feel some need to deny me what they take for granted. I have also found out that my mother was a fine person, and that I might have known her had I started my search a few years sooner. I am now attempting to locate the two half siblings I have discovered on my father's side. All



this has taken an emotional toll that can only be understood by another adoptee, not to mention the enormous amount of time I have spent as well as monetary expense.

One party is never given a voice concerning the secrecy issue involved in adoption. That individual will continue to deal with the fact of adoption longer than any of the other parties involved. I strongly believe that adoption records should be entirely opened to adoptees over the age of 18.

Winona Hopper Avila '66
San Jose, California

Odd Remarks and Prejudice

Santa Clara Magazine continues to surprise me with the variety of subjects covered, but no articles have touched me so personally as those on adoption by Susan Frey.

I am the mother of adopted "transracial" (black-white and black-Hispanic) children who are now teen-agers. We are a minority family and as such have experienced the "criticism, odd remarks, and prejudice" of the insensitive, intolerant, or ignorant people of all races. Racism is very much alive in our society, but I did not understand this until I became a minority.

Carol Steinauer Bald '69
Sacramento, California

Deep and Abiding Pain

As a birth mother, may I add these comments about the Adoption article [Winter 1991]. My contact with many other birth mothers who echo my feelings compels me to speak up for them and me. Please know that the pain and grief in relinquishing a child to adoption are deep and abiding. Our love and concern for our children's welfare are ever present. Above all, our children were not unwanted or rejected.

The traditional closed system of adoption and sealed records prevents us from ever knowing the whereabouts or welfare of our children. Anonymity was imposed and was not our choice. Research shows most birth mothers welcome their children when found. We in the adoption triad, as well as adoption professionals, must come together lovingly and caringly to promote more honest and humane practices in the lifelong process of adoption.

Name withheld by request
Danville, California

"Conspiracy" of Doctors

The article entitled "What Your Doctor Doesn't Know Can Kill You" [Winter 1991] is of such poor quality that it should never have been in the magazine.

Its basic tenor is the old "conspiracy" of doctors preventing new knowledge coming forth for reasons no reasonable person could possibly understand. Who are the growing number of (presumably respectable) doctors around the world turning to Dr. Enby's treatment is not clear. Why only Dr. Enby is capable of such great insights is hard to understand.

The most important criticism of the article is not with the author, who can write whatever he wishes. It is with the editor of *Santa Clara Magazine*, who accepted such an article from Michael Sheehan '77 who, at the end, is given free advertising for his book. "For a copy of the book, send \$14.95 to Sheehan Communications . . ." Who slipped this one through? Can I sell my wife's new legal theories book (if she were to write one), Law School Class of '85, by writing an article on how she can perform miracles?

Monroe A. Gross, M.D.
San Jose, California

Dangerous Claims

Like many other alumni, I have been impressed with the quality of *Santa Clara Magazine*—that is, until I read "What Your Doctor Doesn't Know Can Kill You." It is very dangerous to promote anecdotal claims of cures for serious diseases. I hope any alumni with cancer who read it will remember from their second-year logic course that one cannot prove a syllogism without defining terms.

Absurd claims of conspiracies among physicians and the AMA to protect profits of drug manufacturers are a tip-off to medical charlatans. On the contrary, physicians are constantly discarding drugs that do not live up to expectations or are less effective than newer drugs. The majority of medications that were available when I started medical practice are no longer in use. In 1948, with a colleague, I started the first leukemia chemotherapy treatment program on the West Coast at Stanford Medical School. We achieved clinical, blood, and bone-marrow remission in 85 percent of some 60 patients, only to see them relapse

in 9 to 12 months. It wasn't until years later that multiple-drug therapy achieved permanent cures. All the Food and Drug Administration and ethical physicians require to accept a treatment program is proof of effectiveness and safety. Patients should certainly be satisfied with nothing less.

*James H. Flippen, M.D. '41
Carmel Valley, California*

Love That Man

The Winter issue was of particular interest to me as it introduced me to a man my daughter Laura '92 has been talking about since she began her studies at SCU. As a combined science major, Laura is lucky enough to have Dr. Drahmann as her academic adviser. Everytime she mentions his name, it is followed by, "I love that man!" Who wouldn't? His dedication and enthusiasm seem to me to sum up the Santa Clara tradition.

*Karen Giambruno
San Bruno, California*

Less Lay Involvement

The article "Breathing Lay Life into the Parish" [Winter 1991] by Julie Sly could have been titled "The State of the Modernist Movement in the American Catholic Church." In it, Sly reflects on those things that are widening the schism between the Catholic Church in America and Rome. We applaud the involvement of the laity in the administrative life of the parish so that the pastor and his associate (if there is one) can spend more time to tend to those jobs that he was ordained for (i.e., ministering to the souls of his parishioners). Laity should not be involved in those areas that conflict with Holy Orders. The word *extraordinary* must be put back on the title of eucharistic ministers. It is a very rare parish where laity are truly needed in the distribution of communion. So what if it takes a little longer? What's the hurry? For most of us, Sunday Mass is our one moment as a community to glorify and worship Almighty God.

As for salaries, our own diocese, as well as many others, is strapped for money. We don't need to increase the salaries and benefits of "professional workers" even if they are "paid 17.5 percent below the median income in the population." The answer is to cut down on the number of professional workers. What little money is collected from

the weekly collection and from the annual appeal needs to get back to the parish and less into the coffers of the diocese where it is splurged on bureaucracy and the desecration of church interiors. Leo Keegan and Mike Cavera should have become priests.

One finds a bit of pope bashing here also in the statement that "there's a lack of understanding on the part of the Magisterium about who can be ordained." This is not a lack of understanding on the part of the Holy Father, but rather an unwillingness to submit to the Vicar of Christ.

It basically gets down to the fact that everyone wants to be the leader and no one wants to be led. There is a greater greatness than success on Earth. Let us pray that these attitudes the Church suffers from, and has suffered from before, will pass as before.

*Richard &
Pamela (Stuth) Cox '75
Saratoga, California*

Crisis in the Priesthood

I agree with the assessment that there is a crisis in the priesthood ["Priests & Marriage," Fall 1990]. However, I do not agree with the conclusion that the Church's rule of celibacy is the cause of our present difficulties. There has been a devastating lack of vocations since 1965, and I believe it is significant that since the changes made in the "spirit of Vatican II," particularly in the United States, there has been a corresponding general decline in religious vocations. While it is certainly not very comforting or popular to think we have been headed in the wrong direction, an unwillingness to consider the connection may overlook the obvious.

As a Roman Catholic, I have observed a serious lack of understanding and confusion concerning the role of the priest. These days, the priest has no special role distinct from the laity; he is defined more like a Protestant minister than a priest. The desire to blur the distinction between priest and laity has de-emphasized that the priest has, by Christ's authority, a power neither angels nor laity possess—offering the Mass for the remission of sins and, through the confessional, the eternal salvation of souls. Changes in the liturgy, the de-emphasis of the sacrament of penance, and a shift toward humanism have contributed to the

present situation. I don't believe there is so much a lack of vocations as a lack of presenting clearly the special role of the priesthood within the Church.

To continually debate the issue raises false expectations and creates confusion. If we wish to solve the present problem of vocations, I suggest there are many other avenues to pursue.

*Rodney Campbell '75
Roseville, California*

Relevant to the 1990s

Please accept my sincerest congratulations on the Fall edition of *Santa Clara Magazine*. I have enjoyed reading it since my graduation, but had not previously found it particularly relevant to my concept of life in the 1980s and 1990s.

However, since finishing this latest issue, I am both excited and hopeful about the life of the Church and this University.

The material that intrigued and encouraged me included the cover story, "Priests & Marriage," and "Keeping the Faith?," "Mother Church," and "My Three Sons."

For me, it was indeed revolutionary, in the best sense of the word, to see coverage on celibacy and its possible waning, acceptance of gays and lesbians as opposed to the traditional homophobia, and stories on questioning sexism in both institutional as well as family contexts.

*Bobbi Hoover '84 (M.A.)
Santa Clara, California*

Advocacy Journalism

The Fall 1990 issue of *Santa Clara Magazine* contained two excellent pieces of advocacy journalism, "Priests & Marriage" by Julie Sly and "Keeping the Faith?" by Elizabeth Fernandez.

However, is an official organ of a Catholic university, the "very nature" of which "is to search for truth" as Father Locatelli said in the Winter 1990 issue, the place for such journalism? In that same article, he noted that "the Catholic Church perspectives" must be "clearly articulated." Such is surely not the case in the article on the married Father Staal.

Some may hope that the Church will make celibacy optional; that is not now the Catholic Church's perspective on the subject, and that perspective rests on much more than Pope John Paul II's "consistent opposition." Doesn't the University have an obligation to present that

theology? Father Locatelli also noted that the University is to "help each person form his or her own conscience so each can make thoughtful, responsible moral decisions." Does that responsibility end at graduation? Must alumni now do their own homework to find the Church's teachings explained?

On this score, at least church teaching was stated clearly and in some detail in the Dignity article. However, its emotional weight and the sidebar touting SCU's GALA chapter clearly assume the truth of the "guideline" that "individuals do not choose and cannot change their sexual orientation." That is an assertion masquerading as a fact, challenged by many psychologists. The Dignity/GALA approach to homosexuality based on it isn't the only approach; Courage, founded by Father John Narvey, OSFS, helps homosexuals lead chaste lives and has helped many change their orientation. Shouldn't SCU have a Courage chapter?

*Burman Skrable '65
Fairfax, Virginia*

Virtue in Self-Esteem

I appreciate William Prior's ["Can Virtue Be Taught?" Winter 1991] obviously caring, thoughtful response to my self-esteem work—now becoming a movement. And I challenge his implicit assumption about human nature—"inculcate" my experience: Virtue is the expression of a whole, self-esteeming person!

*John Vasconcellos '54
(59 J.D.)
Sacramento, 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.

That's All She Wrote

Santa Clara Magazine editor retires after 33 years at SCU

Former *Santa Clara Magazine* editor Peg Major remembers when there were no women students at Santa Clara. She remembers when Jesuits wore cassocks. And she remembers when a handful of administrators ran the University.

At the end of January, Major packed up her 33 years of SCU memories and headed for Ashland, Ore., where she plans to spend her retirement. Via a computer and modem (a parting gift from the University), she will remain linked to the magazine as a consultant to new editor Elise Banducci '87. But Major's ties to Santa Clara will outlast any official connection. She has become a part of the fabric of the University.

She came to Santa Clara in 1957 from her alma mater, San Jose State University, where she had been alumni director for five years. She was the first woman to hold that job and one of the first women in the country to be alumni director of a coeducational institution.

Starting as publications director at SCU, Major moved on to become Santa Clara's first woman news director, a position she held for 19 years. In 1979, she became director of public affairs, again the first woman to hold that job. Then, in 1983, she turned down an offer to become director of the newly formed University Communications Office, opting instead to focus on producing the University's alumni publications—the tabloid *Santa Clara Today* and a twice-yearly magazine. In 1986, the University decided to finance a long-standing proposal to create a first-class quarterly magazine, and Major became editor of the new *Santa Clara Magazine*.

"Due to the nature of her work and the number of years she's been here, Peg has per-

haps known the University and its people better than anyone has ever known them," said Paul Hennessy, assistant vice president for university communications, who helped convince the administration to create a quarterly magazine. "I was delighted to give her the opportunity to focus her knowledge and talent on a single project, which was the new *Santa Clara Magazine*."

"It was a much discussed project that was ambitious in scope, and we began with some trepidation. But in terms of reader response and the kinds of stories we've covered, we've had very notable and unusual success. I credit most of that to Peg's ability, her knowledge of the University, and her enthusiasm, which has been particularly impressive for someone in the last four to five years of a long career. She has a spark that makes it difficult to believe she's really old enough to retire."

Major has had that spark throughout her career. She and former publications director Paul Murphy won numerous national and regional awards for their publications in the 1960s and 1970s. During that period, Major also was active in professional organizations. She served two years as a district director of the American College Public Relations Association and was an officer for six years. Shortly after that organization merged with the American Alumni Council to form CASE, the Council for Advancement and Support of Education, Major was elected to a two-year term on the new organization's Board of Trustees.

She was so accustomed to filling multiple roles at the University—like the time she said she could continue to produce the University's publica-

tions as well as run the news bureau—Major thought devoting all her time to a quarterly magazine would leave her with time to spare. One of her first thoughts was, "What *else* am I going to do?" But when she got into the project, she discovered it was more than enough to keep her busy.

"I was just amazed at the intensity of the job," she said. "When the first issue came out, I felt such a great sense of relief. The next day I looked at the calendar and thought, 'Good grief, I have to put out another one.'"

The process became easier along the way. Major cultivated a stable of about 40 free-lance writers, most of them alumni; and funds raised in a successful voluntary-subscription program eased her tight budget a little.

Major also gives a large share of credit for the magazine's success to her advisory board, which, from the beginning, has helped forge a direction for the

them what to think," said Major.

The content of the magazine is often cited by readers as its strongest feature.

"I have always sensed a good balance in the magazine. It's not overloaded in one area," said Jo Ann Vasquez, dean of the Division of Counseling Psychology and Education. "I want our alumni to see the whole Santa Clara. They should see how complex it is."

"Peg has always tried to get the administration to look at some of the controversial issues. She looks at what's really happening inside the University and what's happening outside that's influencing us. I think her honest way of looking at what's happening at the University has helped the administration more than they know."

At least one administrator appreciates Major's contributions.

"Peg is a precious gem who has helped make and live the

"We try to help alumni understand the issues—not tell them what to think." —Peg Major

publication. Members, who serve rotating three-year terms, include faculty and alumni, many of the latter from the publishing field.

Her philosophy for the publication is not only to present a balanced view of what's happening at Santa Clara, but also to "go underneath the news and search out issues." Some of those issues have been controversial: marriage for priests, gays within the Catholic Church, abortion, and the death penalty.

"We try to help alumni understand the issues—not tell

Santa Clara spirit," said President Paul Locatelli, S.J. "With her keen grasp of this spirit, she has been able to articulate the ideals of Jesuit education accurately and in a way that is exciting to readers. And along with her commitment to excellence in journalism, she has made *Santa Clara Magazine* the envy of colleges throughout the country."

"It's nice to have started the magazine and to know it will always be there," said Major.

She says she "can't go back one issue and say the last one wasn't the best, and I say that



Major: A "precious gem" to Santa Clara

about my life, too." But if you ask her what was the most special time for her at Santa Clara, she'll tell you it was the 1960s and early 1970s.

The beginning of those "halcyon days," as Major calls them, was the day President Patrick Donohoe, S.J., called her into his office. She had just submitted her resignation (she actually almost left the University twice before 1960) because she wanted to pursue a career with more news-focused writ-

ing. She was afraid the president was planning to offer her more money to stay in her current job—something she definitely was not interested in. To her surprise, Donohoe offered her the job of news director, a position that had always been held by a man. It was what Major had always wanted.

"I became news director in 1960. In 1961, women were admitted. It was just a news director's dream. A dozen new buildings were built. The Board

of Regents was established. The faculty was beefed up. We had a new academic plan. Everything was changing, and there was a lot of energy on this campus," said Major.

"Donohoe had a knack for involving everyone in the process. There were precious few administrators in those days, and we were all very involved."

Sociology professor and friend Witold Krassowski said, "President Donohoe very often listened to what Peg had to say. He had a great deal of respect for her."

Through the years, Major continued to work closely with Santa Clara's presidents. Her memories of them include:

- Herman J. Hauck, S.J. (1951-1958). "He was one of Santa Clara's youngest presidents. I remember when he would come to Development Committee meetings he would list on a sheet of paper the name of everyone present. At the bottom he would always add St. Joseph."

- Thomas D. Terry, S.J. (1968-1976). "He loved Santa Clara and wanted to do his best for it, even in those difficult times. We had sit-ins and anti-war demonstrations, and we'd hold regular press conferences with as many as 30 media people in attendance. These were great news days. Terry permitted us to be open, and he tried to be candid in our publications."

- William J. Rewak, S.J. (1976-1988). "I worked with him initially in helping prepare him for media interviews. He was a very creative president, and he was eager to learn about public relations. What I liked most was he'd be very direct. I always felt I could tell him exactly what I thought."

- Paul L. Locatelli, S.J. (1988-). "He's so approachable. I knew him as a student. My memory is seeing him walking in the back door of St. Joseph's with his books under his arm. Santa Clara has been so much a part of him as a stu-

dent, an alumnus, a faculty member and an administrator, I think it's more difficult for him to be president."

Getting Major to talk about her three decades of experiences at Santa Clara isn't easy. It seems as if she'd much rather think about what lies ahead.

"I look at it as a fresh start. In a way, I'm glad I'm moving away because it forces me into new opportunities."

Those opportunities include taking a poetry course at Southern Oregon State University and doing more volunteer work like Skip-A-Meal, a program she coordinated for eight years with SCU religious studies professor Joseph Grassi. Skip-A-Meal asks people to skip one meal a week and donate what they would have paid for that meal to feeding the hungry in San Jose.

"Retirement gives you the opportunity to be in charge of your time again," said Major. "It can be a growing time of your life."

Among the other activities Major enjoys, many have something to do with exercise or sports. Her new home overlooks the first fairway of Ashland's only golf course and is 30 minutes from the ski slopes of Mount Ashland.

"The joke," says longtime friend Vasquez, "is that, if she plans it right, she could be skiing in the morning and on the links by three to play nine holes. But she's serious."

For Major, retirement is the opportunity to start a whole new life. The most difficult thing was leaving her friends here. It wasn't easy for them to face her departure, either.

"She is a precious person to me and a very good friend," said Krassowski. "When I learned she was leaving, I was really shaken up. For people like myself who have been here 30-something years, Peg is a very important part of this University." —**Sabrina Brown**

Ethics 101

Faculty learn how to bring ethics into the classroom

I've seen questionable ethics in journalism myself, and I think it results mostly from people never having to think about what they're going to do until they're in the situation. Then it's almost too late."

That's why visiting communication lecturer Anne Chalfant thinks the Center for Applied Ethics workshop she attended last September was such a good idea. It showed her and other faculty members how to get their students thinking about ethical choices long before they reach the newsroom, corporation, or research lab.

Intertwining the discussion of ethics with regular course material is the key to showing students how ethics relates to real life and why ethics is something they should take with them when they leave Santa Clara, said Manuel Velasquez, director of the center.

"The problem with taking an isolated ethics course is it sends the message that ethics is something separate from what you're going to be doing in your own discipline or profession," he said. "If, however, ethical issues are periodically raised by faculty in other courses and discussed in a systematic fashion, students will come to see the relevance of ethics to all disciplines."

Velasquez's approach makes a lot of sense, but it's not easy to implement if faculty don't know much about formal ethics concepts or how to apply those concepts to a discussion of management or anthropology. Special workshops seemed the best way to provide professors with the skills they need.

The workshops are organized in three parts:

- First, participants are given an overview of ethics theory and learn an overall framework for organizing ethics issues,

said Velasquez. "We refer to it as Ethics 101," he added.

- Then, workshop leaders discuss pedagogical methods for bringing ethics into non-ethics courses. The case method, in which a specific incident such as the nuclear attack on Hiroshima is discussed and analyzed, is preferred.

- Finally, professors are asked to develop an ethics module they would use in one of their own classes, and they practice presenting the module to other workshop participants.

From the response of faculty participants, the workshops

especially in anthropology— involves long-term participation in community life. What impact does that have? To what extent do you need to inform the people you are living with and learning from about the goals and direction of your work?

"I have a heightened awareness of bringing up these kinds of issues in the classroom since the workshop," he said.

Stephen Lee, acting assistant professor of communication, admits he had "misgivings" about teaching ethics before attending the workshop.

"There are so many issues

time to reach everyone."

And that's assuming funding will be available.

So far, three workshops have been held: one in summer 1989 and two in September 1990, with participants from the departments of Anthropology/Sociology, Management, Marketing, and Communication. Costs for two of those workshops were split between the ethics center and University teaching grants; the third was supported by the Communication Department. Another workshop, to be financed by the Accounting Department Ad-

Intertwining the discussion of ethics with regular course material is the key to showing students how ethics relates to real life and why ethics is something they should take with them when they leave Santa Clara.

have been a success.

"Without question, it was the best faculty development experience I've had at Santa Clara," said Mark Seabright, professor of management. "I thoroughly enjoyed learning about ethics, and it was great to learn more about teaching.

"Ethical concerns touch on most management issues," said Seabright. Since the workshop, he has been integrating ethics discussions throughout his courses rather than presenting a "straightforward section on ethics."

George Westermarck, associate professor of anthropology, said discussions of research methods are one example of how he brings ethics into his classroom.

"The research process—

you want to deal with in a short period of time in class," said Lee. "The workshop convinced me it is a very worthwhile trade-off to spend time on ethics."

Students apparently also think ethics discussions are time well-spent.

"The students love to discuss ethics. The classroom just comes to life," said Chalfant.

The ethics center's goal is to give all faculty members the opportunity to attend a workshop, but that goal may never be realized, said Velasquez.

"One sore point has been the slowness of the process. Because funds are limited, we've been able to do only 10 faculty members per workshop. With more than 300 faculty members, it will take a long

visory Board, is planned for accounting faculty this summer.

As for future workshops, "I don't know where the money is going to come from," Velasquez said. But funds from Santa Clara's current capital campaign could help. The fundraising goal for the Center for Applied Ethics is \$5 million.

"Some of that money would be used for exactly these kinds of programs," said Velasquez. "We would be able to move much faster and reach more faculty." —S.B. ■

For more information about how you can contribute to the Center for Applied Ethics, call the Development Office at 408-554-4400.

Two Steps Forward, One Step Back

Sexual-harassment incident is discouraging after recent progress

Over the past year, the University has instituted new programs, policies, and personnel-training procedures to promote tolerance and reduce sexism and racism. But a new incident of sexual harassment on campus has prompted concern about whether everybody is getting the message.

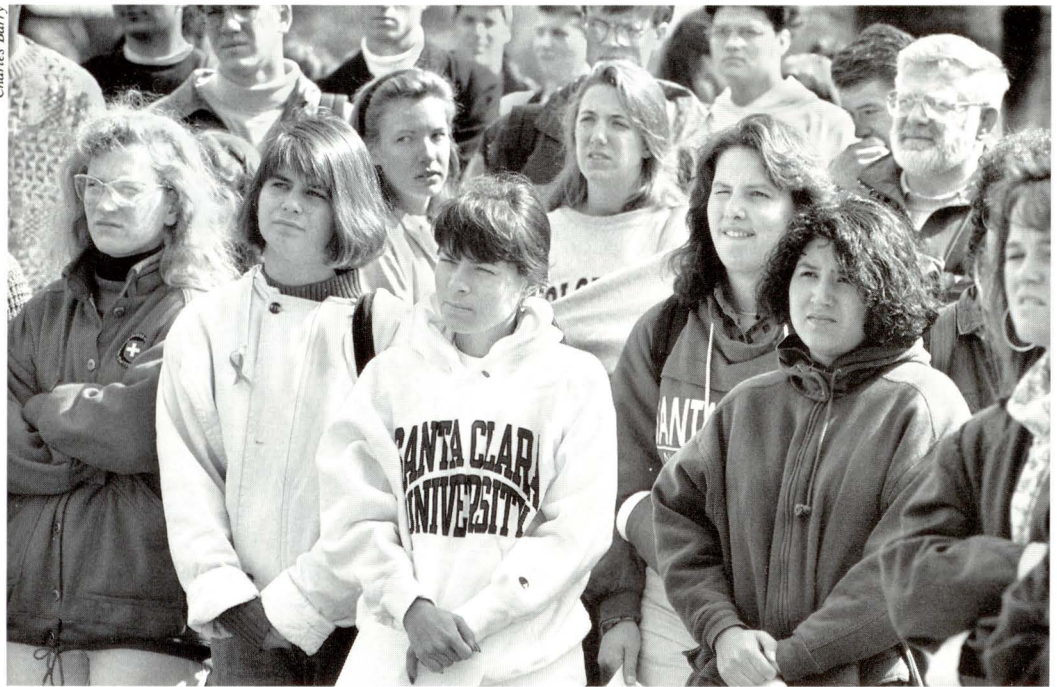
About 30 female students, faculty, and alumnae participating in a Take Back the Night march on March 8 were met with sexist slurs and were the targets of rocks, eggs, and water balloons thrown by unidentified male students. Witnesses reported that the yelling and hurled objects came from off-campus housing and freshman and sophomore dorms, but none of the women was able to identify the perpetrators.

"This is discouraging after all the effort that's been put in to raise awareness" about racism and sexism on campus, said James Briggs, vice president for student development.

One year after the now-infamous *Sigma Phi Epsilon* newsletter became public and students, faculty, and administrators gathered in Mayer Theatre to discuss campus sexism, racism, and homophobia, Santa Clara has undergone a lot of changes: The University drafted an anti-harassment policy; a University-wide convocation, "Respect for Self and Others," was held last September; and part of this year's freshman orientation emphasized dealing with sexism, racism, and homophobia.

"But no matter how much effort you put in, you are always going to have a group of students who don't get the message," said Briggs, whose office, along with Public Safety Office, is investigating the Take Back the Night incident. Noting that the transiency of the student

Charles Barry



About 350 members of the University community gathered March 15 at the Mission Church to protest the attack on Take Back the Night marchers

population at any university makes it difficult to reach everyone, Briggs added that the University needs to "continue to identify things that are part of our culture or University that appear to make these actions seem permissible."

On March 15, about 350 female and male students, administrators, faculty, and staff members gathered in front of the Mission Church to protest the verbal and physical attack on the marchers. That evening, the Student Senate passed a resolution deploring the attack, during which the men involved had shouted "Be quiet, whores," and "Stop the s---."

Shauna Chastain, a senior English major who helped organize Take Back the Night, said that although she believes there is beginning to be a more tolerant climate on campus regarding diversity, racism, and sexism, this recent incident indicates that a lot more work needs to be done. "Throwing

eggs and rocks is not a game like throwing water balloons can be," Chastain said. "Water can be dried off; but eggs can stain, and rocks can hurt."

Chastain pointed to a lack of education and awareness about women's issues as leading, in part, to the attack. "A lot of people didn't know what a Take Back the Night march is," she said. "They felt threatened and thought it was against men. The march was *for* women's empowerment, reclaiming the night; it wasn't against anyone."

Although the march was for women only, Chastain pointed out that a simultaneous educational event had been held for men in the Multicultural Center. "But only about five men attended," she said. She added that other student programs to increase tolerance have been poorly attended. For example, she said, STRIDES, a student group focusing on changing gender roles, has never had more than 10 people

at meetings.

Holly Pugh, a counseling psychology graduate student, said she believes that although incidents such as the attack on the marchers have raised the awareness of women on campus by "making sexism look much more overt," she agrees that campus programs to educate students are not reaching a wide enough audience. "People who come to programs and workshops [on sexism] are already interested and aware," she said. "They are not the perpetrators. The men throwing stuff out the dorm windows [during the march] are not likely to go to events on sexism."

Chastain concurred, and said she supports mandatory educational programs on issues of racism and sexism for all members of the University community, including faculty, students, and staff, because "I know when your eyes are open, it's really hard to close them again." —*Elise Banducci* ■

War and Peace

Students organize teach-in to explore Gulf War issues

On February 20, 1991, Mayer Theatre became a "theater of war" as faculty and community members presented their opinions and analyses of events in the Persian Gulf.

Organized by a new student group called People for Peace, the teach-in featured presentations on topics ranging from "The Arab View—A Different Story" to "He May Be a Monster, But He's Our Monster: How the United States Helped Build Saddam's War Machine." More than 400 people attended the all-day event, which also took place in Fess Parker Studio Theatre and Kenna Hall.

"Not many students, regardless of their opinion on the war, really knew much about it," said Lan Truong, a junior political science major who was the event's main organizer. "We wanted to get the facts for them so they could make their choices based on information."

Micki O'Brien, another People for Peace member who helped organize the event, agreed that the purpose of the teach-in was to "help people develop their own ideas about how they felt about the war."

"We thought we needed to offer an educational opportunity for the whole campus. I don't think the general media encompassed all points of view," added the junior sociology major.

A letter soliciting participation from faculty members said that "we didn't care what side they were on," said Truong. Eleven professors—most opposed to the war—were able to work the teach-in into their schedule. Another 11 wanted to participate, but couldn't because of conflicts, she added.

Among their comments were the following:

Janet Flammang, chair of political science: "When it comes to getting into wars, the presi-



dent acts and the Congress reacts—just the opposite of what the Constitution calls for. We have to ask ourselves, 'What is the state of checks and balances when the president presents actions as a fait accompli?'"

Dennis Gordon, associate professor of political science: "There are many examples of situations where non-military sanctions have worked. The outcome [of this war] may be that the United States can never invade another country again."

David Pleins, assistant professor of religious studies: "While many of us are attuned to the blow-by-blow accounts of CNN, sooner or later we will need to examine the long-term issues that will demand our attention once the war is over. If we think that we will be any more successful than the French and British were at creating new world orders, the signs are

already present that we are sorely mistaken."

Charles Heimler, adjunct lecturer in English: "Until August 2, when Iraq invaded Kuwait, the United States was a cozy ally of Hussein. [In late July], the CIA warned Bush that Iraqi troops were massing along the Kuwait-Iraq border. But Bush did nothing to prevent Hussein's invasion. Some are calling it the diplomatic failure of the century."

"This smuggling up to Saddam was more than political. It was also economic. Reagan/Bush administration officials in the 1980s thought selling weapons technology to Iraq could help offset the United States' trade imbalance. The Commerce Department has on file 750 applications for dual-use arms technology sales between U.S. companies and Iraq."

Peter Minowitz, assistant professor of political science: "I

disagree with those who say we are repeating the mistakes of Vietnam. Fighting the war may prove catastrophic, but not fighting the war might have proved catastrophic as well. Even if sanctions had been maintained, Saddam might have been tempted to break the logjam by launching an attack. If Saddam proceeded to conquer Saudi Arabia and other gulf states, continuing sanctions would have been impossible."

Timothy Lukes, associate professor of political science: "How can it possibly be oil that drives our invasion? Japan imports about four times the amount of oil from Kuwait as does the United States. If it is oil for which we are dying, the Japanese have much to be thankful for."

"Then there is the argument regarding the establishment of a new world order. This alliance, with 80 percent of the ground forces in American uniforms, is hardly more international than the Vietnam War with its token contribution of Australian forces. I shudder to think of the consequences of a new world order based on our unilateral manipulation of the participants."

"Finally, there is the argument that the United States is responding to a brutal trampling of Kuwait's inalienable right to national sovereignty. If we are so unambiguously concerned with the sovereignty of nations, then why did we support Iraq in its 1980 invasion of Iran? The answer, of course, is that, at the time, we found the leader of Iran to be a repugnant menace to American interests. Iran under the Ayatollah was unworthy of our help. Yet how many of us have taken the time to see whether Kuwait is so worthy?"

—S.B.

No More Odd Couples

Matching roommates helps keep night owls and early birds apart

How in the world did she (or he) get picked as my roommate? That's a question incoming SCU freshmen have been asking themselves for decades—sometimes with gratitude, sometimes with a little dismay, and sometimes with simple curiosity.

Twenty years ago, the popular theory among students was that the housing office simply threw all the applications in the air and let them drop to the floor: The application that landed nearest yours was your roommate.

That's close, but not quite the truth, says Joy Congdon, who worked in the Student Services Office from 1966 to 1975. "Back then we sorted everything by hand," said Congdon, who is currently assistant director of the Executive Development Center. "We put majors together, and we tried to pair someone who lived far away with someone who lived locally, in the hope that the local person would take [the roommate]

home on short holidays. After that, it was pretty random."

The selection process has gotten a lot more sophisticated since then, said Linda Franke, director of housing and residence life at Santa Clara.

Today, incoming freshmen are sent a questionnaire asking about smoking, music preferences, attitudes about room guests, preferred bedtime, and amount of privacy required. They also are asked to indicate how much quiet they need for studying and whether they prefer a room that is "always neat and clean," "somewhat tidy," or "has that lived-in look." Housing uses the information to pair freshmen roommates.

"We don't try for perfect matches," said Franke. "We attempt to provide them with comfort, but also with a challenge. After all, part of college is learning to get along with people who are different from you, learning how to work out problems."

Majors are not used as a se-

lection factor unless a student specifically requests a certain major for a roommate. The same is true of geography. "Often California students will request a non-Californian as a roommate," Franke said. "We try to honor these requests."

Requests that are not honored include any that have to do with ethnic or religious background. "We do sometimes get requests, often from the parent, that a student not be placed with someone from a certain ethnic background," Franke said. "We always inform the person that we do not make any changes to the initial assignments until two weeks after school starts. We let them know that if after two weeks they are still unhappy, they can request a change. Ninety-nine percent of the time we never hear from them again."

Franke admitted this individualized process is time-consuming, but insists it is worth the time and energy.

"We want dorm life to be an

enriching, challenging, and comfortable experience through which our students grow academically, culturally, and emotionally," she said. Santa Clara's Office of Housing and Residence Life believes that having the right roommate from the start is a good first step in that direction. —*Carol Koenig '71* ■

Editor's Note: The numerous alumni who have remained life-long friends with their college roommates indicate that the old selection process was successful in its own way. If you're still close friends with your freshman roommate and are willing to be interviewed for a future Santa Clara Magazine story on this topic, please send your name, address, phone number, and your and your freshman roommate's graduation year to The Editor, Santa Clara Magazine, Santa Clara University, Santa Clara, CA 95053. —S.B.

All-Star Line-Up

Spring honorary-degree recipients accustomed to the spotlight

An unusual group of business, church, political, and environmental leaders will be honorary-degree recipients at the University's spring commencement ceremonies.

Two alumni are scheduled speakers at the undergraduate and law ceremonies. Jack D. Kuehler '54 (M.S. '56), president of IBM and a University trustee, will receive a doctorate of engineering science and address the undergraduates on June 15. Nevada Governor Robert J. Miller '67, who will receive an honorary doctorate of laws, will address the School

of Law graduation on May 18.

San Jose Bishop Pierre Du-Maine will address the graduate commencement June 16 and will receive a doctorate of sacred theology.

Other honorary-degree recipients include William R. Hewlett, co-founder and director emeritus of the Palo Alto-based computer company, Hewlett-Packard, who will receive a doctorate of humanities. Hewlett met David Packard during their undergraduate days at Stanford University, and the two formed the the Hewlett-Packard Company in 1939. The

company's first "plant" was a small garage in Palo Alto, and the initial capital was \$538.

International food- and hunger-policy expert, Frances Moore Lappe, author of *Diet for a Small Planet*, *Rediscovering America's Values*, and nine other books, will receive a doctorate of humane letters. Through her work with Food First, an internationally recognized education and research center examining the social roots of hunger, Lappe spreads the message that political oppression is a major cause of world hunger.

Milwaukee Archbishop Rembert G. Weakland will receive a doctorate of humane letters. Former chief abbot for the world's Benedictine monasteries, Weakland is known for his outspoken approach to societal issues. Such forthrightness has not always endeared him to the Vatican, and a controversy arose last year when the University of Fribourg in Switzerland was barred from presenting him an honorary degree. —*E.B.* ■

Fairy-Tale Ending

Eighth-seeded Broncos capture women's NIT championship

If the glass slipper fits, wear it—and that's what the Santa Clara women's basketball team did March 23 when it walked off with the National Women's Invitational Tournament title in Amarillo, Texas.

Despite winning the West Coast Conference championship, the Broncos were overlooked by the NCAA tournament and were selected last—eighth seed—for the NWIT. One *San Jose Mercury News* sports writer said the Broncos were invited not because of their 25-3 record, but because the tournament annually invites a Cinderella team.

If that's true, then the NWIT certainly got what it was looking for.

Santa Clara surprised everyone by soundly defeating top-seeded Notre Dame 85-61 in its first game. The Broncos went on to squeak by Kansas 58-57 and then secured the title with a 71-68 victory over Indiana.

"We frustrated Notre Dame so much they didn't know what to do," said Coach Caren Horstmeyer '84, still savoring the experience the Monday after the tournament. "We played a good defense and kept the pressure on. It was never even close."

"The team was pretty excited, but the next game [against Kansas] was incredible. We were down the whole game; then with nine minutes left to play, we moved to a full-court press," she said, adding that the change in strategy was enough to rattle Kansas.

The team's mood after winning that game by a single point "was like we had won the championship," Horstmeyer said. The victory over Indiana completed the Cinderella story. Sophomore guard Melissa King was named most valuable player of the tournament, and senior guard/forward Julie Lienert

Henry Burgess



Surrounded by Notre Dame's Fighting Irish, forward/center Laura Hughes looks for an opening

made the all-tournament team.

"I don't know if it's really sunk in yet," said sophomore center Amy Vanos shortly after the tournament. Even the fans and the television reporter who met the team at the airport hadn't yet made the victory seem real.

The Broncos showed confidence on the court; but prior to the tournament, Vanos and some of her teammates wondered how they would "stack up" to teams with more financial resources and long basketball traditions.

"Before the tournament, we were looking through the program in awe of the other teams," said Sheryl Staub, a junior guard.

"I was scared and nervous," said Vanos. "Santa Clara was a school nobody had ever heard of going up against teams like Notre Dame and Indiana."

Now the Broncos don't have to wonder anymore.

"This was the best team effort," Horstmeyer said of the NWIT games. "Everybody contributed. We feel we proved ourselves."

SCU Athletic Director Tom O'Connor attributes the victory to "hard work and determination" by the coaches and the players.

"We were all happy for them. They obviously deserved to be in the tournament," he said.

Even if the Broncos hadn't won the NWIT championship, 1990-91 still would have been a history-making year for women's basketball at Santa Clara. The team's milestones include

- its first undefeated home season;
- its first West Coast Conference championship;
- WCC coach of the year

honors for Horstmeyer;

- WCC women's basketball player of the year honors for King;

- its first postseason appearance (it was also the first postseason appearance by any WCC team);

- 16 team records, including 25 total wins (15 was the old record), a 12-game winning streak (5 was the old record), and an average of 75.3 points per game (66.4 was the old record);

- 11 individual records.

Horstmeyer and the women on the Santa Clara team had to work hard for that success.

"When I came in, people said we would be lucky if we won a game or two," said Horstmeyer. That year, 1988-89, the women's team posted a 7-21 record. The next year, it did a little better with nine wins and 17 losses.

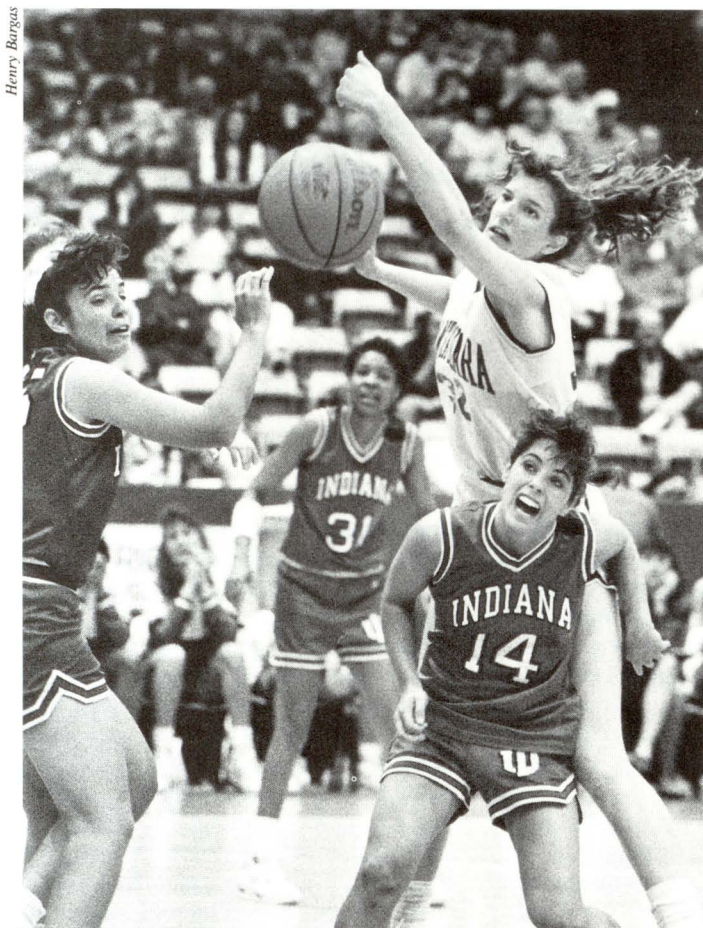
Then this year, King, Lienert,



A break in the action gives Head Coach Caren Horstmeyer a chance to discuss her winning strategy



Guard Melissa King flies past a Kansas player



The best efforts of Indiana weren't enough to keep center Amy Vanos and her SCU teammates from winning the championship

and other strong players joined the team. Charli Turner was hired as assistant coach, and she concentrated on beefing up the

team's defense. "She has national experience," Horstmeyer said of Turner, who played for Stanford and was a graduate

assistant coach at the University of Washington. "She definitely had an impact this year.

"I never thought we'd go 25-3. I thought maybe 16-12. Each game gave us more and more confidence," said Horstmeyer, adding the team did a good job of handling the three losses sprinkled throughout the season.

The strong season came as a surprise to King, one of the best point guards in the nation, according to Horstmeyer.

"I didn't expect it at all," said King, who transferred from Fresno State. "Then we kept winning. I couldn't believe it! This isn't supposed to happen."

Lienert, who was recruited from American River Junior College in Sacramento, was less surprised by the team's success.

"Even last year, I thought we should be able to do better," said Lienert, who is known for hitting three-point baskets. "We had more depth this year, and we worked pretty well together as a team."

One of the high points of the regular season was beating St. Mary's at Santa Clara, said

Horstmeyer.

"They'd won the conference the last two years, and they wanted to do a 'three-peat,'" she said. "We ruined that. Next year, Santa Clara is going to be the team to beat. Now everybody's going to want to knock Santa Clara off."

Looking ahead to next year, Horstmeyer said, "I think it would be tough to do 25-3 again." Some key players will return next year, but with the loss of seniors Christine Chopelas (Horstmeyer's sister), Julie Lienert, and Kerri Mullins there will be "big shoes to fill," Horstmeyer said. And there will be tougher teams to play, such as Tennessee and UCLA, both on the Broncos' schedule for the first time.

The NWIT championship will go a long way toward motivating the team to meet those challenges, said Horstmeyer.

"I think the team now has that confidence," she said. "Next year's goal is to go to the NCAA."—S.B.

Christine Spielberger '69 contributed to this story.

ABORTION:

No simple answers to a complex question

BY THEODORE J. MACKIN, S.J.

When Professor Lisa Sowle Cahill, an alumna of the class of 1970 and now an internationally known Catholic ethicist, was invited to deliver Santa Clara's commencement address last June, a group of students protested. The nub of their protest was that when Dr. Cahill had lectured here on abortion earlier in the spring, she had not condemned the practice simply and unequivocally, but had exposed and analyzed the exceeding complexity of the issue.

In this essay, I choose to be polemic where she was not. But it will be an ambivalent polemic in that it will target both the pro-choice and the pro-life sides of the abortion debate. The reason for this double-targeting is that I seldom find either side addressing the issue with complete honesty. The failure of the pro-choice group is more grievous, I think, because of its calculated masking of some obvious facts; less grievous by the pro-life group because it has failed to push its own ethical reasoning to a conclusion that, if accepted, would undermine its wanted unequivocal, simple case against abortion.

The pro-choice people have just about succeeded in reducing the issue in the public mind to the comparatively simple one of privacy and freedom in exercising personal rights. Because this reductionism ignores other and far more serious facets, it is a falsification. But a more fundamental falsification is to treat the abortion issue as no more than this protection or loss of personal rights. It is vastly more than this. It is a conflict of values. And resolution of the conflict in terms of values yields a very different moral judgment.

Let's take an example of a conflict of values that stretches the imagination. Say

Jesuit theologian Ted Mackin examines pro-life and pro-choice positions and reports neither side is addressing the issue with total honesty

I have the purchasing power of a half-dozen Japanese industrialists. I buy all the Van Gogh portraits and landscapes in existence and decide to destroy them. What is the moral judgment on my decision?

Within the domain of rights, I commit no moral evil. The paintings are my property; it is my right to do with them as I choose. But if we object to the destruction of these paintings because they can bring pleasure to many persons, we have moved from the domain of rights into that of values. Right away, we see a different moral judgment entering my decision to destroy the paintings.

If we apply this distinction to the abortion issue, we confront the question that asks how great is the value an abortion destroys. Next is the question that asks what greater values, if any, justify destroying what an abortion destroys. The combina-

tion of these two questions leads to the third question, which asks which issue, of rights or of values, grasps the reality of abortion more accurately.

Many pro-life people merit the same general criticism. They argue from the moral high ground of respect for the value of human life in all its forms and stages. From this ground, they use a presumed moral principle to conclude that an abortion can never be morally permissible—never for any reason, under any conditions. But they presume too easily that the principle is in fact a principle. Moreover, the way they sometimes use it betrays that respect for human life in all its forms is a high ground not so easily defended in the face of life's dilemmas.

The pro-choice argument, as I have said, ignores and even masks facts that give meaning to the issue of abortion. At any



point during pregnancy, the value an abortion destroys is human life. It is a killing. The zygote, the recently fertilized ovum, has life; and this life is nothing other than human. In fact, the spermatozoon and the ovum have human life even before they combine in fertilization. They are alive, and their genetic coding is human. What begins at fertilization is recombinant human life.

Of course, this neither claims that spermatozoon and ovum are persons, nor that the zygote is a human being, a person. The distinction is clear enough: Certainly there is pre-personal human life before conception; perhaps there is pre-personal human life for a while after conception. But it is human life nonetheless. And this puts the whole issue into the domain of preservation or destruction of values.

It is precisely at this point that many pro-choicers deserve criticism, because they

refuse to look on abortion as killing, as the destroying of human life. They forfend this by the non-personal way they name the unborn: "the embryo"; "the fetus." Even abortion at six months is "the removal of the fetus"—some seven weeks after the fetal child can suck its thumb. A vivid example of this avoidance language came from the Stanford Medical School faculty member who lectured at Santa Clara during a symposium on abortion about 15 years ago. He referred to the unborn during all stages of pregnancy as "the uterine contents."

An example of the silliness that can ensue from the careless treatment of the facts of abortion emerges from juxtaposing two parts of California law. In the law on inheritance and bequests, the unborn, as soon as its conception is verified, can be included in a last will and testament, or be

made the beneficiary of a bequest. Here the law clearly regards the unborn as a person. But California's Health and Safety Code, Section 25953, states that an abortion may not be performed after the 20th week of pregnancy, implying that it may be done before that time. What then does the code think a 19-week-old fetal child is? And what does it think an abortion is destroying—for example, when the child has already been written into its grandparents' will?

With this avoidance language goes fact avoidance, or worse, fact distortion. A frequent claim of those who assume abortion is an issue of privacy and freedom of choice is that the mother may decide to abort, at least within the first trimester of pregnancy, because she is free, and has the right, to dispose of her body as she chooses. Within this claim, and presumably justifying it as a logical middle term, is the assumption that the embryo or fetus is part of her body.

This is false. At no stage is the unborn a part of her body in the sense that her liver or her lungs are. She has these by genetic coding; she cannot exist without them. She is, however, physically integral and can live without the fetus.

The unborn has, or will soon have, its own distinct somatic systems—skeletal, cardiovascular, muscular, gastrointestinal, endocrinal, lymphatic, even emotional. That it depends absolutely on its mother for its life for the first six months of its prenatal life does not make it a part of her body—no more than a nephritic patient's absolute dependence on a kidney dialysis machine makes her a part of the machine.

Again, when women base this claim to abort on their freedom and right to dispose of their bodies, they falsify reality. The

Catholic authorities do not forbid abortion as morally evil. They forbid the moral evil of procuring it as an effect intended directly and primarily.

reality is that they are destroying a human life distinct from their own, and one that may be that of a person.

The pro-life adherents, on their part, sometimes mishandle and falsify facts. But here the falsification touches abortion not in its common practice but in the now-rare crisis wherein an inescapable choice must be made between aborting the unborn or losing it and the mother to death during pregnancy or delivery. The mishandling and the falsification seem implied, for example, in the U.S. bishops' condemnation of abortion with the same severity soon after conception as later in pregnancy. This forecloses the question whether there is a pre-personal period in the pregnancy, and does so against some convincing evidence. And if there is such a pre-personal period, an abortion early in the pregnancy destroys human life of lesser value, which consequently weighs less in a conflict of values.

Major evidence pointing to a pre-personal stage is that 50 to 70 percent of fertilized ova never implant and develop, but are voided in the next menstrual discharge. This is simply nature's way. If we hold that nature is designed and guided by a loving creator, but insist conception produces a human person instantly, we must account for the creator's seeing to the destruction before birth of possibly 70 percent of all human persons.

The pro-life argument traditionally depends on a philosophic theory to sustain the beginning of personhood at the instant of conception. This theory holds that in the human composite the soul is the product of God's immediate creation; that he creates the particular soul when a particular spermatozoon penetrates a particular ovum, infuses the soul into the zygote, and thereby constitutes the human person.

Regrettably for the argument that conception produces a person immediately, this is only a theory. Equally plausible is a developmental theory. It says matter and spirit are not distinct, quasi-substantial entities that can be joined in persons only by the divine infusion of the latter into the former. Rather, it says that matter and spirit

are two forms of a continuum of energy; that this energy can develop toward consciousness under the creative stimulus and guidance of God; and at a high point of development, this consciousness becomes that of a human person. The theory suggests said development may continue and reach completion after conception, during the first weeks of pregnancy. If this is correct, there is a pre-personal stage in this developing human existence.

For the pro-life group to reject this theory

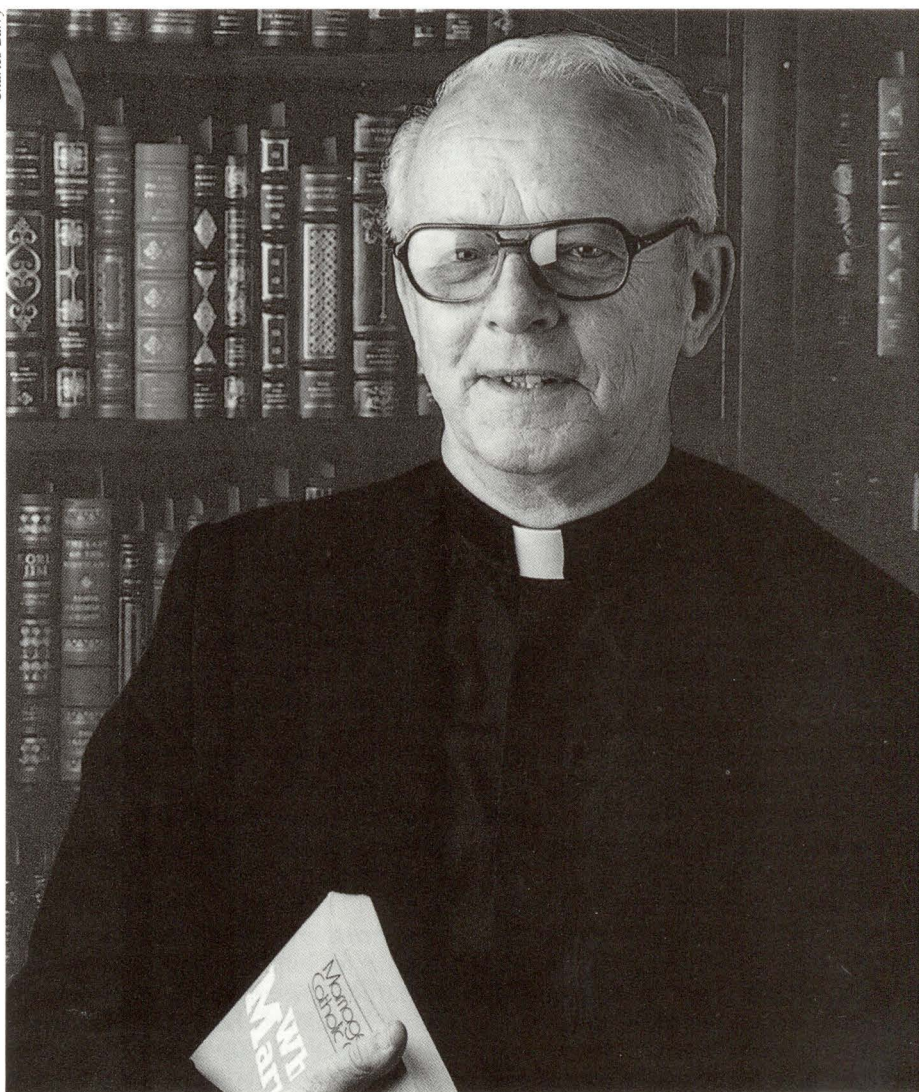
out of hand is to treat the facts carelessly.

Earlier, I said pro-life people assume a moral principle too easily. This too easy assumption of a principle is unlike that of pro-choice. It does not say private freedom enjoys rights over unborn life. But like the pro-choice stand, it takes abortion away from the domain of values and passes judgment on it by a moral logic that deduces from the assumed principle.

What may surprise students of Catholic moral teaching is that the principle so assumed is not that it is morally wrong, without exception, to destroy innocent human life. It is a second, more finely honed principle that we shall see in a moment.

Use of that first and more obvious principle is disallowed by the long-standing approval by Catholic authorities that an ectopic pregnancy may be ended without moral fault by surgical removal of the fallo-

Charles Barry



Theodore J. Mackin, S.J.

pian tube. The zygote has stalled in its migration through the tube. If it develops there embryonically, it will inevitably rupture the tube and cause peritonitis. Here enters the exception to the principle: The *innocent* life of the zygote, the embryonic child, may be destroyed by this surgery without moral fault.

What keeps this abortion within the territory of moral goodness is that the surgical removal of the fallopian tube does not have abortion as its directly intended and primary effect. It is, instead, its indirect, secondary effect. The mother and surgeon will the abortion and procure it. But they do not intend it directly and primarily.

On the macroscale, we have the following moral policy: Catholic authorities do not forbid abortion as morally evil. They forbid the moral evil of procuring it as an effect intended directly and primarily.

(The sharp-minded reader may already have detected a different and usually unacknowledged principle in this favorable judgment on ending an ectopic pregnancy at the cost of the embryonic child. Implied in that judgment is the prior judgment that the mother's life is of greater value than the child's. "A proportionalist weighing of values" is not a careless diagnosis of the ethical logic at work here.)

Two questions demand asking and answering. First, What is it about a human agent's intending a destructive effect directly and primarily that makes the action evil, where other agents' actions are not evil if they intend the same destructive effect as only secondary and indirect? How, if the destroying is not in itself morally evil, is the intention with which it is willed the criterion of moral goodness or evil in this action?

Second, is the principle that traditional, pro-life Catholics use as the pivot of this ethical logic—we can never for any motive or in any circumstances, with moral good-

ness, intend primarily and directly the death of an innocent person—really a principle? To qualify as such, a statement of fact, with its universal predictability, must be self-evidently true. Its self-validation can come from an analysis of its terms, as with the principles of mathematics, grammar, and logic. Or it can come inductively from an examination of human nature and experience, as with the principles of politics, psychology, and philosophy—including the philosophy of morality, which is ethics.

The alleged principle is not validated by an analysis of its terms. The term "innocent person" neither implicitly or explicitly includes as good nor excludes as evil the complex clause "destroyed as the primary and directly intended effect of a killing."

Or what is there in human nature or human experience that validates the claim that in any circumstance, for any motive, it is morally evil to kill an innocent person as a primary and directly intended effect?

Certainly, one can draw from human nature and experience the principle that, in general, such killing is morally evil. If approved in general, grievous harm would come to persons singly and to human society generally. But is it absolutely evil, in every instance without exception? What experience can validate this claim?

Recently, I was asked to advise a woman who was three months pregnant with a microcephalic child. Consulting physicians agreed it would live in utero only a few more weeks. The mother had multiple uterine fibroid tumors, and the longer she remained pregnant the worse these became. Her gynecologist advised her that a hysterectomy would be necessary soon.

Yet, from the bottom of her heart, she desired to bear a child; if possible, a second and healthy child. She could save her uterus if she could abort the soon-to-die microcephalic child. She asked me if an abortion in this circumstance and for this motive

would be morally permissible. I told her I thought it would. (Note that I did not indulge the self-contradiction of saying that because of her circumstance and her motive it would be morally permissible, and therefore good, to perpetrate the evil of abortion. I told her that because of her circumstance and her desire for a child, the abortion would not be morally evil.)

Regarding my first question above, I suspect that in the traditional ethic abortion as an indirectly intended secondary effect is not deemed evil, but is deemed so if intended directly and as a primary effect, because of a mistaken identification of moral evil. This ethic says the evil is in the kind of conduct. In abortion, the evil is the destruction of life. This ethic, however, excuses from moral evil the person who destroys life—even innocent life, as in the removal of the ectopic pregnancy—if done for a just cause and if not intended directly and primarily. But if intended directly and primarily, not even the same just cause can excuse it from moral evil.

This is a fundamental element of act-centered morality. It says certain conduct—such as deception, masturbation, contraception, killing—is in itself evil. But persons who engage in such conduct unintentionally, or intend it only indirectly and with just cause, do not act evilly.

But what if we take a different interpretation, one I think hews closer to reality? It says what is found in conduct itself is not moral evil or goodness, but harm or help, destructiveness or constructiveness. Where moral evil and good are to be found is in the person—in a web within her soul of attitude, of perception and evaluation of circumstances, of intended consequences, of motives.

Does this second interpretation make life morally easier? Does it open the way to permissiveness? It does so only if developing a stable attitude of love of goodness and caring love, only if surveying accurately and evaluating the circumstances and consequences of one's conduct honestly, only if being honest about one's motives—only if all these together make life morally easier and more permissible.

How different would the debate about abortion be if both sides formulated the debate in just these terms? ■

Theodore J. Mackin, S.J., professor in Religious Studies at SCU since 1958, left the University at the end of the winter quarter to do research in Washington D.C.



When women base the claim to abort on their freedom and right to dispose of their bodies, they falsify reality. The reality is that they are destroying a human life distinct from their own, and one that may be that of a person.

STAY AT HOME MOMS

BY MICHELLE BURGET FLETCHER '78

As a child, I wanted to be a ballerina, an astronaut, an actress, a professional tennis player, and a pediatrician. I also wanted to marry a knight in shining armor, have two beautiful children, and ride off into the sunset.

Though I didn't realize it then, I was already a woman of the 80s—I wanted it all. And like every child who is tenderly loved and cared for, it never occurred to me that I might not succeed (or die of exhaustion before I did). I subscribed to the theory that life was either a grand adventure or nothing at all.

I lucked out at 22 when I found my knight in shining armor. (Actually, he was a knight in a shining 1962 Ford station wagon, but this was 1979.) We married a year later; and two years after that, I landed the job of my dreams as a television sportscaster. I was so thrilled to have the opportunity to work in TV that I completely dedicated myself to my craft. I worked morning, noon, night, weekends, and holidays, averaging at least 80 hours a week.

The hard work paid off, and by the time I was 27, I was on my way up—doing feature stories in three markets and hosting a talk show. In fact, it wasn't until then that I had my first tangible dose of reality with the birth of our daughter, Brittany. She had been planned (of course), and maternity leave had been well worked out. My pregnancy was a breeze, and I conveniently went

into labor a week before my due date. Then the unexpected struck.

Never mind the 27-hour labor; the “I'll never touch my husband again” pain. I expected pain. What amazed me was the total, pure, all-consuming, give-up-my-life-for-you love that took over my entire being the moment I saw my child. I stared for minutes, hours, into the eyes of a little person who seemed to have known me all my life. Suddenly, the rush to make it to the top of my field was drowned out by the sound of my child greeting the world. The real importance of life was established. Work paled in significance.

I knew about nightly feedings. I knew about the mountains of diapers. I had even heard about colic. What no one told me was that from that moment forward, my life would never be the same.

I missed my two-month deadline to return to work. When Brittany was four months old, I was managing to show up at the studio exhausted and with milk stains on the shoulders of my Claiborne suits (and in more embarrassing spots). When two short months later I became pregnant again, the outside-the-home work schedule was reduced to two five-hour days a week. The maternal strings were tugging hard.

We moved back to California when the kids were 1 and 2. To accommodate our family goals and my career, I decided to take a 20-hour-week position as a radio talk-

Never mind the 27-hour labor. . . . What amazed me was the total, pure, all-consuming, give-up-my-life-for-you love that took over my entire being the moment I saw my child.

show host at a station five minutes from home and one minute from the preschool. Four hours a day would be *ideal*, I thought. Getting off work by three would leave plenty of time to have a life—I thought.

I discovered quickly that, even in the most liberated marriages, husbands still want their wives to be like Donna Reed. Don't get me wrong—my husband was there for me. He was at the conception. He was at the birth. And he's *always* there for playtime. But for some reason, when I went back to work, the laundry, meals, baths, shopping, housecleaning, and so on, still



Former radio talk-show host Fletcher with Brittany and Blake at home. Michelle's father is Hank Burget '52 of Palo Alto

fell under my jurisdiction. Tickles, all-star wrestling, and bed-jumping fell under his. So after two years of world-class juggling, I decided to make the big break and stay home full time. I hated rushing through life. I found I was spending all my time worrying about how I was going to accomplish the day's activities rather than enjoying them. My need to be with my family had simply outgrown my need to work outside the home.

The changes were immediate, and more than I could have imagined. I no longer get coffee breaks. You would think the house

would be cleaner, but it's not. We are home more now to mess it up. And I found out my kids don't eat 3 times a day—they eat 800 times a day—waiting at least 90 seconds between meals. Further, I am no longer regarded with intrigue and interest. Although once, people clamored to hear about the “glamorous” life of a TV personality, they now abruptly move on when I say I'm a mom. (I don't know why they don't realize I'm still the same person.)

If all this is true, then why am I home? I learned a bitter lesson: You can't have it all; not at the same time, anyway. You simply

must decide what's important and make that your priority. The women's movement talks about accomplishment and sacrifice, but fails to address trade-offs and consequences. Although it has given women freedom of choice, the societal pressure of being everything to everyone is hurting women mentally, physically, and emotionally.

I'm a lot happier not trying to be Superwoman. The pressure is off. And if the truth be known—I'm selfish. I just had my first summer vacation in 13 years; it was filled with swim lessons, paper-plate painting, and afternoon matinees with the kids.

“We constantly make choices that take us down one road or another, and for me the choices were clear and easy: I got to do what I loved to do and be where I wanted to be.”

—Anne Penoyer King '69

My husband is teaching me how to golf, and my kids are teaching me how to play Super Mario Brothers. We're able to take midweek trips, and I'm honestly cooking some of the hundreds of recipes I've collected over the years.

Sure, I'm not having a Thursday morning interview with Arnold Schwarzenegger. That time is now reserved for bumper bowling. But when Friday evening comes, I can honestly remember how I spent my week. And when I tuck my kids into bed at night, I know the decision to stay at home was one of the smartest things I've ever done. I'm having a blast with their childhood and experiencing mine all over again. Perhaps it's wishful thinking, but something deep inside me says the career will still be there if and when I decide to return. And if it's not, was it really so important to begin with?

I thank the women's movement for giving us choice, for freeing us to be what we choose. Now, it is time to exercise our personal priorities, rather than trying to meet the impossible goals society naively thrusts on us.

I still believe life is a grand adventure. But for me, family provides the grandest adventure of all. ■

The Fletchers live in Westlake Village, Calif.

BEING TOGETHER IS NO. 1 PRIORITY

BY BRIGID MODENA BENHAM '81

I believe somebody—preferably mother or father—should be home with the children. I worked in my parents' seed business after graduating from Santa Clara and continued for one year after the birth of our first child. Since then, I have remained at home full time to raise our three children.

I always wanted to stay home with my children. It meant a great deal that my mom stayed home with me. I never considered not doing the same for my own kids—Clifford, 5; Keith, 4; and Alyse, 2½. It's important to me that my children know they are my primary concern.

I'm fortunate I don't have to work. I realize it's an economic necessity for many women who would love to stay home with their children, but simply do not have the choice. Although the cost of living is a reality, I think many people are working to afford things that really don't matter. I think children will remember the loving moments we've shared with them long after they've

forgotten Nintendo and Air Jordans.

I would never advise a woman who was miserable at home to stay there simply for the sake of her children. If she were that unhappy, she'd probably make her family miserable, too.

But many concerns have been left unanswered. The women's movement brought us into the work force, but forgot to ask What about our children? We need to provide mothers with more options—shared jobs, part-time work—because it's the children who suffer, even if economics forces women out of the home.

I'm very supportive of other stay-at-home moms and have found most people I talk to support my decision. Working women have their networks: it's important that stay-at-home moms also have networks in which they can share their thoughts. ■

Brigid is married to Michael Benham '81. They live in San Mateo.

Brigid Benham gets help baking cookies: (from left) Alyse, Clifford, and Keith





While Anne and Christopher make Easter decorations, Dennis grades his students' French homework

LOVING MOMENTS LAST LONGER THAN NINTENDO

BY ANNE PENOYER KING '69

Why I am a stay-at-home mother comes down simply to the fact that my husband (Dennis King '71) and I don't value careers very highly, and we do very much value being home with each other and with our son as much as possible. We've been lucky to be able to live the way we really want to.

When I married Dennis, I was in the midst of graduate studies in theology. From the beginning, being together was of primary importance to us; careers never had a chance. We directed all our energies toward making all the time we could to be with each other, planning to work only enough to live simply and support our life together. Being together was what we both loved, what we found deeply and happily satisfying. We wanted to build a marriage that would last and deepen, and we were willing to work hard and give up anything we needed to do it.

By the time Christopher was born, we both worked part time. We wanted him to have at least one of us home all the time. Even now when I do some part-time work at home, I am always there for Christopher. Dennis still works short hours so he can be home as much as possible. Christopher is the only one of us who works long hours at school. We'd change that, too, if we could. Being home—all of us together—is a deeply precious thing in our lives.

Did I have to give up theology for my family? Did I have to sacrifice a career? There was never any question of a sacrifice. We constantly make choices that take us down one road or another, and for me the choices were clear and easy: I got to do what I loved to do and be where I wanted to be.

As for theology, I never gave up what matters—my love of God and truth and the search for the meaning of the universe. On

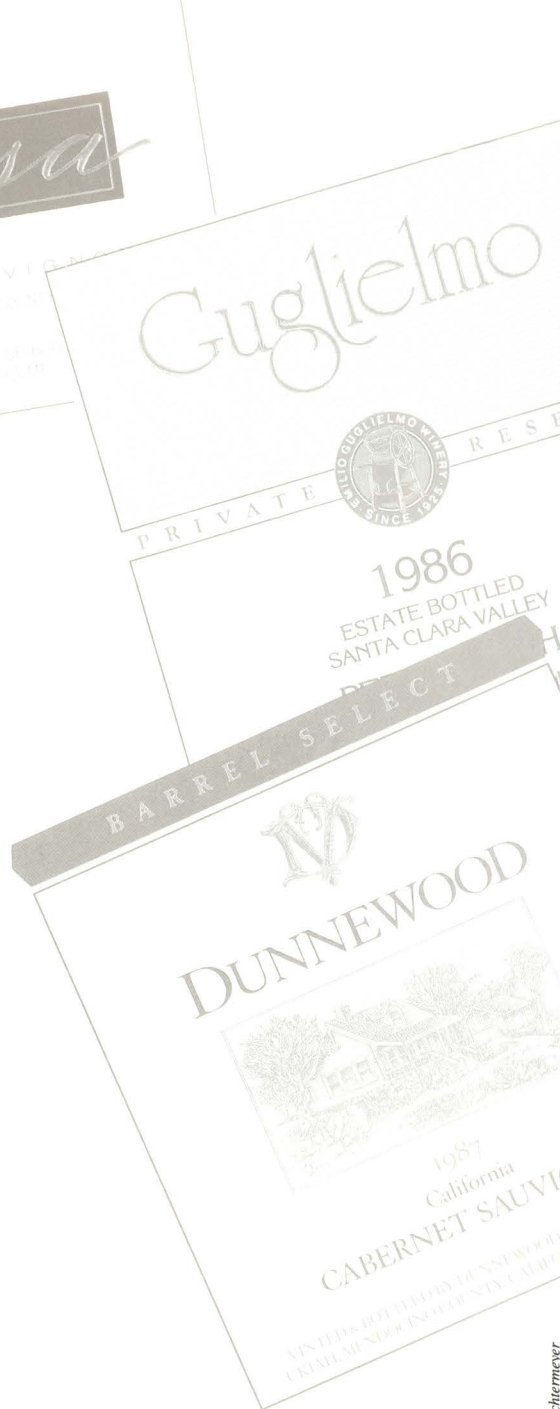
the contrary, the depth and complexity of my relationship with my husband and son give me more to think and write about and deepen my understanding of what human beings are and what God is doing in this world of His. Being at home gives me time, too, to still the racing of my mind and to see the things I love but sometimes forget to see—fallen leaves, budding flowers, pearly cloud-swept skies—and to hear the silent music of the stars.

Learning, loving, and creating seem to me to be the most satisfying things to do in life. Being with my family helps me do all three; and the happiness I find here drives me to reach out to help others—in small ways, admittedly, not in career ways, but, I think, in ways that matter. ■

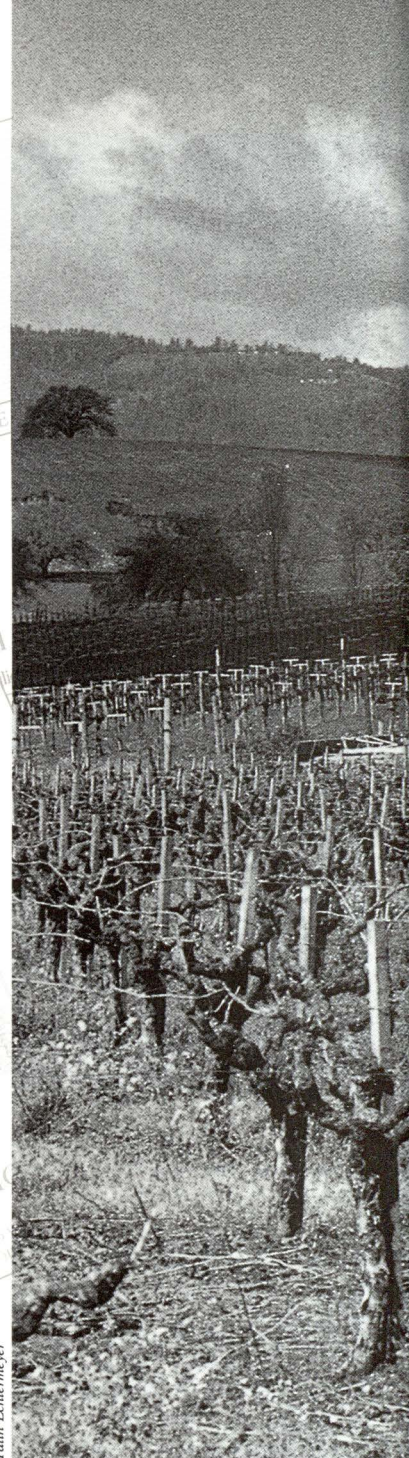
The King family lives in Santa Clara.

Unlike many of their European forebearers, today's winery principals have the great advantage of education. Here are the stories of three highly influential Northern California wineries—all run by SCU graduates

SCU's Wine Families



Faith Echtermeyer



BY ROSINA WILSON

Northern California's rich soil and balmy climate have made it a source of some of the nation's—and the world's—finest agricultural bounty. Seeing the resemblance to their European homelands, early immigrants planted the crops their families had grown for centuries and watched them thrive.

Today, the California wine industry is turning out wines that rival, and often surpass, the greatest wines of the world. Its pioneers trace their roots to the old country; many of today's industry leaders can



Napa Valley's vineyards, with their carefully staked-out rows of vines, today produce wines that rival, and often surpass, the greatest wines of the world

point to several generations of winemaking tradition.

Unlike many of their European forebears, however, today's winery principals have the great advantage of education. A number have attended Santa Clara University, including key figures at Fetzer, Heitz, Korbel, and Kenwood, and the three featured in this story. Pride in their alma mater and an eagerness to share the credit for their achievements rank high among the common threads woven into their success stories.

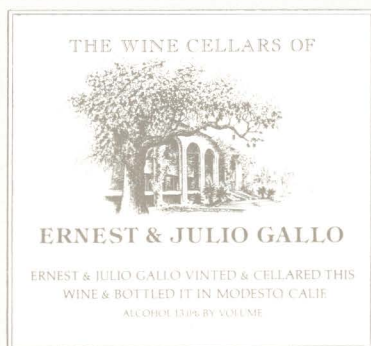
FLORA SPRINGS WINERY

Flora Springs Winery in St. Helena is very much a family affair. Julie Komes Garvey '71, her brother John Komes '62, and her husband Pat Garvey (M.A.'73) have carved out a niche for Flora Springs in the ultracompetitive California wine business.

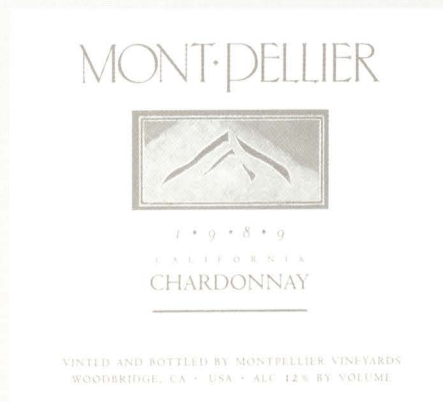
Born in Southern California, Julie Komes moved to San Francisco with her parents and two older brothers as a small child. She attended Convent of the Sacred Heart from kindergarten through high school, and remembers happily the family's frequent trips

to Santa Clara to watch John, whom she idolized, play football. When it was time to pick a college, she recalls, "The choice was easy. Coming from a graduating class of 39 students, I couldn't see subjecting myself to a big school like UC-Berkeley. And Santa Clara already had a comfortable feeling of home and family to it."

Not knowing then what direction her career would take, she majored in history. She valued most "the ability to question—that's the cornerstone of a Jesuit education—and it's been the driving force behind



Ernest & Julio Gallo, Modesto, California
John Gallo '83, Julie Gallo Vander Wall '81,
Kit Prewett '80, and Dawson Wright '52
Favorites: *Cabernet* and *Chardonnay*



Montpelier Vineyards, Ceres, California
Fred Franzia '65, Joseph Franzia '64, Michael
Mondavi '66, partners; Renata Franzia '90, sales
A favorite: *1989 Chardonnay*



Bronco Wine Company, Ceres, California
Joseph S. Franzia '64
A favorite: *JFJ Champagne*

everything we do here at the winery." A broad-based education, she feels, "gives you far more creativity. If we'd learned to make wine from textbooks, we wouldn't be as open to questioning ourselves at every step—or to trying new things, such as hand-harvesting at night—that people said we were crazy to do."

After graduation, Julie spent a year traveling and working before deciding to return to Santa Clara for a teaching credential, where she met her future husband, who was then completing a master's degree in guidance and counseling. They were married in 1974.

Two years later, Julie's parents decided to retire to the wine country and grow grapes. As the head of international affairs for Bechtel, her father [Jerome W. Komes is also a member of SCU's Board of Trustees] had been on the road constantly. Here was a chance for the family to be together; when her parents bought the property—which had been the old Louis Martini estate—Julie impulsively suggested that she and Pat run it. She knew it would give them the opportunity "to be creative, to get involved with something that would take us back to our roots, and to develop a real closeness within the family."

So Julie and Pat spent a year taking viticulture classes "all over the state—from Monterey to Davis to Sonoma." Julie shouldered the bookkeeping chores for the fledgling vineyard operation; John, who had started a thriving construction company, worked on renovations; and Pat took over "the job that nobody wanted—the actual vineyard management."

In 1978, Flora Springs applied for its operating permits, but since the paperwork

hadn't been received by harvest time, the family ingeniously froze the freshly crushed grapes in 55-gallon drums. "Amazingly," recalls Julie, "those wines tasted pretty good—and it was even more amazing how much better our wines tasted the next year when we didn't have to freeze them!"

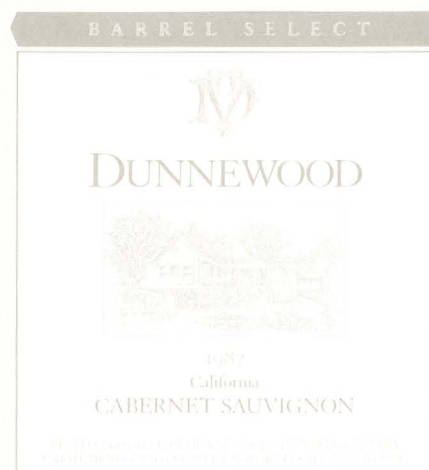
Today, the winery produces 30,000 cases a year and has 400 acres in cultivation. Eighty percent of their grapes are sold to such prestigious wineries as Beringer, Beaulieu, and Robert Mondavi. The winery

has based its fine reputation on having consistent quality vintage after vintage, and the house style of its wines reflects the continuity that comes from having had "just one vineyardist, one winemaker, one cooper, and one family tasting group."

The Flora Springs family is active in the wine community, with Julie involved in such organizations as the Meritage Society (established to create an officially recognized category for high-quality blended wines, such as Flora Springs's

Faith Echtermeyer





Pellegrini Family Vineyards, South San Francisco and Santa Rosa. Robert Pellegrini '71 and Jeanne Pellegrini '78, vice presidents
A favorite: *Olivet Lane Estate Chardonnay*

Jekel, Greenfield, California
Steve Pessagno '80, winemaker
A favorite: *Chardonnay*

Dunnewood Vineyards, Ukiah, California
Al Cribari '43, retired vice president and head of enology. Dunnewood is part of Guild Wineries.
A favorite: *1987 Cabernet Sauvignon*

Trilogy) and the SOBs (Society of Blancs), which champions sauvignon blancs.

She is also active in Women for Wine Sense, an educational group that is "teaching the American public about the great benefits to be derived from enjoying wine in moderation, and promoting good health and common sense at all levels."

Flora Springs, always an innovator, has just released a breakthrough wine that the family feels can potentially "place sauvignon blanc on the same tier as char-

donnay." Unlike many versions of this wine varietal that taste of herbs or vegetables, the Flora Springs grape is grown and vinified to be fruity, with flavors of melons and apricots. "After all," as John quips, "it's hard to get people to *eat* vegetables, let alone *drink* them!"

To set this wine totally apart in the marketplace, they've named it Soliloquy, and although it carries a \$20 price tag, the first bottling of 300 cases is virtually sold out. The family is thrilled with the project—and John, who left his construction business in 1989 to devote all his energies to running the winery, compares the pleasure he derives from the success of Flora Springs to "the adrenaline rush you get when you turn a set of plans into an actual building."

ROBERT MONDAVI WINERY

Michael Mondavi '66 has been involved in the wine business from the cradle: when he was 6 months old, his family purchased the Charles Krug Winery in St. Helena. "I grew up 100 yards from the winery," he recalls. "My jungle gym was the tanks and hoses, and I considered the cellar master my babysitter!"

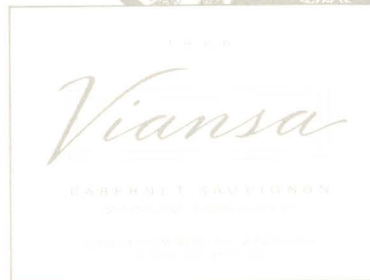
During his high school years at Bellarmine and his college career at Santa Clara, he worked summers at the winery, learning all the ropes. "Give him the tough jobs, the dirty jobs," insisted his father, Robert Mondavi, "because if he learns those, the rest will be easy."

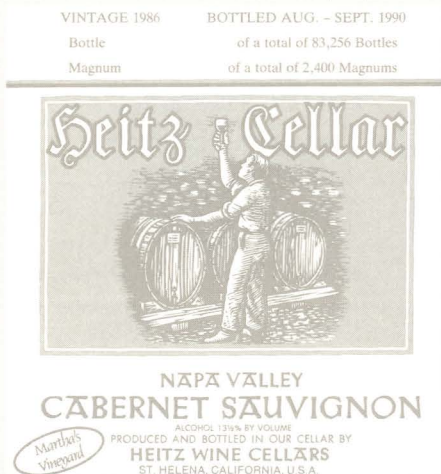
Julie Komes Garvey '71 and her brother John Komes '62 have carved out a niche for Flora Springs Winery in the ultracompetitive California wine business

"My father's attitude," Michael maintains, "was that if they were working me too hard, they were doing a good job. I didn't appreciate that then, but I certainly do today—it's been one of the most valuable lessons I've ever learned."

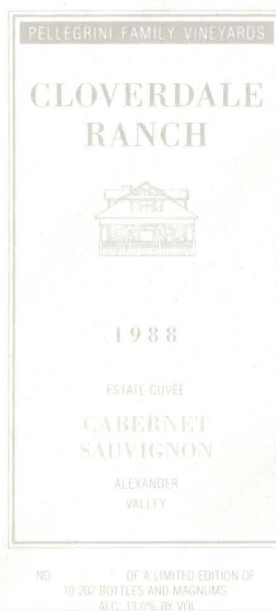
At Santa Clara, as a business major with a minor in sales, Michael also learned valuable lessons both in and out of the classroom. "Beyond absorbing actual information, you acquire the skills you need to organize your time and your priorities."

This, he feels, is paramount to survival in the world of business. "I learned how to think and to figure out what was important. Too many people just never learn how—and 10 years later, they still don't know what they're doing."

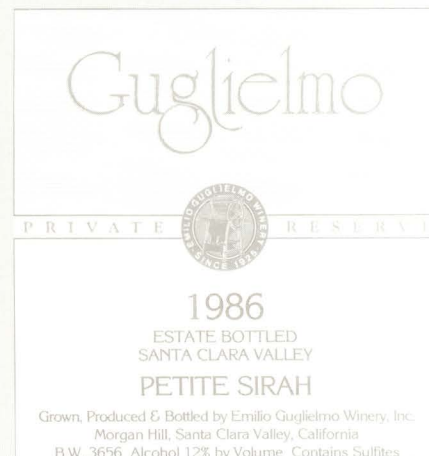




Heitz, St. Helena, California
 Rollie Heitz '80, chief financial officer
 A favorite: *Cabernet Sauvignon*



Pellegrini Family Vineyards, South San Francisco and Santa Rosa Robert Pellegrini '71 and Jeanne Pellegrini '78, vice presidents
 A favorite: *Cloverdale Ranch Cabernet Sauvignon*



Guglielmo, Morgan Hill, California
 Gene Guglielmo '71, owner and winery operator
 Favorites: *Petit Sirah* and *Zinfandel*

Somehow, although he participated in football and rugby, Michael managed to arrange his time around his weekends and free Wednesdays, especially during harvest, "to head home, work the night shift and all the next day, then get back to school in time for classes." Despite all the discipline and hard work, he felt Santa Clara afforded him a chance to feel like a family member in a small university community, "rather than a stranger in an academic city of 30 or 40,000."

Michael graduated on June 11. On July 18, he and his father broke ground for the Robert Mondavi Winery. From 1966 through 1974, Michael was responsible for winemaking; in 1978, he became president of the company. The family's objective was, and continues to be, very simple: "to produce wines that will compete in quality with the great wines of the world and to establish them in the American marketplace."

The winery has since expanded its marketing efforts to encompass 40 countries worldwide. In the ensuing 25 years, it has also acquired two additional wineries; entered into a joint venture with the late Baron Philippe de Rothschild to produce the ultrapremium Bordeaux-style blend, Opus One; and established its presence in the popular-price field with its Robert Mondavi Woodbridge wines.

Michael credits the company's success to "a stubborn, singular focus and a dedication to quality." Even when the winery came close to bankruptcy in 1974, he, his father, and his younger brother, Tim, refused to compromise their standards.

Rather than pursuing the "quick fix" of low quality and high volume, they increased sales of the more expensive, better quality wines to retain and even enhance their image. "We love to be countercyclical," he maintains. "We find opportunities, even when the growth of the industry slows."

On one occasion, Michael learned "a hands-on lesson in cash flow" when he flew on a beat-the-clock mission from Los Angeles to Chicago to New York to pick up checks for outstanding debts, then rushed them home to make the bank deposit that would keep the company solvent.

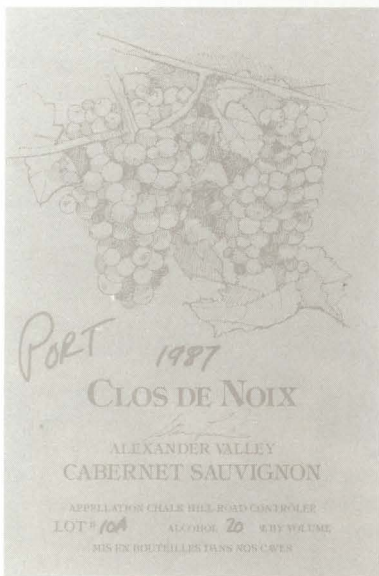
The Mondavis have long been at the forefront of the trend toward "drinking less, but drinking better." In a market that has seen overall wine consumption drop, sales of premium wines have continued to increase more than 10 percent per year.

One of the keys to this growth is the burgeoning movement in America to enjoy wine as Europeans have for centuries: as a partner to food. "It's a rare meal that can't be enhanced by a glass of wine," says Michael— "even Kentucky Fried Chicken or a Big Mac." He sees the dining table, moreover, "as the nucleus of the family. It's a place to impart values, philosophy, and family culture. By enjoying a glass of wine with their meal, people slow down and actually talk with one another. Through their own example, parents can teach their children moderation—in drinking, in eating, and potentially, in all facets of life."

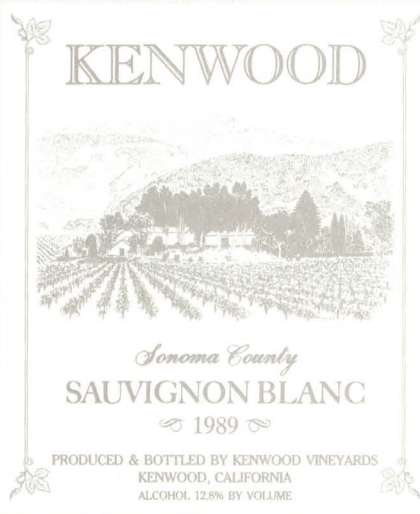
In December 1990, Robert Mondavi turned the reins of the winery over to Michael and Tim, who has served as

Keith Echtermeier





Clos de Noix, Foster City, California
Steve Lewis '70, president and owner
A favorite: *Port*

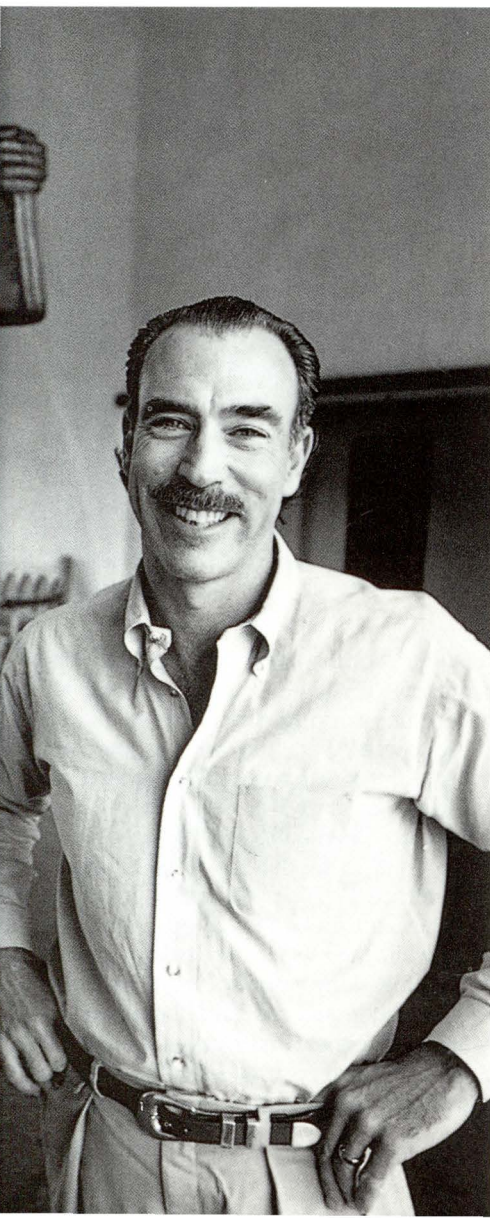


Kenwood, Kenwood, California
Martin M. Lee, Jr. '60, vice president; John Sheela '60, president
A favorite: *Sauvignon Blanc*

GEYSER PEAK



Geyser Peak, Geyserville, California
Harry Ellis '69 (MBA), chief financial officer
A favorite: *Reserve Alexandre*



winemaker since 1976. Acting jointly as chief executive, the two brothers have begun to "take the foundation our father established," as Michael puts it, "and build on it. It's a great foundation; our job is to make it even better."

Like his father before him, Michael Mondavi keeps a high profile in the wine industry, having served as chairman of Winegrowers of California and president of the Wine Institute. He is also president of the Chaine des Rotisseurs of Napa Valley and an officer in several cultural and charitable organizations. In June 1991, he

will serve as chairman of one of the wine world's biggest fund-raising events, the Napa Valley Wine Auction.

Through it all, his sense of family, of continuity, and of responsibility prevail. His devotion to the pursuit of excellence is aiming the family tradition toward the next century. He speaks with pride of the next generation of Mondavis: his two children, his sister Marcia's two, and Tim's five. He pays his son Rob the highest compliment in describing his budding bicycle-tour business: "I think we've got another entrepreneur here!"



Michael Mondavi '66, co-chief executive of Robert Mondavi Winery

GEYSER PEAK



1989

SOFT GEL

Very fragrant

MADE AND BOTTLED BY
GEYSERS PEAK, CALIFORNIA

Olivet Lane
EST. 1989

*The art of wine is a passion
A family tradition*

VIANSA WINERY

Sam Sebastiani '62 (MBA '66) is a classic example of long-term goals achieved in spite of hardship and of family heritage come full circle. His grandfather, Samuele, came to America toward the end of the 19th century after growing grapes and making wine in Tuscany. He settled in Sonoma, where the hilly countryside—right down to the red, iron-rich soil—reminded him of home. In 1904, he started his own winery, his son August continued it, and young Sam grew up steeped in the winemaking process.

While at Santa Clara, he recalls, "I really fell in love with learning. The Jesuits show you how to set up your logic for analysis, and to create a format for tough mental exercise. A lot of schools teach you a subject. They teach you to think—and they prepare you for life." As student body president, he also "got a crash course in diplomacy when the school went coed—calming the men who were losing their full-scale frat and bringing the women into the fold without trauma."

When Sam joined the family business in 1966, Sebastiani was still a small winery with a production of only 15,000 cases. By 1980, when he took over as president of the company, annual sales had risen to over 3 million cases. He analyzed the industry by studying the dozen or so major wineries of the era, charting them closely and "coming up with creative strategies to fit into the market." Humbly, he comments, "I was very fortunate to be a part of this growth. The market was there, and the competition just wasn't."

At that point, though, Sam foresaw a slump in the market for jug wines. With the



Sam Sebastiani '62 and his wife Vicki "poured body and soul" into creating Viansa Winery in Southern Sonoma County

goal of "improving the Sebastiani image from the ground up," he opted to reduce total volume, especially of low-priced generic wines, and position the business as a producer of high-quality varietals. He realized he had to "scale down volume to improve quality," and spent the next six years upgrading the wines and the winery's image.

Despite increased company profits and rave reviews from the critics, Sam's family, as he puts it, "just didn't understand what I was trying to accomplish. In 1986, my brother Don said he was taking my job."

To Sam, this was a signal not of defeat, but of a chance for a new beginning. "I

knew the world wanted better wines," he maintains. "I saw this as an opportunity to start again, working with my wife, Vicki, to bring people what they were asking for; and in doing so, also return to the heart of my Italian heritage."

This new beginning, however, was not easy. Strapped for funds, Vicki and Sam were forced to sell their dream house in Sonoma and move into a small mobile home while their winery was being planned and built. Risking virtually everything, they "poured body and soul into the project," while making their first vintages from purchased grapes at borrowed facilities. Their intention from the outset was to showcase

the marriage of wine with food in a setting that blended the best that Italy and California had to offer.

To create the total ambience they sought, the couple traveled to the Tuscan village near Lucca where Samuele had lived. Sam went to the monastery and made wine with the monks, discovering that their centuries-old ways involved "more a technique and a feel for the process, rather than the 'technocrat' approach we use in California." Meanwhile, he and Vicki documented the village in over 3,000 photos—of doors, archways, brickwork, and window trimmings—details they would later build into their own winery.

Today, Viansa Winery stands on a gentle hill in the Carneros district of southern Sonoma County. Its name, a contraction of Vicki and Sam, sounds vaguely Italian; the winery itself, with its red tile roof, open courtyard, and plantings of olive and fig trees, captures the essence of that ancient Tuscan town.

The cask room, shaped like a crucifix, is linked with the rustic tasting room, reminiscent of a country marketplace, by a circular staircase patterned after one in the church where Sam's grandfather was baptized. In a California link with family history, Sam used wood from his grandfather's redwood barrels to build the winery's massive front doors.

Viansa brings together Sam's desire to unite his premium wine, his Tuscan family roots, and Vicki's skill in the kitchen. Their program hinges on their belief that "a bottle of wine is part of the table. It's an integral piece of the dining experience—something that everyone can enjoy. If you give people something that brings them

pleasure, they'll remember you, take an interest in you, and make a spot in their heart for you."

Accordingly, Vicki and Sam have developed what they call Cal-Ital food, using Vicki's recipes and ingredients from the vast winery garden. A kitchen below the winery produces such flavorful fare as fresh basil pesto, made with Sonoma dry jack cheese and Viansa's own extra-virgin olive oil; torta rustica, a savory layered pie of cheese and sauteed vegetables; country pates and terrines; and sandwiches on herbed focaccia bread.

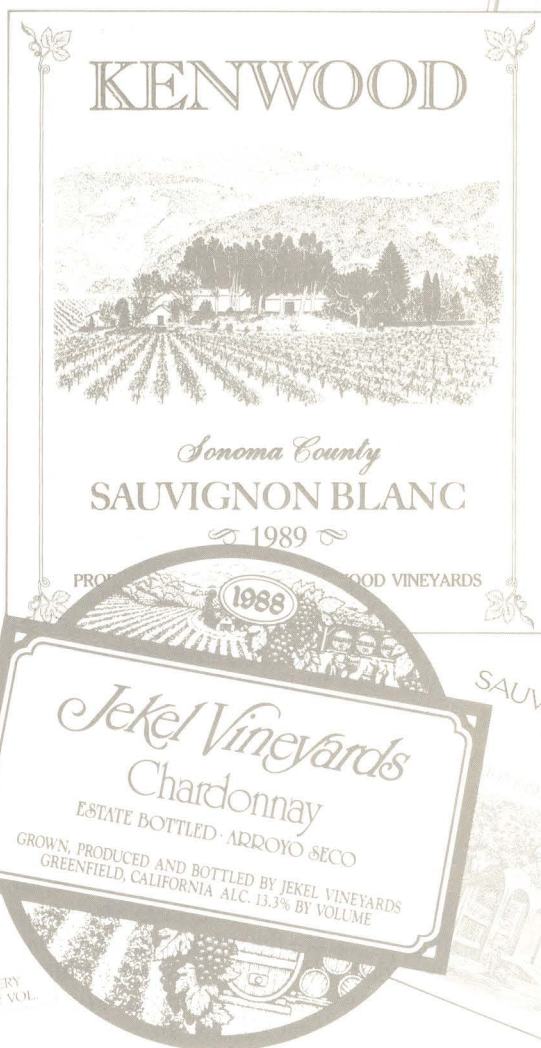
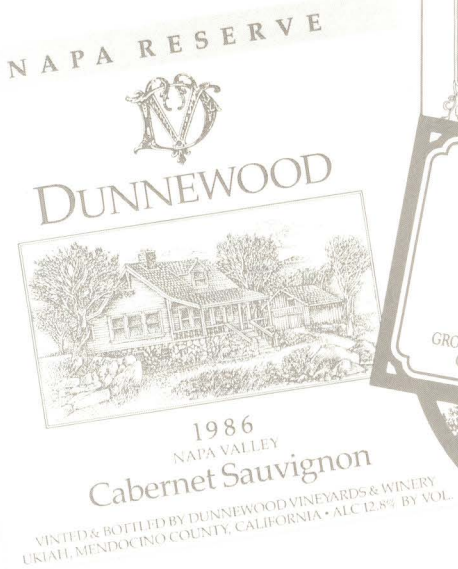
With Viansa, Vicki and Sam Sebastiani have defined what wine means to them while creating a broad cultural experience that brings a slice of Italy to the Sonoma countryside. They have linked two continents; and with their new plantings of Tuscan grape varieties, they are connecting the past with the future.

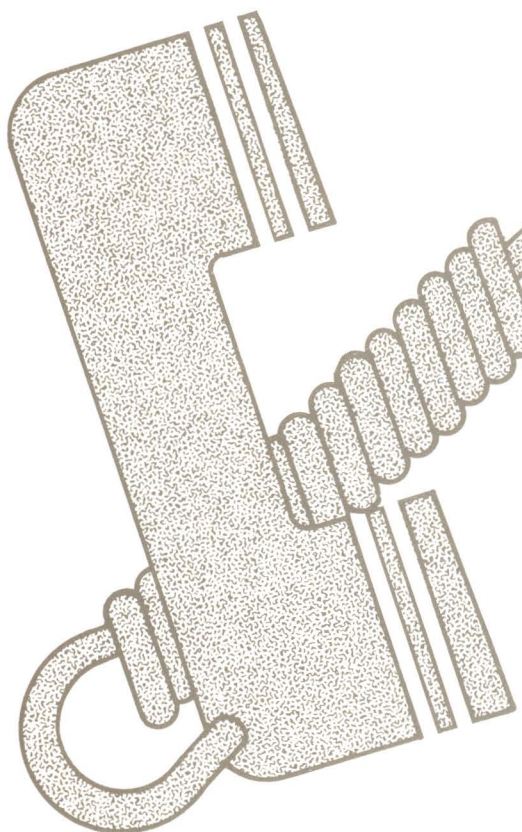
Like the Komes and Garvey families of

Flora Springs and the Mondavis, Sam and Vicki Sebastiani have shown the dedication and determination to realize their dream. "All the struggles have been worth it," Sam concludes. "Seeing people taste our wine and enjoy it with good food—as it was meant to be enjoyed—that's what makes it all worthwhile. America is finally starting to learn this is the way to really live."

And as for Santa Clara, Sam says it all: "Even now, when I go back for a visit, I feel as if I'm coming home!" ■

Rosina Wilson is a food and wine writer and consultant, and also teaches at the California Culinary Academy. She lives in Kensington.





Working the SUICIDE HOTLINE

It is a rare environment where one can literally say anything without fear of harsh judgment or castigation. Within these walls, no secret is too terrible to share

BY MIKE BROZDA '76

(Note: The stories portrayed here are fictional composites created to protect the identities of those involved.)

It's 3:45 a.m. on a Monday; Michael and I are on duty answering phones at the Suicide and Crisis Service (SACS) for Santa Clara County. It's been

a fairly quiet evening so far, and I'm looking forward to handing the phones to the next volunteer, whose shift begins in a few minutes. Then the phone rings again. From the woman's near-hysterical sobbing, I can tell I won't be going home at 4, as I had planned.

Abruptly, the caller stops crying and screams into the phone: "Tell me why I shouldn't kill myself. Tell me! Tell me!" she snarls again and again before breaking down into heavy sobs.

Although I've worked on this line for nearly six months—and have taken hundreds of calls—this woman sounds more desperate and angry than most callers. Before I say a word, my palms are sweating, and I'm shaking slightly. In as calm and steady a voice as I am able to manage, I answer, "Tell me what's happening with

you right now."

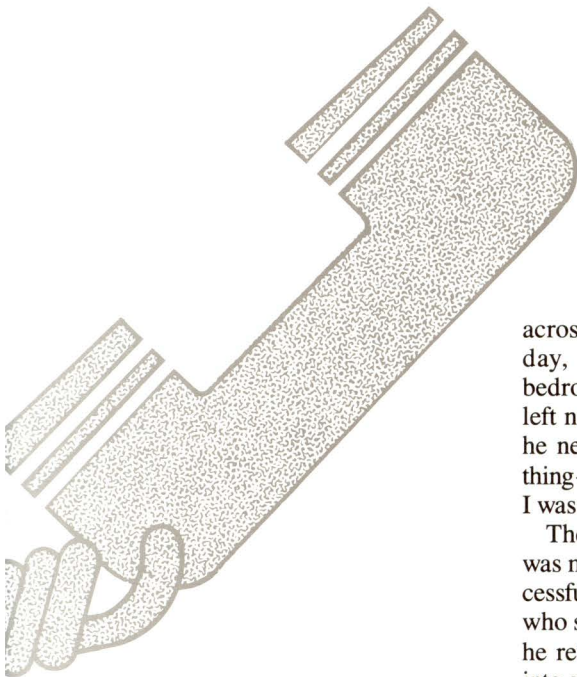
"What do you mean, 'What's happening'? He's dying. . . after 27 years of marriage, he's dying," she wails. "The doctors say he has just weeks to live. My life is nothing without him, and now he's going to leave."

Her voice toggles between mocking rage and desperate sadness as she unfolds her story over the next 30 minutes. For the past six months, she has watched and struggled while her husband has been consumed by cancer. For him, the end is near.

"The doctors tell me that I have to be strong," she says.

My voice lowers. "Do you feel strong?"

Her voice breaks and is barely audible now. "No, I feel helpless," she says in a hoarse whisper. "But no one ever asks me how I feel. All the attention has been fo-



cused on him, and that's the way it should be. He's the one who's dying. But I'm the one who will be left alone when he goes."

This woman, whose name I do not even know, has touched me deeply. For months, she has wrestled with her husband's imminent death in near total isolation. Surrounded by doctors and health professionals, yet alone with her deepest fears, she is grappling with overpowering feelings of impending loss, personal guilt, and the social stigma of a thought that may be too painful to share with anyone.

Softly, I ask, "Are you thinking about killing yourself?"

"Yes," she whispers, "you're the only one I've told."

In a typical 24-hour period, the SACS hotline handles more than 100 calls from people in all kinds of crises. I'm one of approximately 100 specially screened and trained volunteers.

My friends frequently ask, "Why do you volunteer to work with suicidal people? It must be horribly depressing."

The truth is, for me, suicide- and crisis-intervention work is far from depressing—I find it life-affirming and a tremendous learning experience. The people with whom I work—the staff and other volunteers—are truly remarkable. It is a rare environment where one can literally say *anything* without fear of harsh judgment or castigation. Within these walls, no secret is too terrible to share.

Why do I volunteer? The reason is simple: Twice, my life has been brushed by suicide. During my boyhood, my family lived in a pleasant Santa Clara suburb not far from the University. Tom, the boy

across the street, was my best friend. One day, Tom's mother found him in his bedroom, hanging by his own belt. He had left no note; and before he killed himself, he never seemed upset or sad about anything—or so both his parents and I thought. I was 15 years old at the time; Tom was 14.

The second time suicide touched my life was much more recently. My uncle, a successful electronics specialist, is a quiet man who seldom talks about his feelings. When he retired about three years ago, he went into a year-long tailspin of depression. One day, alone in the bedroom just before dinnertime, he swallowed a handful of pills. When he didn't answer my aunt's calls for dinner, she sent my youngest cousin to awaken him. Fortunately, he was rushed to the hospital where his stomach was pumped in time to save his life.

These two vignettes are very different—and yet very typical—of people who attempt to die by their own hand. Among teen-agers, suicide is the second leading cause of death in the United States, topped only by auto accidents. One-third of all teen-agers have seriously considered suicide, and about 15 percent have attempted suicide. Every year, about 6,500 succeed. However, unlike my friend Tom who gave no apparent warning, 80 percent of all suicide victims give definite indications of their suicidal intentions.

Following teen-agers, older males, men such as my uncle—men in their fifties through eighties—comprise the second group whose risk of suicide is significantly higher than the general population. "Women talk about suicide more, but men kill themselves more often," says Iris Bolton of the Link Counseling Center in Atlanta, Georgia. Bolton, who founded Link after her 20-year-old son committed suicide, says

men tend to lack both the coping strategies and the social support network that many women develop over the years. "Men have been insulated because they have been in control," Bolton says. "When you get older, you begin to experience many different kinds of losses—eyesight, hearing, sex—and a sense of diminished power when you retire," she adds.

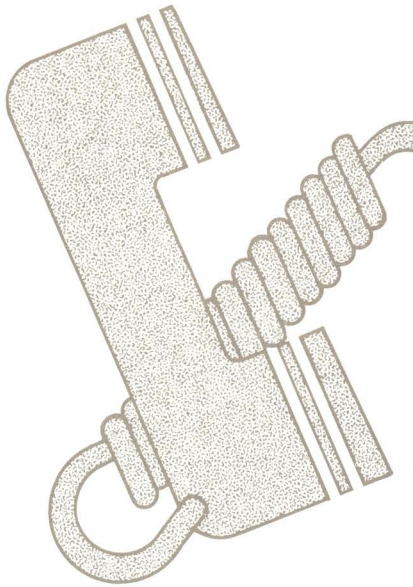
But suicide doesn't strike only teens or older males; it affects people across all religious, social, and economic strata. Deeply depressed at some points in my life, I, too, have thought about killing myself. But, fortunately, I never made or attempted to carry out a plan to kill myself, and the depression passed. It is an often parroted truism that suicide is a permanent solution to a temporary problem.

There is no single reason why anyone decides to take his or her life. Many people in the medical community believe suicidal intent may be an indicator of biochemical abnormalities in the brain. "Most people are not aware that suicidal ideas may be a symptom of an illness, the same way that chest pain may be a symptom of heart disease," says Dr. David Previn of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, New York. "Our knowledge of suicide is much greater than the public is aware," he says.

Research has firmly established that severe long-term depression and other diseases are associated with lowered amounts of several neurotransmitters. "Depression is one of the most common psychiatric illnesses underlying suicide and suicidal ideation," Previn says. "People need to know that 75 to 80 percent of depression victims will respond readily to available treatments. And other diseases most commonly linked to suicide—

In a typical 24-hour period, the SACS hotline handles more than 100 calls from people in all kinds of crises.

What to do if you think a friend or family member may be suicidal



Perhaps, the biggest mistake you can make in dealing with a potentially suicidal person is to sit by and do nothing. It is a fallacy that talking about suicide with a depressed person may cause his or her death. "Get up your courage," says Iris Bolton of the Link Counseling Center in Atlanta. "You don't have to say some great profound thing. It is your presence that says, 'I'm here for you.'"

1. Confront your own fears about talking about suicide. Our society teaches us to avoid discussing death, and suicide in particular, but *trust* your feelings that your friend or family member may be self-destructive.

2. Be direct. Don't be afraid to ask specific questions such as Are you thinking about killing yourself? When? Where? How would you do it? Do you have pills? A gun and bullets? Are you going to jump off a bridge or high

building? Often, just the fact that someone has broached the taboo subject is a tremendous relief to a suicidal person.

3. Listen not only with your ears, but with your heart. Avoid joking about the subject, changing the topic, or trying to cheer him or her. Take all suicide threats seriously.

4. Encourage your friend to seek outside help—from a crisis hotline, counselor, minister or rabbi, therapist, or physician.

5. Get help yourself. It is important for a person who is dealing with chronic suicidal behavior to seek the guidance of a therapist, counselor, or crisis intervention worker.

alcoholism, schizophrenias, and panic disorders—are treatable as well," he adds.

But the desire to end one's life is not always caused by chemical imbalance. "Only a very minor percentage of people are mentally ill when they commit suicide," Bolton says. "I believe most suicidal people are in unbearable pain. They don't want to end life; they want to end pain." Many psychologists point to social stresses—particularly severe losses—that often con-

tribute to suicidal feelings. "People differ in their ability to cope," says Dr. Meg Paris, director of the SACS hotline. "Even people with superior coping strategies and ego strength deplete internal and external resources. *Anybody* can get to the point where he or she just feels crushed."

Every year, between 20,000 and 30,000 people commit suicide. Most experts, however, believe the actual number may be as high as 50,000 or more because many "accidents" such as single-car fatalities are, in fact, deliberate suicides. Research shows that only about 20 percent of those who have suicidal feelings ever seek help. "People are just not prepared to listen to their friends or family talking about suicide," Paris says. Americans are insulated from death; we don't know how to address the issue. The sooner it goes away, the better." People who bring up the issue of suicide are subject to "stigma, stigma, and still more stigma," she adds.

There's a tragic irony to all the secrecy and social stigma surrounding suicide. When a close friend or family member takes his or her life, the likelihood that one of the survivors will also commit suicide jumps dramatically. Racked by shock, grief, guilt, anger, and shame, the survivors of suicide may need counseling; but, too often, the cycle of denial only continues. "The grief process, which is a normal and natural part of healing, gets stunted," Paris says. "It is not at all unusual to see people in counseling who lost a family member 20

or 30 years ago. They put a lid on it."

Services such as Santa Clara County's Suicide and Crisis Service hotline is one way to lift the lid. During a completely anonymous phone call, people can talk about their feelings, particularly ones that are too frightening to bring up with friends or family.

SACS is county-supported, but some of the more than 200 similar services scattered throughout the nation are supported by cities, universities, United Way, or mental-health organizations. Volunteers come from almost every walk of life imaginable: engineers, homemakers, health workers, computer specialists, lawyers, journalists, businesspersons, and educators.

All of us undergo extensive screening and more than 60 hours of training before we handle our first "live" call. After initial training, each of us is assigned an adviser—usually a more experienced volunteer—who is available to help with any problem that might arise. We also are encouraged to take additional workshops, and the service's directors, Drs. Mark Antonucci and Meg Paris, are always available for consultation. Some volunteers join the speakers bureau and donate additional time by giving presentations to schools, prisons, service organizations, or practically anyone else who will listen.

Once a week, I report to a small stucco building near downtown San Jose to work my four-hour shift. The heart of the operation is a room with two desks, a twin bed,

"Only a very minor percentage of people are mentally ill when they commit suicide. I believe most suicidal people are in unbearable pain. They don't want to end life; they want to end pain."

—Dr. Meg Paris, SACS hotline

What not to do if you suspect a person is suicidal

1. Avoid debating or arguing whether suicide is right or wrong—this may only make your friend feel more guilty.
2. Don't lecture or point out that life "really isn't so bad."
3. Do not treat your friend with horror or disbelief or deny his or her thinking. "You can't make suicidal persons feel better by going to lunch or to a movie," says Bolton. "They feel like a burden. If you are a friend, stay and listen—don't give advice."
4. Do not insist the problems are unimportant. Encourage the person to open up to you, but do not be sworn to secrecy.
5. Avoid asking why. The word *why* itself implies a judging or moralizing stance. Concentrate instead on what may be causing him or her to feel suicidal.
6. Don't try to stop the waterworks—let them flow. Tears are cleansing and healing.

All of us undergo extensive screening and more than 60 hours of training before we handle our first "live" call.

and 10 multiline telephones. In lieu of windows, the institutional yellow walls have been plastered with posters of forests, streams, and mountain scenes. Phone numbers are everywhere—on a huge blackboard, in overflowing Rolodexes, on bits of paper taped and tacked to the walls. They're the numbers of referral services,

private and public agencies trained to deal with a mind-boggling array of problems: alcoholism; AIDS; battered women, children, and seniors; runaway children; homeless families; drug and chemical dependence; cancer and other diseases; legal issues. The list goes on and on.

Next to the phone room is a kitchen with a refrigerator, microwave, coffee machine, more posters, and about six dozen coffee mugs dangling from hooks on the walls or stuffed into cubbyholes. Around the clock, teams of two or three volunteers rotate in and out in a ceaseless procession of half-day shifts.

Tonight, my shift is coming to an end. It is close to 5 a.m. Most calls don't last this long, particularly when the phones are busy. In the past hour, I've gotten to know a tough, tender, self-reliant woman. I don't pretend that I have saved her life—that decision is still up to her. What I hope I have done is to have been a caring listener and to have given her some alternatives, other than killing herself, to consider. I invite her to call the hotline again at any time. I tell her about the Center for Living with Dying, where she can share her experiences and feelings with others who are facing the loss of a loved one. She sounds ambivalent about calling them; by nature, she is still reluctant to reach out to others for help.

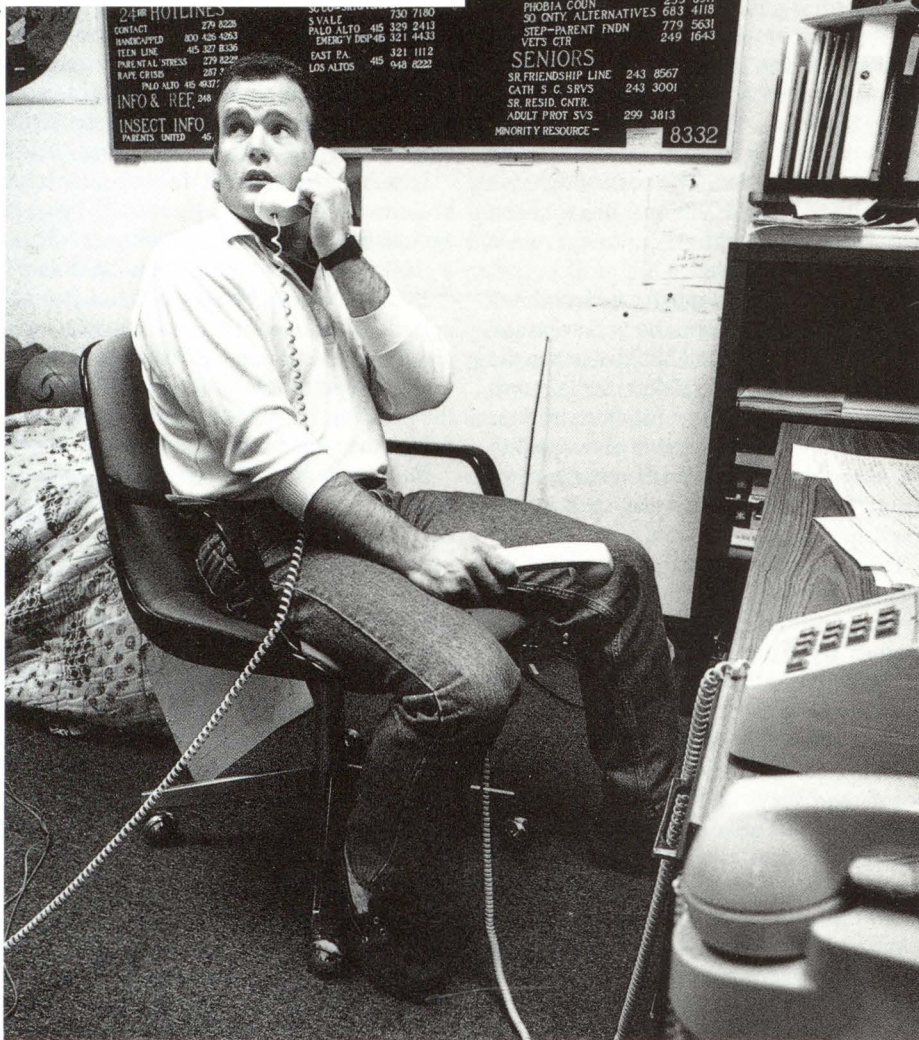
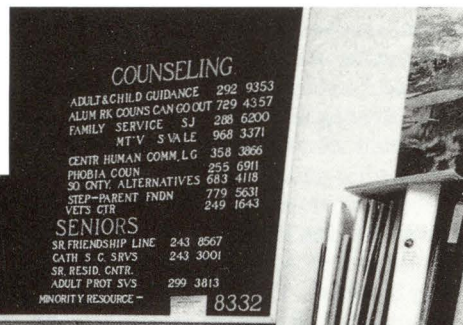
"I couldn't meet with you, could I?" she asks.

"No. I'm afraid I'm not allowed to do that," I tell her.

"I understand," she says. Then, pausing, she adds, "I don't know why you do this work, but before I hang up I'd just like to say that I'm glad there are people like you around. I don't know who you are, but I love you."

Almost without realizing it, I catch myself saying words I would have never believed I could say to someone I've never met: "I love you, too."

Independent writer Mike Brozda '76 lives and works in Santa Clara. His earlier article, "Around the World in 500 Days," appeared in the Spring 1987 issue.



For Brozda, crisis-intervention work is life-affirming and a tremendous learning experience



Glenn Matsumura

Idealism and Education

BY TIMOTHY J. O'KEEFE

This article is based on a talk given by Timothy O'Keefe at the Honors Convocation in June 1990.

Although my topic is idealism in education, I would like to let you know I am no unrealistic visionary. As the father of four teenage children, I can't be. I know there are real, pragmatic, down to earth benefits from college education, not just for the young woman or man, but for parents.

I remember my 20th college reunion and the old men, my classmates, whom I didn't recognize: heavy, bald, gray-haired.

By contrast, the 30th reunion group, with whom we shared the celebration was a better-looking group: hair-grown-back, trim, athletic.

My wife reminded me that, by that time, their children had left home. I am convinced a university is that magical place where humanity is restored to adolescents, a place that develops maturity, responsibility, and liberation—for students and parents.

As you may know, I am a historian and, like most historians, I am most comfortable when using history to illustrate a point.

So, I want to begin with a story drawn from my own special area of interest, the history of Ireland, although I do so with a certain amount of trepidation.

I am reminded of the dedication page of a very good and provocative book on the Irish land issue of the 19th century. These dedications are usually ritual acts of piety in which one thanks one's husband or wife for unflagging and cheerful support, and one's children for refraining from making unnecessary noise around the house for two or three years.

In this particular book, however, the author had the honesty to say what she thought. Singling out her husband, she

thanked him for his "monumental indifference" to the subject of her book.

Well, at the risk of your "monumental indifference" to anything to do with Ireland, I am still going to start with a reference to the history of that most interesting of countries.

Irish history is extraordinary in Europe because it is the history of a people who were subject to colonial domination for nearly 800 years. During that period, they were subjected to political, economic, and religious persecution. The persecution was also cultural. Irish traditions, dress, social structure, law, and customs were systematically destroyed.

Even the native language was prohibited and scorned as primitive. So pervasive and insidious was the colonial influence that the Irish themselves often rejected their own traditions. Many became ashamed of their own culture and their own past. Gaelic-speaking parents punished their children for lapsing into Gaelic, rather than speaking the English of the schoolroom.

This pattern lasted until, at the end of the 19th century, some young intellectuals began to instruct the nation in its own past, to study its native language, to respect its customs and traditions, and to restore the self-respect of the Irish people.

Perhaps the most famous of these was the writer William Butler Yeats. He wrote poetry and plays that stirred the soul of young and old alike. Unable to write in Gaelic, he wrote a number of works that reached into Celtic mythology for their themes.

It wasn't very many years later that a few hundred young men and women, university students, teachers, clerks—a number of them addicted to writing not very good verse—did, in fact, take up the struggle to

free Ireland from the English.

The 1916 Easter revolution was led by the romantic young principal of a boy's school, Patrick Pearse, and several like-minded visionaries, who dreamed of a homeland that was a free and independent republic, no longer controlled by strangers.

The project seemed doomed from the start as the young rebels marched ostentatiously into the center of Dublin, and Pearse read the proclamation of the Irish republic in front of the post office building.

It was a daring and foolish piece of bravado. Pearse stood theatrically posed against the ionic portico of the post office, a giant proscenium for the coming drama.


Led by "three bad poets," as Pearse called himself and his two closest colleagues, these young idealists tried to take on the might of the entire British empire, the greatest and most resourceful colonial power the world had ever known.

For six days, Dublin became a battleground. Much of the center of the city was destroyed. And, of course, the poets, the schoolmasters, and the visionaries lost.

Many of the leaders, those who weren't killed in the fighting, were executed before a firing squad.

The modest schoolmen, the lovers of the old language and literature, the weavers of poems based on the ancient myths, the playwrights—these were the architects of revolution. And, as it turned out, they also became the architects of an independent nation, for it was only a matter of months before other young men and women again tried to grasp the elusive ideal of liberty and national independence. The seemingly hopeless struggle was resumed, and so powerful were these ideals that an autonomous Irish state finally became a reality.

It was no coincidence that in the new state



The moral of the story is fairly obvious. It was the men and women of ideals, and their ideas, profoundly believed in, that shaped the history of a nation

Yeats became a senator and the poet and folklorist Douglas Hyde became the first president. And the premier political leader of the country, Eamon de Valera, who guided its destinies for three decades, was a mathematician and schoolteacher.

The moral of the story is fairly obvious. It was the men and women of ideals, and their ideas, profoundly believed in, that shaped the history of a nation.

Certainly, the parallels to our with own times are manifest. This past year has been almost incredible in its dramatic manifestations of the power of ideas and the dedication and sacrifice of those who hold them so fervently.

In countries far larger than Ireland and in struggles even more desperate, idealists and dreamers have risked their lives for their beliefs, giving the most vivid testimony to the power of that idealism.

None of us can forget that most passionate and eloquent statement of belief in

who live in a world of ideas: schoolteachers, journalists, musicians, playwrights, scientists.

Obviously, there is an enormous distance between Santa Clara and revolutionary Dublin or contemporary Warsaw, Beijing, Bucharest, or Berlin. Luckily, it is unlikely we will be faced with occasions for the heroic display of idealism that these women and men have shown us.

If anything, we live in a society that seems, at least by contrast with the rest of the world, to be surfeited with comfort, security, and apathy.

One could go further: While the rest of the world is inspired by the magic of the words *democracy, freedom, independence, liberty*, Americans seem still lost in the pervasive cult of material accumulation, of "me first," of success at any price, which were the hallmarks of the past decade.

There are all too many indications of problems in our own society: the recent racial outrage in New York City; incidents of racism and sexism on college campuses, not excluding our own; flagrant disregard of standards of honesty among some of the highest ranking figures in business; and, recently, the dissimulation and dishonesty of some public officials and military officers.

These could make an observer conclude we are out of step with the rest of the world. Indeed, one is again tempted to cite one of the most often-quoted, but most despairing passages from the poems of W. B. Yeats: "The best lack all conviction, while the worst are full of passionate intensity" (*The Second Coming*, 1920-21).

But the best can't lack conviction, if our society is to endure.

Today we are honoring our best. You are our idealists, the students who have

In a selfish, institutional sense, we at Santa Clara have a vested interest in you: You represent the best of a Santa Clara education. If we fail with you, we fail as an institution, for you will be Santa Clara University's presence in the world.

In addition to pursuing learning as valuable in itself, the Jesuit ideal has always been to use education and the power of knowledge for the good of others: to be active in society; to become involved in problems of poverty, inequality, racism, illiteracy, hunger, disease.

We are certainly not alone in that goal, but I hope we are more consciously grounded in the values that are integral to the larger purposes of human existence.

President Donald Kennedy, the head of a small, neighboring institution in Palo Alto, offered some good advice in a recent address. When problems look too big to solve, "choose some little nearby corner of the problem and get to work on it, patiently and alone."

Certainly, Santa Clara students, educated in the Jesuit tradition, could agree with that simple methodology. You, especially you being honored here, can make a difference in society.

But also, by using the gifts God has given you, which you have worked so hard to develop, you are making a difference in yourselves.

This was stated eloquently by a student who graduated from Santa Clara a couple years ago. I would like to quote from a letter he wrote from Oxford where he is continuing his studies: "I believe that the more one gets to know something, the more she or he becomes like it.


"The more a man or woman spends time consorting with trivial thoughts, the more such triviality constitutes his or her personality, and whatever in that man or woman that had the promise of human greatness gradually dies.

"Furthermore, the society of such people is condemned to the same fate.

"On the other hand, whoever lives in contact with human greatness gradually grows into his or her own humanity."

I hope each of you continues to grow into that humanity, that you continue to find pleasure in what you study, that you enrich society with your gifts, and that you keep in a corner of your heart a place for your highest ideals. ■

Timothy O'Keefe is an associate professor of history and has taught at Santa Clara since 1965. Professor O'Keefe received the Brutocao Award for Teaching Excellence in 1990.



You ... have the ability to set standards, to promote change, and to improve our society.

individual freedom against arbitrary power by the Chinese students in Tiananmen Square.

Throughout Eastern Europe—in Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania, Eastern Germany, and, most recently, the Baltic Republics—those who have articulated the highest aspirations of their people, those who have become the leading figures within the newly autonomous nations are those

demonstrated your belief in, and commitment to, the life of the mind.

You are the ones who are willing to discipline yourselves to the hard labor of study: to laboratory experimentation, library research, field observation, data analysis, and dreaded senior theses. And you are the women and men who have the ability to set standards, to promote change, and to improve our society.

BY DORIS NAST Class Notes Editor

'34 John F. "Jack" Dougherty is a retired civil engineer. He lives in Port Ludlow, Wash.

'39 Orville Hanners was a diver for 40 years. He is now retired and he and his wife, Mary, live in Napa.

'40 William Box lives in Rolling Hills Estates. He retired as president and CEO of Trico Industries Inc.

'50 John F. Gallagher Jr. worked for the Washington State Department of Transportation in Tacoma as a transportation engineer for over 40 years. He retired in February. **Robert Smith** retired in January, after over 30 years in the utility business, as executive vice president of power supplies for PacifiCorp. He and his wife, Marion, and their youngest son are relocating from Salt Lake City to Yreka.

'51 John Greene and his wife, Helen, live in Tigard, Ore.

'52 George Greenwood retired after 38 years with Wells Fargo Bank and is building a retirement home in Forest Meadows, Murphys. He and his wife, Carolyn, have four children and nine grandchildren.

'54 Bill Weseloh was honored as Realtor of the Year by the Menlo Park-Atherton Board of Realtors. The award is based on ethical behavior, current knowledge of real estate, contribution of time and skill to the board's membership, and community service.

'55 James Bowen received a master's degree in non-profit management from USF in January. He and his wife, Betty, live in Newark, where he is development director of Moreau High School. **Vern Chase** is a marketing consultant with Alaska-Northwest Development Services in Portland, Ore. **Al Dossol** and his wife, Carmen, live in Menlo Park. He is the general manager of Hewlett-Packard Employees Federal Credit Union in Palo Alto. **Anthony Escover** is a ballistic engineer with FMC Corp. in Hollister, where he lives. **Roberto Iniguez** is manager of projects for Tudor Engineering Company in Oakland. He and his wife, Josefina, live in San Rafael. **Hank McKenna** is president of Tension Technology Consultants in Weston, Mass. **Richard Shlemmer** and his wife, JoAnne, live in Carlsbad, where he is a psychologist with Employee Support Program. **Theodore Welp** retired from E&T Investments in Tucson, Ariz., where he lives with his wife, Elaine.

'56 Robert Bush is the owner of Custom Gear & Machine in San Leandro. **J. Patrick McDonald** is the Eastern regional sales manager for Microsemi Corp. in Morristown, N.J.

'57 Stan Peters was given the Fellow Award by the Society for the Advancement of Material and Process Engineering (SAMPE) for his contributions to the field of material and processes. He is a Westinghouse Marine Division engineer and lives in Mountain View. **Eugene Premo** (JD '62), justice of the California Court of Appeal for the Sixth District (San Jose), was named the 1991 Edwin J. Owens Lawyer of the Year by SCU's School of Law.

'58 John L. "Jack" McCullough is president of Western Specialty Products in San Jose.

'59 Nick Livak (JD '63) is an attorney in Santa Clara.

'60 Michael Lynch lives in McLean, Va., with sons Tom and Sean. He is with the U.S. State Department's Office of the Inspector General, where he is assigned to assessing security and emergency preparedness at U.S. embassies overseas.

'61 John C. Helmer was awarded the Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) designation by the trustees of the Institute of Chartered Financial Analysts. **Fernando Hernandez** (MBA '62) was elected by the Marquis Who's Who board to Who's Who in the World. He has practiced law in San Jose for 23 years. **Fred Kretz**, MPA, is the public administrator/public guardian of Santa Clara County. He lives in Felton.

'62 Michael Hamsch is a mechanical engineer with Lockheed Engineering & Sciences in Hampton, Va. **John T. Mitchell, S.J.**, is a physics teacher and rector of Bellarmine College Prep in San Jose.

'63 John Jacobs is president and CEO of Dillingham Construction Inc. in Pleasanton.

'64 John Casey was selected as Orange County Entrepreneur of the Year (1990) for Manufacturing by *Ernst & Young/Merrill Lynch/Inc.* magazine. **Clarence R. Sullivan Jr.** is vice president of Healthcare Receivables Management in La Mirada.

'65 Teresa (Chaparro) Callan and her husband, Bill ('64, MBA '66), live in San Francisco, where Teresa is a realtor with McGuire Real Estate. **Lorraine D'Ambruoso** lives in Cupertino and is a foreign-language coordinator for the East Side Union High School District. She was awarded the Franco-American Foundation travel-study fellowship, one of five awarded annually. **John Gillick, M.D.**, practices medicine in San Diego. **R. Terry Handley** is a bilingual teacher for sixth-grade students at Lincoln Elementary School in Salinas. He also has his own wedding photography business. **William Larrenaga** is a CPA and partner of KPMG Peat Marwick in Boston.

'66 Peter Ecclesine is co-founder and vice president-Cascade Development of Cascade Microdevices Inc. in Santa Clara.

'67 G. Patrick Byrnes, MSPA, was elected president of the American Society of Pension Actuaries (ASPA) for 1991. He is the president of Actuarial Consultants Inc. in Torrance. **Jim and Ellen (Jorgensen) Collins** (MA '89) live in San Jose. Jim is an operations system engineer for General Electric, and Ellen is director of education at St. Martin's in Sunnyvale. **Fred Oliver** practices law in Sacramento. He and his wife, Susan, live in Carmichael.

'68 Jim Moon is president and CEO of Protocol Systems Inc. in Beaverton, Ore.

'69 Paul Larkin is the owner and chief engineer of Larkin and Associates Mechanical Engineers in Sebastopol. **Christopher Shea** (MBA '72) is group marketing director for the four Sea World parks of Busch Entertainment Corp. He and his wife, Beverly, and their son, Brady, live in St. Louis.

'70 David Furnanz Jr. is an engineer for the city of Santa Rosa. **Dennis Gamlen** is a senior engineer at Bechtel in Houston, Tex.

'71 Ernest Devaurs III is the supervising manager, audit section, for the Department of Social Services in Sacramento. **John Fernandez Jr.** is director of hall operations for Carnegie Hall in New York City. **James Muenzer** is a project manager for Peck/Jones Builders in Woodland Hills. **Stephen L. Wozny** lives in Longview, Wash., where he is completing his tenth year of law practice and his second year as Cowlitz County public defender. He is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force Auxiliary Civil Air Patrol and also a principal in DWD-LTD, a specialty wood products corporation in Castle Rock.

'72 Fred Ali is executive director of Covenant House California in Hollywood, the nation's largest private-

ly operated and funded child care agency. **David R. Congdon** is assistant vice president, corporate support services, at Citicorp-Citibank in Long Island City, N.Y. **Tim Smith** is a managing partner of Smith/Crockett Development, a design and construct firm in Nevada City.

'73 Nancy Patterson is a clinical social worker at Napa State Hospital Center for Youth, Treatment and Transition. She lives in Albany.

'74 Pete Cooney is sales manager of Bay Cable Advertising in San Francisco.

'75 Jerry Bellotti is a CPA with Petrinovich, Pugh & Jones in San Jose. **Ronald Cane** has his own investment firm, Cane Companies, in San Jose. **Shannon Greene** and her husband, William Fisher, live in Seattle with their two daughters. She is a mechanical engineer in energy conservation for Bonneville Power Administration. **Roger Hewitt** (Ph.D. '82) works for the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Southwest Fisheries Science Center in La Jolla, as an Antarctic research specialist. He earned a master's in oceanography and a doctorate in marine biology at Scripps Institute of Oceanography, UC-San Diego. **Jim Hurley** is a senior accountant with BDO Seidman, the U.S. member firm of the world's seventh largest accounting firm. His home is in San Francisco. **Douglas Meyer** is a senior real estate appraiser with The Alpha Valuation Group in Cupertino. **Richard Sajak** is a major in the U.S. Army stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

'76 Jack Bachofer and his wife, Luchie, lives in West Lafayette, Ind. He is a packaging specialist for Frito-Lay Inc. He will be in the doctoral program in agricultural economics at Purdue University on a part-time basis beginning in September. **Major Jay M. Burcham** is an inspector general for the U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command at Fort Monroe, Va. He and his wife live in Yorktown. **Maureen Cronan** is director of advertising for Charles Schwab in San Francisco. **Stephen Marks** is a group general manager at Tandy Corp. in Santa Clara. **Kevin Methany** is assistant principal and development director at LaSalle High School in Milwaukie, Ore.

'77 Mark Hannon is a products manager and estimator at F.M. Productions in Brisbane. **Patrick Colm Hogan** is an associate professor of English and comparative literature at the University of Connecticut in Storrs. Last year, he published *Criticism and Lacan: Essays and Dialogue on Language, Structure, and the Unconscious* (co-edited with Lalita Pandit) and *The Politics of Interpretation: Ideology, Professionalism, and the Study of Literature*. **Michael McCabe** is a CPA with Ernst & Young in San Jose. **David Schertler** and his wife, Delia, live in Albuquerque, N.M., where he is a civil engineer with CH2M Hill.

'78 Jerilyn Loberg is a field supervisor-claims for California State Automobile Association in San Francisco. She and her year-old son, Christopher, live in Petaluma. **Jaime Mendoza** and his wife, Christine, live in Aiea, Hawaii. He is a psychiatric social worker at Queens Medical Center in Honolulu. **Simon Poon** is a senior electrical engineer at Maxoptix in San Jose. **Katherine Sada** lives in Hollister and is a program analyst for Santa Clara County.

'79 Annette Fajardo earned the Top Producer Award for her first year at Walter Renner Realtors in San Francisco. **Liisa Ivary** is in her second season as a member of the acting company at the Oregon Shakespeare Festival in Ashland. **Doug Miller** is a CPA with Ernst & Young in San Jose. **Leslie Orta** (JD '82) received the Santa Clara University Law School Women and Law Association's annual community service award last October. **Melissa (Long) Stevens** is in marketing

Inciting a Revolution

IBM executive Lucie Fjeldstad '66 envisions SCU's future as TECHNOLOGY

When they think of the University, Santa Clara alumni and friends often picture the beautiful campus and the people here. When Board of Regents member Lucie Fjeldstad '66 thinks of SCU, she envisions technology. Better still: TECHNOLOGY.

As an IBM vice president and president of the company's Multimedia and Education Division in White Plains, N.Y., Fjeldstad certainly knows whereof she envisions.

Fjeldstad, head of the board's technology committee, says: "The first order of business was to do what was needed to hasten the application of technology to the school's library system and ensure that Orradre is a state-of-the-art facility in the years to come.

"Now, we need to help find answers to how technology can be used to 'run' the University—that is, to manage a variety of functions that help make faculty and students more productive and the learning process more exciting."

With fellow committee member Bill Terry '55, Fjeldstad sponsored



Fjeldstad wants to find out how technology can be used to "run" the University

a two-day Technology Fair for faculty on campus last October. Exhibits and demonstrations by representatives from IBM, Hewlett-Packard, Sun Microsystems, Apple Computer, and Digital Equipment Corporation gave faculty the chance to see the latest equipment and learn about new teaching possibilities.

"We did a lot in a little time,"

says Fjeldstad. "And we've had follow-ups since then." Everything has been aimed at bringing about a technology revolution at SCU "from the inside out," she says, rather than having vendors come in and tell the University what it needs.

Revolutionary activity for Lucie Laxague Fjeldstad isn't confined to

me! Fjeldstad has hopped around the company developing and marketing hardware and software, pricing, and budgeting."

Her strategy has paid off. Currently, she is one of just three women among IBM's 46 board-approved vice presidents.

Is Fjeldstad tired of always being in the vanguard—whether it's for

"The first order of business was to do what was needed to hasten the application of technology to the school's library system."

just her vision of technology. As one of the first women graduates of SCU (economics, 1966), she went on to blaze a trail at IBM by taking chances and by tackling difficult assignments. *Fortune* magazine has described her career path as "like a checker jumping around a checkerboard hollering, 'King

coeducation, technological improvement, or women's climb up the corporate ladder?

"I love it," she says without hesitation. "I grew up on a ranch—when the cows need to be milked, they don't care if you're a boy or a girl."

—Christine Spielberger '69■

with Borland International in Scotts Valley. **James White** (MBA '84) is the controller of Varian Associates in Beverly, Mass.

'80 **Sheila Doyle** is an attorney with Bronson, Bronson & McKinnon in San Francisco. She and her husband, David Griffis, and their 2-year-old son, Daniel, live in Corte Madera. **Michael McCloskey** is the CFO and vice president of finance for Everex Systems Inc. in Fremont. **Deborah Van Olst** is a finance manager at Apple Computer in Cupertino.

'81 **Paul Alota, DDS**, completed a short-term fellowship at the University of Washington's advanced training program in Dental Care of the Disabled and has joined Mobile-Dent Inc. in treating nursing home and homebound patients in the Puget Sound area. He is also a member of the 607th Medical Detachment, an Army Reserve field dental unit based at Fort Lawton, Wash. His home is in Seattle. **Scott Conn** is president of The Dublin Group Inc. in San Francisco. **Steve Dehmer** is the manager, engineering and maintenance, at Chevron USA in Honolulu. **Leo Farrell** lives in Sacramento and is an administrative counselor in the retirement trust department of American Savings Bank's corporate center in Stockton. **Mary Ann Lyons** received a master's degree in marriage, family, and child counseling from Gonzaga University in Spokane, Wash. She is a social worker at Ruth Dykeman Children's Center in Seattle. **Richard Nelson** practices law with Pillsbury, Madison & Sutro in San Jose. **Edwin O'Hanlon** is a partner in the CPA firm of Bottaini, Gallucci & O'Hanlon in Portland, Ore., where he lives with his wife, Grace,

and their 4-year-old son, James.

'82 **Jim Bannan** is a commercial real estate broker with Charles Dunn Co. in Irvine. **Ann Fetter** is a simulation engineer at Lockheed Technical Operations Co. in Colorado Springs, Colo. **Amy Grgich** is a casting director for feature films at Walt Disney Studios in Burbank. **Lance Heywood** lives in Incline Village, Nev. He is an electrical engineer and department supervisor at Lift Engineering & Manufacturing Co. in Carson City. **Andrew and Joyce (Valadez) Miller** live in Fremont. He is the controller, worldwide sales & service, for Network Equipment Technologies Inc. in Redwood City. **Larry Oreglia**, his wife, Cheryl, and daughters, Julie and Kelley, live in Campbell. He works for Baxter Hospital Supply in Hayward. **Julie Sly** is associate director for Social Development and Communications for the California Catholic Conference in Sacramento. She is responsible for representing the social and respect-life concerns of the state's Catholic bishops at the State Capitol.

'83 **Russell Boring** was admitted to the California Bar in November, following a five-month tour of New Zealand with the Northcote Birkenhead Rugby Union Sports Club. He is an associate with the Sacramento law firm of Barrett, Penney & Byrd. **Mary Demers** is a therapist at Santa Clara County Children's Shelter and a mental health consultant at Mia House Group Home. She and her husband, Phil, live in San Jose. **Karl Essig** is a senior auditor for Fluor Daniel Inc. in Irvine. **Patricia Hayes** works for the State Department, Foreign Service. She is learning Portuguese at

the State Department in Washington, D.C., and will be sent to the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia, Brazil, as a personnel officer in August. **Thomas Murphy** is a management consultant with Andersen Consulting in Torrance. **Richard Smith** teaches math and computer science at Servite High School in Anaheim. He is also the head varsity basketball coach and won the State Championship Division III at the Oakland Coliseum in his first season, 1989-90.

'84 **Lisa Barton Armando** is a realtor with Rosenblum, Parish & Bacigalupi in San Jose. **Helen (Piskipos) Bailado** (MS '87) is a sales development engineer at Hewlett-Packard in Santa Clara. **Karen Boberg** is a job cost accountant with Viking Electric Inc. in Santa Clara. **John Boken** is a manager-consulting with Arthur Andersen & Co. in Los Angeles. **Charles Corchero** is a staff engineer at IBM in Tucson, Ariz. **Yvette Flynn** works for the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, D.C., as a senior policy analyst in the Office of International Communications. **Debby (Lee) Kelleher** is in pharmaceutical sales for Syntex Labs Inc. in San Francisco. **Robert Martines** is a chiropractor with the CHASE Clinic in Campbell. **William Mazzetti Jr.** is vice president of Mazzetti & Associates Inc. in San Francisco. **Nels Nelsen** (JD '90) and his wife, **Doreen (Cusumano '89)**, live in Los Gatos. He is an attorney in the San Jose law office of Buchalter, Nemer, Fields & Younger. **John Roensch** is a network sales consultant for Pacific Bell in Santa Clara. **Thomas Siu** is an ensign in the U.S. Navy, stationed at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., with the Carrier Airborne Early

Good Judgment

Judge Marty Jenkins '77 takes Santa Clara values to the bench

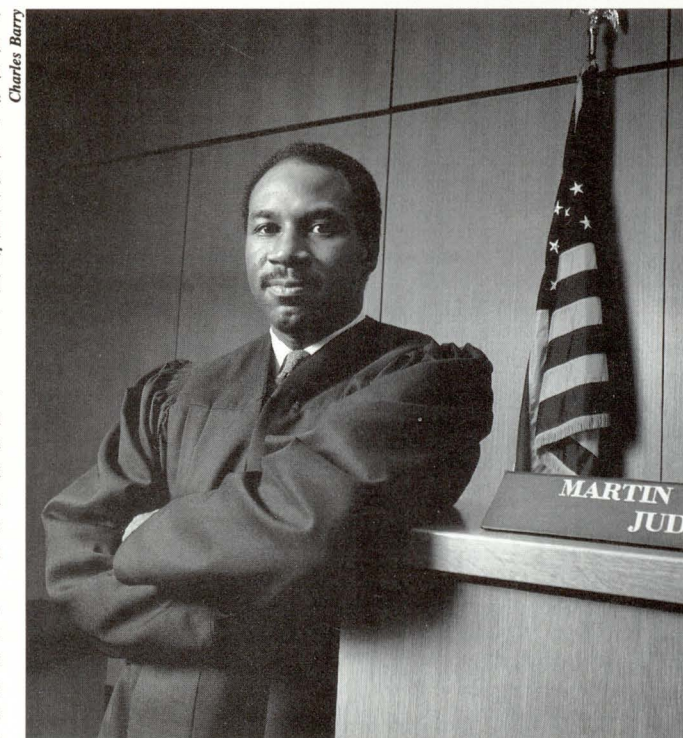
It was fall 1972 when Marty Jenkins became enamored with SCU. His brother Darryl was a football player at San Jose State that year. Marty and his family came to the San Jose State-Santa Clara game, and the Broncos almost pulled a huge upset. "I remember being so impressed with the spirit and enthusiasm of the Santa Clara team and fans. I was intrigued and wanted more information about the school," Jenkins said.

After graduating from San Francisco's Lincoln High School in 1972, Marty attended City College of San Francisco for a year, but kept pursuing admittance to Santa Clara. The following year, he was there, trying out for football as a non-scholarship walk-on.

After four years at Santa Clara, Marty had earned his B.A. in history and played three years as a starting defensive back. During summer 1977, he was good enough to get a tryout with the Seattle Seahawks. There were other challenges ahead, however.

"My original plan was to attend Stanford Graduate School and eventually teach. The late Pat Malley helped me take a different approach. He was tremendously influential, not just as a coach, but off the field as well. In my junior year, he set up a meeting between myself and two black law students from Santa Clara. Eventually, I decided to apply to law school and I've never looked back," he said.

Since November 1989, Marty has been a municipal court judge for the Oakland-Piedmont-Emeryville Court District. He graduated from USF Law School in 1980 and has made a steady upward climb



Jenkins: "Those who stand tall in the legal profession have standards and ethics like you're taught at Santa Clara."

throughout his legal career.

He began as an Alameda County assistant district attorney in February 1981. "It was a great place to start. [The county] recruits in that district, and no one else really does. People like Earl Warren and Ed Meese came from there," Marty said.

In June 1983, he moved to Washington, D.C., for a position with the Department of Civil Rights. Its main thrust was investigating hate crimes such as Ku Klux Klan activities.

Marty returned to the Bay Area in June 1985 to accept a position

with Pacific Bell's legal department. "At the time, my mother was ill and I wanted to be closer to her and my family."

One of the newest members of Santa Clara's Board of Regents, having been appointed in the fall of 1990, he has strong feelings about the University.

"The value system and standards I learned at Santa Clara were an extension of my own family. My parents believed strongly in education. My father [James Jenkins] worked three different jobs to help put us through school. I'm still not sure how he did it. Santa Clara

helped me think clearly and critically and evaluate all situations. The University's basic philosophy is to use your skills and talents to help benefit others.

"I've always taken jobs in the public service arena. It's one way of giving something back. All the things I learned here from people like Pat Malley have helped me make tough decisions throughout my career. Believe me, those who stand tall in the legal profession have standards and ethics like you're taught at Santa Clara."

Marty also tries to help Santa Clara in recruiting. "Definitely! You try to replace yourself with someone else. There have been several fine students who followed me from Lincoln High, and I'd like to see more in the future. Minority recruiting is important."

Jenkins's long-term goals are diverse. "I'd like to move as far as I can in the judicial system. The appellate court system is certainly a goal, but I also have a fascination with sports administration. I feel I have the legal and corporate background to complement my interest in athletics and education. The combination of the two areas should be compatible. Three of the four starters in our defensive backfield at Santa Clara are now attorneys—Pat Coughlin '77 and Mark Tiernan '77 (J.D. '80) are the others. That's a fairly good example of what the system can produce."

Rest assured, Marty Jenkins will continue to take the right steps.
—Mike McNulty

Mike McNulty is a San Jose freelance writer and radio-television producer in San Francisco.

Warning Squadron-122. **Eileen (McDermott) Smith** is in the master's program in educational administration at Cal State, Long Beach.

'85 **Annette Achermann** lives in San Francisco where she is a management consultant for The MAC Group. **Lisa (Houweling) Aguiar** is an attorney with the Redwood City law firm of Williams, Kelly, Roman-ski, Polverari & Skelton. **Janet Arsenault** is in marketing communications with Radian Technology Inc. in Santa Clara. **Christopher Babiarz** earned a master's degree in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where he is now an environmental chemist. **Michael and Kelly (Schaller '86) Barnes**

live in Sacramento with their 2-year-old son, Shane. Michael is a youth counselor/peace officer with the California Youth Authority in Ione. **Lisa (Popovich) Beck** is a cost accountant for GTE Government Systems. She and her husband, Mark, live in Campbell. **William Beyer Jr.** is a CPA in the Boise, Id., office of Arthur Andersen & Co. **Steve Bradley** is a semiconductor process engineer with Lam Research Corp. in Fremont, where he lives. **Mark Cabral** is a gas engineer with PG&E in San Francisco. **Paul Caulfield** lives in San Mateo and is a mortgage broker at Service Mortgage Company in Belmont. **Tom Cotter** lives in Houston, Tex., where he is an attorney with Exxon Company USA. **Eileen (McNulty) Cramer** is

a coordinator/publicity for Walt Disney Company. She lives in Glendale. **Jeannie Dodd-Fitzsimmons** (MA '90) is a marriage, family, and child counseling intern in Los Gatos. **LeAnn (Iwasaka) Donohoe** is an accountant at Sprig Electric in San Jose. **John Faylor** is a residential real estate broker with Southwood Properties in Cupertino. **Marie (Patane) Gage** is a CPA with Madden Accountancy Corp. in San Jose. **Jay Hanley** lives in San Francisco, where he is a securities trader with The Chicago Corp. **Kevin Harney** is a CPA/controller for San Jose Medical Group. **Laura (Boltz) Holler** works for the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power as an electrical engineer. **Russell Huerta** is a broker with Charles Schwab & Co. Inc.

Of Gas Masks and Scud Attacks

War comes to Tel Aviv, home of former basketball star Korky Nelson '79

Now that the skies over Israel are clear of Scuds, Korky Nelson '79 is thinking about sending his gas mask to his former SCU roommate Dick Hansen '77 as a memento.

"He was calling me almost every day to make sure I was all right," said Nelson, who was a star on the basketball team during his years at Santa Clara.

Nelson is now a key player on an Israeli team tied for first place in the professional league there. He made Israel his second home in 1982 and is married to an Israeli woman, Michal, a former major in the Israeli army.

Unlike some of his fellow U.S. players on the team, Nelson, who has dual U.S./Israeli citizenship, opted to stay in Tel Aviv when the war started. Things are getting back to normal now, he said, but "it was real hairy for a long time."

One Scud hit just a mile from his home in downtown Tel Aviv.

"You hear this extremely loud siren, and the TV is flashing 'ALERT, ALERT, ALERT.' You put on your gas mask and go into a sealed room. Then in three to five minutes—boom, boom, boom," Nelson said in describing what Israelis endured for weeks.

Being away from home during a Scud attack could be even scarier.



Nelson (top center) on the basketball court in Israel

Once, Nelson was driving home from a game when an attack began. He pulled over, put on his gas mask, and watched the incoming missiles from his car. Another time, he was at a movie theater. "Everyone had to run to the basement. Women were crying, 'When will this end?'" Nelson recalled.

Nelson stopped just short of citing divine intervention for the

normally do is go out and play golf," Nelson was quoted as saying in a *San Jose Mercury News* article that appeared a week after the war started.

And he helped organize and played in a benefit basketball game that raised \$50,000-\$60,000 for Israelis who suffered losses due to the war. Nelson said he is one of the few gentiles in the country, and he

One Scud hit just a mile from his home in downtown Tel Aviv.

low number of Israeli deaths directly from Scud attacks. "God bless this country. There was only one Scud-related death. The rest were from panic or heart attacks," he said. "There is something exceptional about this country."

Nelson said it was difficult for Israel not to retaliate, but "we put our trust in the American government. Everyone hung tough."

He did find his own small ways of fighting back, however. On the last "normal day" before the air assault started Jan. 16, he held a "To Hell with Saddam" golf tournament for friends. "The idea was to live as normal as we can, and what we

feels good about doing whatever he can to help.

When asked what effect the experience has had on him, Nelson said it has "made me mentally stronger." That change seems to have carried over to his performance on the court. Shortly after the war, he was voted player of the week.

Even though the war in the Persian Gulf has ended, Nelson said the many more conflicts to be worked out in the region will keep Israelis "on their toes."

"In Israel, it's never over," he said. —S.B. ■

in San Francisco. **Tony Irsfeld** is completing his doctoral studies in psychology. He and his wife, **M. Miriam (Smith '87)**, and their 2-year-old son will be moving from New York City to Worcester, Mass., where Tony has accepted an internship at Worcester Youth Guidance Center. **Ron Jackson** is a civil engineer for Santa Clara County. **Todd Johnson** is director of marketing at Silicon Graphics in Mountain View. He lives in San Jose. **Michael Kropp** received his doctorate in chemistry from the University of Illinois last September. He is a research chemist at 3M. He and his wife, **Barbara (Hayes, '84)**, and their daughter live in Maplewood, Minn. **Teresa Link** is a loan officer at Wells Fargo Bank in Walnut Creek. **Gregory Lynn** is director of hardware engineering at Jasmine Technologies in Sunnyvale. **John Maloney** is an equipment engineer for DuPont Photomasks Inc. in Santa Clara. **Joseph Maloney** works for Hamilton/Avnet Electronics in Sunnyvale as an ASIC design engineer. **Mark Mauro** is a senior examiner-savings and loans for the Treasury Department, Office of Thrift Supervision, Western Region-San Francisco. **Karen McWilliams** is a components engineer at NEC Technologies in San Jose. **Malinda Mergner** is an employee development training specialist at Hewlett-Packard in Santa Clara. **Paul Michael** is a

CPA with Ireland, San Filippo & Co. in San Jose. **Felicia Pagaduan** is a devices modeling engineer at Analog Devices Inc., PMI Division, in Santa Clara. **Kevin Purser** is in materials management at MasPar Computer Corp. in Sunnyvale. **Jackie Roosenboom** lives in Eindhoven, Netherlands, where she is an accountant at KPMG Klynveld Kraayenhof & Co. **Nicola Simpson** is a product manager at Stratus Computer in Marlboro, Mass. She lives in Winchester. **Michael Yee** is a senior electrical engineer at FMC Ground Systems Division in San Jose.

'86 **Martin Blaker** is a technical writer for IBM in San Jose. **Stephen Bland** works at Chiat/Day/Mojo Advertising in Venice. **Anthony Capra** owns The Bath House, a kitchen and bath showroom in Englewood, Colo. **Maria Chambers** is a human factors specialist for Silicon Graphics Inc. in Mountain View. **Stephen Fung** is an avionics engineer at Rockwell International in Downey. He lives in Long Beach. **Kari (Diggs) Hagen** is a graduate student and microbiologist at UC-Davis. **Charlie Hernandez** is a senior project engineer at Rudolph & Sletten Inc. in Foster City. **Joseph Ippolito Jr., M.D.**, earned his medical degree at Creighton University School of Medicine in May 1990. He is doing a residency in family medicine in Glen-

dale. **Christian Jensen** lives in Stockton where he is an associate transportation engineer for Caltrans. **Philip and Christine (Riehle) Kolbo** are the owners of Superior Mark, a Mountain View firm that makes marking products, from rubber stamps and engraved signs to special inks, for the electronics industry. **Dan Waligora** is a biologist at Syntex Pharmaceutical Co. in Palo Alto.

'87 **Craig Hedlund** lives in Santa Clara and is a senior associate engineer at Lockheed. **Tara (Anderson) Hirbod** is an applications engineer at Actel in Sunnyvale. **Jack Murphy** and **Cheryl Carter-Murphy** live in Boulder, Colo. where Cheryl is a cost analyst and technical writer at Atlantic Research Corp. and Jack is a student in the MBA program at the University of Colorado. **Michael Myhre** is a CPA with Petrinovich, Pugh & Jones in San Jose. **Dominique O'Reilly** is vice president, marketing, at Harmony Gold Capital in Los Angeles. **John Parish** is a national radio sales representative with Bonner Radio in Los Angeles, where he lives. **Dana Van Wyk** lives in San Luis Obispo and is co-owner and vice president of marketing for Banzai Baby, a maternity and children's swimwear company.

'88 **Dan and Linda (Trapp) Bowen** live in Fremont.

Linda was awarded a master's degree in social work at UC-Berkeley in May 1990 and is a counselor in the New Haven Unified School District. Dan is an accountant in San Ramon and football coach at De La Salle High School. **Matthew Kerr** is a member of the technical staff at 88 Open in San Jose. **Cindy Meckenstock** is a CPA with Ernst & Young in San Jose. She lives in Los Gatos. **Hans Ongchua** works for Dole Packaged Foods as a consultant to the San Francisco Aquaculture Project for shrimp farming. He tells us that anyone who's interested should get in touch with him. **Michelle (Houde) Panconi** is an accountant at Price Waterhouse in San Jose. She and her husband, David, live in Sunnyvale. **Andree (Bidart) Rose** is a senior accountant at Kafoury, Armstrong & Co. in Winnemucca, Nev. **Mai Trinh Tran** lives in San Jose and is an accountant with Nagase California in Sunnyvale. **Therese (Ching) Wooding** works for Engineering Science Inc. in Fremont as a project engineer.

'89 Elizabeth Brennan writes that she and her husband, Douglas Moody, are assistant public defenders in Bethel, Alaska, where they comprise two-thirds of the legal staff. **Luan Bui** is an electrical engineer at Quantum Corp. in Milpitas. **John Ebner** is an accountant/auditor at KPMG Peat Marwick in San Jose. **Stephen Fenker** is a contract manager with Nike Inc. in Charlotte, N.C. **David Koehler** is a staff accountant at McCahan, Helfrick, Thiercof & Butera Accountancy Corp. in San Jose. **Colleen Quinn** is a supervisor and technical recruiter for Echo Design & Temporary Personnel in San Jose. **Claudine Shum** is a staff accountant at Ernst & Young in San Jose.

'90 Robert Brum is a test engineer at Teledyne McCormick Selph in Hollister, where he lives. **Maureen Burns** works in the international finance department at the Swiss Volks Bank in Zurich, Switzerland. She will be there for 18 months. **Carl Cushnie** is an associate civil engineer at DeLeuw Cather & Co. in San Francisco. **Ixtlac Duenas** is a research assistant at American Institutes for Research in Palo Alto. **Michelle Florczyk** is a benefits analyst at William Mercer Inc., an employee benefits consulting company in Los Angeles. **John Harty** is a real estate broker with Charles Dunn Co. in Irvine. **Karen Nurisso** lives in San Jose where she is an accountant at Ernst & Young. **James "Dan" Spalding** is the editor in the Employee Communications Department at FMC in Santa Clara. **Martina Umierski** is a tax consultant with Deloitte & Touche in San Jose. She and her husband, Mark Weiss, live in Menlo Park. **Ronald J. White** was commissioned an ensign in the U.S. Navy after his graduation from Officer Candidate School at the Naval Education and Training Center in Newport, R.I. He and his wife, Jill, live in Port Hueneme.

ADVANCED DEGREES

'66 George Keirns (MS, MBA '66) is a senior staff engineer at Lockheed in Sunnyvale.

'67 Brother Richard Daly (MA) is the executive director of the Texas Catholic Conference in Austin. **Ariel Davis** (MA) is a professor of English at San Jose State University.

'73 James Detrick (MBA) is a customer service manager at Hewlett-Packard in Santa Rosa.

'74 Judith Berson (MA) lives in Washington, D.C., where she is vice president/leasing for Western Development Corp.

'75 David Power (JD) is a judge in the Northern Solano Municipal Court. **Einar Wetlesen** (MBA) is sales manager of MTI Inc. in Portland, Ore., and a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve.

'77 Robin (Conley) Flournoy (MBAA) is head of the agricultural loan department at the County Bank of Merced. She lives in Atwater. **Eugene Michael Hyman** (JD) was appointed a judge of the Santa Clara County Municipal Court by Gov. Deukmejian. Prior to his appointment, he was in private practice in the law firm of Hyman & Danser. He and his wife, Anastasia Steinberg, live in Los Altos. **Douglas Pryce** (JD) was elected to the Board of Directors of United Power Inc., a cooperatively owned electric utility serving the Denver suburbs. **Judith Rhodes** (MBA) lives in Mountain View and is a marketing consultant with Ambrose Associates.

'78 Betty (Sanders) Baldwin (MA) completed requirements for a master's degree in nursing and is a nurse manager at the Veterans' Administration Medical Center in Palo Alto. **Ed Efron** (MBA) is the southwest area sales manager for Vitelic Semiconductor Corp. in Long Beach. **Richard Konda** (JD) received an award from the Justice Department for work in redress and reparations for Japanese-American citizens.

'79 Richard Alves (MA) is an assistant principal-guidance for the Gilroy Unified School District. **Sandra Smith Hauserman** (JD) is a broker associate with Coldwell Banker in Tahoe City. **John Thompson** (MA) is a family therapist at the Institute for Family and Human Relations in Los Gatos.

'80 Conrado Montes (MS) is a senior engineer at Stone & Webster Engineering Corp. in Pleasanton.

'81 Lisa Steingart (JD) is commissioner of the Municipal Court in Santa Clara.

'82 Judith Hooper (MA) is a counselor at Mission College in Santa Clara.

'83 Henry Manayan Jr. (JD) is president and general counsel of Transpacific Empire Inc., a real estate development company in San Jose. **Barbara Simmons** (MA) is assistant to the dean and director of admissions in SCU's Division of Counseling Psychology and Education.

'84 Diana Nichols (MFCC) is principal of Harker Academy in San Jose. **Janice Tilden** (JD) is an attorney and legal assistant with the Denver Colo. Board of Adjustment.

'85 Lisa (Rotunda) Bird (MA) is a training instructor for Great Western Bank in Dublin. **Nancy Danziger** (MA) is a counselor at Anne Darling School in San Jose. **Joyce Palmer**, LMFC, (MA) is a psychotherapist in San Jose. **Scott Swisher** (JD) is a prosecutor in the Alameda County District Attorney's office. His home is in Oakland.

'86 Janis Biksa (JD) is an associate in the San Francisco law firm of Wickersham & Erickson. **Patty Finch** (MA) is a marriage, family, and child therapist in San Jose. **Derek Granath** (MBA) is in sales and marketing for KLA Instruments Corp. in San Jose. **Kate Pizor** (MA) is a family therapist in private practice in Los Altos.

'87 Tom Dooley (MA) and his wife, Tricia, live in Saratoga. He is a teacher at Cupertino High School. **Ning Sung** (MS) lives in Cupertino and is a consultant for International Computer Technology.

'88 John Fumia (MBA) is manager of Airdrome Orchards Inc. in San Jose. **Kelly Schuster** (MA) works at SCU as assistant director, Career Services, and career counselor, Career Action Center.

'89 Jason Dubrovay (MBA) is treasurer/controller at HAL Investments Inc. in Seattle.

MARRIAGES

'52 Don Bordenave to Betty May Farrell, on January 19, in Benson Center at Santa Clara University.

'71 Michael Ivers to Sheryl Wilson, on November 4. They live in Los Gatos.

'77 David Boudinot to Rochelle Milner, on November 3, at Mission Santa Clara.

'79 Annette Fajardo to Darryl Kent Donaldson, on December 31, in San Francisco, where they make their home.

'80 Sarah Catz (JD) to Lou Weiss, on October 28, in Laguna Beach. She writes that her husband was a widower and she is adopting his three children. They live in South Laguna.

'81 Vivian Elliott (MAE) to William Wenger, on August 5, at Valley Presbyterian Church in Portola Valley. Their home is in San Jose.

'82 Mari Renna (MA) to Peter Arnone Jr., on August 12, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Mateo.

'83 Mark Milani to Amy Dedinsky, on September 15, at Queen of Apostles Church in San Jose, where they make their home. **Ray Nunez** to Celia Hanna, on May 19, 1990, at Mission San Jose. Their home is in Campbell.

'84 Sandy Churchill to Tom Hakala, on January 26, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Santa Clara. **Terry Davis** to Cindy Soars, on December 8, at Mission Santa Clara. **Karl Essig** to Karen Conroy, on November 11. They live in Corona del Mar. **Scott Marincich** to Katherine Jones, on October 28, at the San Francisco Yacht Club in Belvedere. They make their home in Rohnert Park. **Eileen McDermott** to **Richard "Bam-Bam" Smith**, on August 25, at Our Lady Queen of Angels in Newport Beach. Their home is in Fountain Valley. **Bill McDermott** to Juli Mootz, on August 4, at Star of the Sea Church in Santa Cruz, where they live. **Helen Piskopos** (MS '87) to Maurice Bailado, on October 20. Their home is in Milpitas.

'85 David Anderson to Carolyn Mazzurca, on October 6, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in San Jose. **Mary-Elizabeth "Liz" Krukiel** to Mark Maguire, on October 13, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Lightwater, Surrey, England. **Shannon Reynolds** to Ted Victor, on June 10, 1989, at her parents home, in Napa. They live in Norfolk, Va. **Amy Starkweather** to John Oosterhouse, on October 6. Their home is in San Jose.

'86 Kari Diggs to Kirk Hagen, on November 10, in Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in Woodland. **Diane Flanagan** to **Greg Haupt**, on November 10. They live in Mountain View. **Lance Gurrola** to Melinda Doto, on September 1, at Apostles Lutheran Church in San Jose. They live in Sunnyvale. **Laura Thompson** to **Thomas Donohue**, on September 22, at Mission Santa Clara. Their home is in Sunnyvale. **Andrea Tonelli** to **Michael Trudeau** '87, on September 8, at Mission Santa Clara. **Linda Trapp** to **Dan Bowen** '88, on August 26, in Mission Santa Clara. They live in Fremont. **Ellen Whittenburg** to Graham Megson, on July 14, in Portland, Ore. Their home is in Sacramento.

'87 **Jane Dunn** to Joseph Cirrincione, on December 29, in Chevy Chase, Md. **Anne Lewis** to Robert Naragon, on October 20, at Mission Santa Clara. They make their home in Campbell. **John McLaren** to Brenda Johnson, on November 10, at Mission Santa Clara. **Claus Stoeppel** to Sharon Cino, on September 1, at Mission Santa Clara. They live in Newark.

'88 **Andree Bidart** to Carl Rose, on August 25, at St. Paul's Catholic Church, in Winnemucca, Nev., where they make their home. **Ronald Garrison** (MBA) to Janet England, on September 2, at Los Gatos Lodge. They live in San Jose.

'89 **Elizabeth Brennan** to Douglas Moody, on August 25. Their home is in Bethel, Alaska. **Jennifer Sant** to **Steven Bermudez** '85, on August 19, at the Toll House in Los Gatos. They make their home in San Jose.

'90 **Colleen Colligan** to Michael Heines, on September 22, in Wilsonville, Ore., where they live. **Marty Naffel** to Debbie Pope, on December 9, in Lake Tahoe.

BIRTHS

'71 To **Bert Arico** and his wife, Nadine, twin boys, Brian John and Steven Walter, on November 28. They join their brother, Scott Michael, who was 2 years old on March 22. The family lives in San Jose. To **Thomas Pagano** and his wife, Mary Kay, their second child, Maura Beth, on June 8, 1990, in Tacoma, Wash.

'71 To **Stephen Wozny** and his wife, Anne, their first child, Stephanie Renee, on August 17, in Longview, Wash.

'76 To **Stephen Dodd** and his wife, Roberta, a boy, Travis Stephen, on October 27, in Lodi.

'77 To **Mike McCabe** and his wife, Teresa, a son, Joseph Ryle, on August 15, in San Jose. To **Peter and Tess (Bannan) Moore**, a son, James Bernard, on October 28. They live in Pasadena. To **Ted Strader** and his wife, Janet, their first child, Allana Margaret, on February 1, in Portland, Ore.

'79 To **Penny (Gibbons) Burke** and her husband, Jim, their first child, Colin Patrick, on December 30, 1989. Their home is in Redmond, Wash. To **Leslie Furney-Howe** and her husband, Steve, their second daughter, Sara May, on November 27. They and their daughter, Laura, live in Menlo Park. To **Sandra Smith Hauserman** (JD) and her husband, Tim, a daughter, Sarah Lace, on September 3. To **Melissa (Long) Stevens** and her husband, Russell, their first child, Jeanne Marie, on November 12, 1989. They live in Santa Cruz.

'80 To **Camille (Preaseau) Eder** and her husband, Roy, their second child, Henry Beau, on March 13, 1989, and third child, Kendall Louise, on November 20, 1990. They make their home in Menlo Park. To **David Hughes** and his wife, Kathleen, their second child, Sean Michael, on October 18 in San Jose.

'81 To **Scott Conn** and his wife, Shonna, a daughter, **Kacie Lynn**, on September 9, in Dublin. To **Hugh Daly** and his wife, Teresa, their first child, Megan Catherine, on February 2, in Tulsa, Okla.

'83 To **Dolores Garcia-Espinola** (MA '88) and her husband, Paul, a son, Gabriel Garcia, on October 24, in San Jose. To **Dianne (Van Wyk) Inman** and her husband, Jeff, a daughter, Sara, on April 26, 1990. They live in San Luis Obispo. To **Julie (Boitano)** and

Mark Robson '84, a son, John "Jack" Patrick, on July 4. They make their home in Santa Clara. To **Wendy (Abbott)** and **Paul Sarsfield** ('84, JD '88), a son, Patrick Ryan, on February 2. Their home is in Fort Ord.

'84 To **Jeff and Maureen (Crawley) Abercrombie**, a daughter, Margaret Mae "Maggie Mae" Jacqueline, on July 23. They live in Sacramento. To **Lisa Barton Armando** and her husband, Vincent, their first child, Alexandra, on May 20, 1990. Their home is in Los Altos. To **Barbara (Hayes) and Michael Kropp** '85, a daughter, Hannah Mary, on March 1, 1990. To **Heidi (LeBaron) and Jay Leupp** '85, a son, Robert Alan LeBaron, on January 22. They make their home in Citrus Heights. To **Megan (Ruder) Martinelli** and her husband, John, a son, Stephen Philip, on January 17, at Dominican Hospital in Santa Cruz. They live in Watsonville. To **Jean Marie (Cara) Richard** and her husband, Kenneth, their first child, Andrew Joseph, on August 16. They make their home in Anaheim. To **Beth (Gilbert) and Steven Townsend** (MBA '87), a daughter, Nicole Louise, on January 15, in Pleasanton.

'85 To **Lisa (Houweling) Aguiar** and her husband, Matthew, their first child, Nathan Matthew, on October 28, in San Jose. To **Jeannie Dodd-Fitzsimmons** and her husband, Bob, a son, Nelson, in June 1990. To **Claudia (Gemanis) Gulasch** (MA) and her husband, their second daughter, Portia, on March 23, 1990. They live in Sunnyvale. To **Kevin and Gina (Hornecker) '87) Harney**, a son, Michael John, on December 19, in San Jose. To **Laura (Boltz) Holler** and her husband, Mark, their first child, Matthew Vance, on December 21. They make their home in San Fernando. To **Marian (Bach) Keeth** and her husband, Gary, a son, Michael DeHaven, on August 9. They live in Los Altos. To **Sal and Ann (Skelley) Vaccaro**, a son, John Angelo, on January 1. Their home is in Pleasanton.

'86 To **Debbie (Goolkasian) McHenry** and her husband, Brian, their first child, Katherine Elaine, on March 2, 1990.

'87 To **Barbara (Grevera) Chapin** and her husband, Dennis, a daughter, Sara Michelle, on February 13. They live in Milpitas. To **Taleen (Marashian) and Hagop Nazarian (MS '91)**, their first child, Ari, on September 29, in San Jose.

'89 To **Patricia (O'Brien) Pinsoneault** and her husband, Mike, a son, Matthew Robert, on October 16. Their home is in Costa Mesa.

DEATHS

'31 **Howard "Howie" R. O'Daniels**, on January 19, in San Luis Obispo. He retired from the faculty of California State Polytechnic College in September 1971. He joined the faculty in 1933 and taught physical education, mathematics, and social sciences and was head football coach from 1933 through 1941. He was a member of SCU's Hall of Fame for football.

'32 **Harry C. Hazel Jr.**, on January 20, in Yakima, Wash. A native of Chicago, he was educated in Twin Falls, Idaho, and Seattle Preparatory School, where he was a member of the orchestra and boxing team. He obtained a scholarship to Santa Clara as a violinist and was also on the varsity swim team. He enrolled at University of Washington Law School, but passed the bar exam as a first-year student, having read law under his father. He practiced law in Seattle and Chelan and was Kitsap County prosecuting attorney and cor-

oner and assistant attorney general for Washington under Smith Troy. He later became assistant U.S. attorney and relocated to Yakima in 1943. Following retirement from the bench, he practiced law with his son, David. In recent years, he provided free legal service for Evergreen Legal Service clients and worked as an instructor in English as a second language at Yakima Valley Community College. He is survived by his wife of 56 years, Lucille; sons, Harry III, Tim, Dick, and David; daughter, Joyce; seven grandchildren; and one great-grandchild.

'41 **James Francis Hunt**, on December 21, 1988, in Tacoma, Wash., of cancer.

'50 **Paul B. Holm**, on February 7, in a single-vehicle auto accident. His home was in Walnut Creek. He was preceded in death by his wife, Trudy.

'51 **Donald M. Adams**, on December 20, in Concord, of cancer. A native of San Francisco, he lived in Denver before moving to Concord 16 years ago. He was a salesman. He is survived by his wife of 37 years, Marilyn; sons, Paul, Gerald, and Tony; daughters, Beverly, Carolyn, Ann, and Joan; parents, Dean and Marguerite Adams; and 16 grandchildren.

'53 **Victor Frediani**, on November 15, in Valley Springs, after a long illness. He retired as traffic manager for Pacific Telephone. He was past district governor of the Lion's Club in Santa Clara. He is survived by his wife of 40 years, Kathleen, and four children.

'69 **Robert E. Heaney Jr.**, in Sonoma, after a lengthy illness. He was captain of the 1967-68 Santa Clara West Coast Conference Championship Basketball Team. He was a teacher at Wilson High School in San Francisco. He is survived by his mother, Gertrude Heaney; sisters, Joan, Ann, and Geraldine; and brother, Edward.

'71 **James E. Bamber** (JD), on June 19, at San Antonio Community Hospital in Upland, where he was a partner in the law firm of Althouse & Bamber. A native of Pomona, he was an Upland resident for 15 years. He was a coach and manager of the Upland Foothill Little League, coach of American Youth Soccer Organization, an officer in the Boys Scouts of America Father's Committee of Troop 623, member and past director of Rotary Club, past president of the San Bernardino County Bar Association, and a past officer and director of Western San Bernardino County Legal Aid Society. He is survived by his wife, Julie; two sons, Brendon, 12, and Thomas, 10; a stepson, Christopher Gallagher, 17; and parents, Jane Brewster and Edwin Bamber.

'80 **Carolyn Miller Dunn**, on January 8, in Palo Alto, after a long illness. Her interests included sailing, tennis, flying, swimming, and skiing. She was a past performer in the San Jose Light Opera Association and a volunteer at Stanford University Hospital and Westwind 4-H. She was regional finance manager at Hitachi Data Systems in Santa Clara. She is survived by her husband, William Dunn, who was an assistant professor of engineering at SCU from 1970 to 1976; parents, Thomas and Margaret Burks, all of Los Altos; and a son, Christopher Miller, of Los Gatos.

'80 **John Lauritz** (JD), on October 17, 1989. His home was in San Francisco.

'84 **Joseph P. Peerenboom** (MBA), on January 19, after a long illness. He worked at SCU from 1976 to 1990 as an accountant and assistant to the vice president for business and finance. His home was in Los Altos. ■

Alumni/Parents Update

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

MAY

8 San Diego—Chapter Reception with University President, Paul Locatelli, S.J., at San Diego Yacht Club, 5:30-7:30 p.m. Contact Kristina Kroll '87, (619) 230-4871.

9 Los Angeles—12th Annual Santa Clara of the Year Dinner, at Los Angeles Athletic Club, 6-9 p.m. This year's honoree is John Willett '61. Contact Jim Kambe '84, (213) 621-6145.

16 Sacramento—Recent Alumni Postwork Social, at Chevy's on the River, 5:30-8 p.m. Contact Patty Kirrene-Zanetti '86, (916) 457-0912, or Beth McCarthy '86, (916) 454-1748.

18 Denver—Saturday Night Weekend Social, at Marc's Restaurant, 6:30-8:30 p.m. Contact Mark Valente '79, (303) 422-6600.

18 Sacramento—State Crew Races, at Lake Natoma. Contact Dick '80 and Lisa '80 Shanahan, (916) 638-5627.

23 Phoenix—Chapter Reception and University Update with University President, Paul Locatelli, S.J., 6:00-7:30 p.m. Contact Hal Mack '67, (602) 264-5800.

29 San Jose—70 Minutes: Career Transitions. Speaker: Carolyn Hennings, Director of Career Services at SCU. Refreshments, 5:30 p.m.; program, 6-7:10 p.m. Contact Donohoe Alumni House, (408) 554-6800.

30 Napa—Reception with University President, Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5:30-7:30 p.m. Contact Del Britton '61, (707) 252-2733.

JUNE

1 San Francisco/Peninsula/San Jose—Boat Dance and Cruise with the Blue and Gold Fleet on the San Francisco Bay, 7 p.m.-midnight. Contact Molly Haun '90, (415) 441-9671, Colleen Branson '89, (415) 323-0363, or Donohoe Alumni House, (408) 554-6800.

4 Chicago—Reception with University President, Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5:30-7:30 p.m. Contact Lee Artoe '39, (312) 348-3576.

5 Minneapolis/St. Paul—Chapter Reception with University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5:30-7:30 p.m. Contact Alan Schuler '73 (M.B.A.), (612) 831-0021.

11 Santa Clara—Annual M.B.A. Wine Tasting and Dinner. Contact M.B.A. Alumni Association, (408) 554-5451.

15 Santa Clara—Annual Alumni Association Graduation Picnic celebrating the Class of 1991 and their families. Contact Donohoe Alumni House, (408) 554-6800.

19 Sacramento—Annual Chapter "Distinguished Santa Clara Award Dinner," at the Officers' Club, McClelland Air Force Base. No-host refreshments, 6:30 p.m.; dinner, 7:30 p.m. Contact Lisa '80 and Dick Shanahan '80, (916) 638-5627.

21 Santa Clara—13th Annual Bronco Bench Invitational Golf Tournament, at Santa Teresa Golf Club. Contact Bronco Bench Foundation, (408) 554-6921.

23 Los Angeles—Recent Alumni Barbecue. Contact Liam Thornton '83, (213) 470-1885.

27 Monterey—Chapter Reception and University Update with University President Paul Locatelli, S.J., 5:30

p.m.-7:30 p.m. Contact Jeff Gilles '76, (408) 625-5556, or Dominic Taddeucci '85, (408) 373-7349.

29 Santa Clara—Ninth Annual Bronco Team Superstars to benefit SCU Athletic Program. Team competition in basketball, volleyball, softball, tennis, horseshoes, golf, and obstacle course. Contact Donohoe Alumni House, (408) 554-6800.

JULY

3 Denver—Zephyrs Family Picnic. Tailgate picnic, baseball, and fireworks. Contact Craig '79 and Karie '80 Candau, (303) 791-9798.

7 Santa Clara—28th Annual Santa Clara Coaching Camp. July 7-12 and July 14-19. Day and boarding programs. Contact (408) 554-4690.

18 Colorado Springs—Chapter Luncheon with University President, Paul Locatelli, S.J., at Red Lion Inn, 11:45 a.m.-1:15 p.m.

18 Denver—Chapter Dinner with University President, Paul Locatelli, S.J. No-host refreshments, 6:30 p.m.; dinner, 7:30 p.m. Contact Craig '79 and Karie '80 Candau, (303) 791-9798.

SPRING HOMECOMING

FRIDAY, MAY 17

Golf Tournament—San Jose Municipal Golf Course, 9 a.m. Reservations required.

Recent Alumni Reception—Classes of 1986-1991. Alumni Park, 6 p.m.

Other Receptions—Classes of 1951 and 1971, 6:30 p.m.

Reunions—Classes of 1936 and 1941, 7 p.m. Classes of 1961 and 1981, 7:30 p.m.

Fr. William C. Gianera Society Mass—Mission Church, 5 p.m.

Gianera Society Dinner—The Class of 1940 and prior classes welcome the Class of 1941 to the Gianera Society. The Gianera Society Dinner is an honorary event held every Spring as a reunion for all alumni who graduated 50 years or more ago. 6 p.m.

Reunions—Classes of 1951 and 1971, 7:30 p.m.

SUNDAY, MAY 19

Homecoming Mass—Mission Church, 10 a.m.

Brunch—Class of 1951, 11 a.m.

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Brunch—Class of 1936, 9:30 a.m.

Sporting Events—3-on-3 Basketball Tournament, 10 a.m.; Alumni/Varsity Rugby, 11 a.m.

Spring Homecoming Picnic—Alumni Park, 11 a.m.-3 p.m.

For more information or reservations for Spring Homecoming events, contact Donohoe Alumni House, (408) 554-6800.

Coming Events

THEATRE AND DANCE

May 24-26, 28-June 1—The Art of Dining. A play by Tina Howe about an evening in a popular French restaurant recently opened by a young couple. Directed by William R. James. Mayer Theatre. May 26 performance at 7 p.m. All other performances at 8 p.m. General admission: \$7.50; students, seniors, and SCU employees: \$5 Thursday through Sunday, \$4 Tuesday and Wednesday. Contact Mayer Theatre Box Office, (408) 554-4015, for additional ticket information or to charge by phone.

June 6-8—A Musical Theatre Workshop. Parker Studio Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission price to be announced. Contact Mayer Theatre Box Office, (408) 554-4015, for additional ticket information or to charge by phone.

June 14-16, 21-23—Iolanthe. An operetta by Gilbert and Sullivan, in Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m., except June 16 and 23, 2 p.m. Admission price to be announced. Call (408) 735-7292 for ticket information.

July 5-6—Dance Collision. A dance concert, in Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission price to be announced. Contact Mayer Theatre Box Office, (408) 554-4015, for ticket information or to charge by phone.

July 16-August 3—Sacramento Fifty Miles. A musical for children, directed by Barbara Murray. Parker Studio Theatre, 11 a.m., except July 16 and 23, 7 p.m. \$4. Contact Mayer Theatre Box Office, (408) 554-4015, for ticket information or to charge by phone.

July 10-August 4—California Theatre Center. The center, in residence at SCU, will perform three shows in repertory: *The Lion in Winter*, by James Goldman; *The Miracle Worker*, by William Gibson; and *The Tempest*, by William Shakespeare. Mayer Theatre. Tuesday-Saturday, 8 p.m.; Sunday, 2 p.m. and 7 p.m.; Saturday, 4 p.m. Subscription packages, \$28-\$38; individual tickets, \$10-\$14. Call (408) 245-2978 or (408) 720-0873 for further information.

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.

May 19—Gary Bukovnik. The artist will walk visitors through the galleries as he

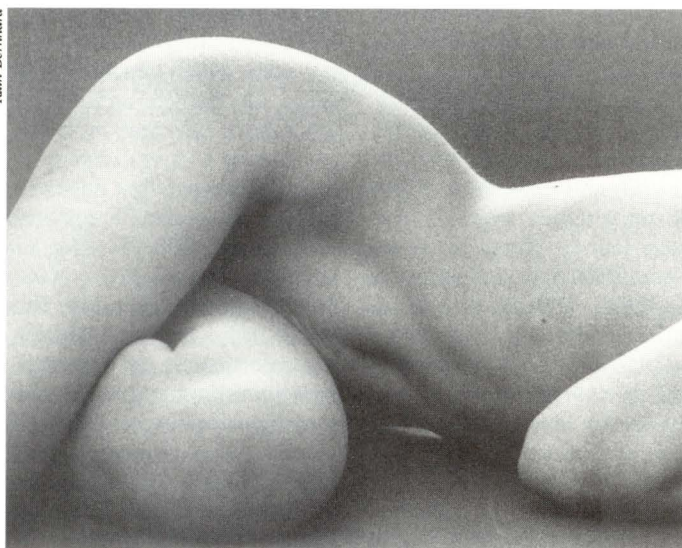
discusses his watercolor paintings and monoprint drawings on exhibit at the museum. 1 p.m.

Through May 24—Patrice Caire: Sculpture. New York artist Patrice Caire presents mixed-media installations that explore the way high-tech communication devices transform traditional ways of thinking and create new forms of knowledge. Subtitled ART R&D -1, it is the first in a series that will explore the idea of experimental art as research into human experience and as development of cultural indicators parallel to the R&D of science and technology.

Through May 24—Gary Bukovnik: Floral Watercolors. Bukovnik is known for his big, bold floral images. One mural-size painting of an apple tree in bloom fills a gallery wall.

Through May 24—Ruth Bernhard: Photographs. San Francisco photographer Bernhard shares 50 of her views of the female body. She transcends the individual in each of her images to present the universal through the elegance and isolation of her nudes and subtle use of light.

Ruth Bernhard



Ruth Bernhard photographs at de Saisset Museum

MUSIC CONCERTS AND RECITALS

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

May 17—University Orchestra. Lynn Shurtleff, guest conductor. Concert will include Bloch's *Concerto Grosso*, Martin's *Concerto for Violin and Flute*, and Stravinsky's *Firebird Suite*. Mission Church, 8 p.m. General admission, \$7; seniors and students, \$5.

May 18—Faculty Concert Series. Nancy Wait Kromm, soprano. Works by Schubert, Strauss, Faure, Britten, and Argento. Music Concert Hall, 8 p.m. General admission, \$5; seniors and students, \$4.

May 19—Junior Recital. Emily Nash, soprano. Program to be announced. Music Concert Hall, 4 p.m. Free.

May 24—Faculty Concert Series. Roger Nyquist, organ. Works by J.S. Bach, Daquin, Mozart, Sowerby, and Weaver. Music Concert Hall, 8 p.m. General admission, \$5; seniors and students, \$4.

May 29—Music at Midday: John Gilbert. World-renowned maker of classical guitars will speak on the passions of an instrument builder. The St. Clare Classical Guitar Ensemble will assist. Music Concert Hall, 11:45 a.m. Free.

May 31—Student Recital. Juliana Jensen, piano, will perform works by Schubert, Scarlatti, Brahms, and Bartok. Music Concert Hall, 8 p.m. Free.

June 1—Santa Clara Chorale Invitational Concert. Lynn Shurtleff, director. The Santa Clara Chorale and several high-school choirs will perform the Faure *Re-*

quiem and *Testament of Freedom* by Randall Thompson. Santa Clara Convention Center, 8 p.m. General admission, \$10; seniors, \$8; students, \$5.

June 5—Departmental Student Recital. Music Concert Hall, noon. Free.

June 7—University Guitar Ensemble. Robert Bozina, director. de Saisset Museum, noon. Free.

June 7—University Jazz Ensemble. Rory Snyder, director. Mayer Theatre, 8 p.m. Admission to be announced.

Rick Boyer



Barbara Mandrell

SPEAKERS

May 31—A Habit of Murder: How a Nun Came To Be a Popular Mystery Writer. Sister Carol Anne O'Marie, founder of A Friendly Place, a shelter for women located in Oakland, discusses how she became an author. Kenna Club luncheon. Willman Room, Benson Center, noon. Members, \$12; non-members, \$16. Reservations required, (408) 554-4400.

SPECIAL EVENTS

June 1—Therapeutic Strategies and Interventions with Healthy Stepfamilies. Workshop for mental-health professionals. Bannan Hall 241, 9:30 a.m.-4:30 p.m. \$65. Contact Julie Malvey, (408) 554-4672.

Throughout the summer, the Division of Counseling Psychology and Education will offer a series of continuing-education workshops for mental-health professionals and educators. Continuing-education units are awarded. Call (408) 554-4672 to request a catalog that lists all workshops.

June 12-14—Effective Management for Engineers. Workshop designed for newly appointed as well as experienced managers of engineers and other technical staff. Leadership Seminar Room, Kenna Hall. \$825; group rate \$750. Contact Executive Development Center, (408) 554-4521.

June 21—13th Annual Bronco Bench Invitational Golf Classic. Five-man scramble format. Shotgun start at Santa Teresa Golf Club in San Jose, 1 p.m. \$150 entry fee includes green fees, cart, refreshments, tee prize, and steak dinner. Contact Bronco Bench Foundation, (408) 554-6921.

June 23-28—Management Development Program. Workshop for technology-company managers offered jointly by the University and the American Electronics Association. Held on campus. \$2,250 for AEA members; \$2,750 for non-members. Contact Executive Development Center, (408) 554-4521.

August 4—Paul Masson Summer Series Concert. Featuring Barbara Mandrell, to benefit the Bronco Bench Foundation. At the Mountain Winery in Saratoga. Pre-concert wine tasting and buffet, 6:30 p.m.; concert, 8 p.m. \$75 donation. Contact Kim Bellotti '79 at the Bronco Bench Foundation, (408) 554-6921.

COMMENCEMENTS

May 18—School of Law Commencement. Mission Gardens. 11 a.m. Major address: Nevada Governor Robert J. Miller '67.

June 15—140th Undergraduate Commencement. Mission Gardens. 9:30 a.m. Major address: Jack D. Kuehler '54 (M.S. '56), president of IBM and University trustee.

June 16—Graduate School Commencement. Mission Gardens. 11 a.m. Major address: San Jose Bishop Pierre DuMaine. ■

Heinz Jost



Warsaw Ghetto

June 18-August 10—Fillippo Brunelleschi's Florence. Combining images and text, one section of this exhibit features Renaissance Florence during the time of Brunelleschi (1377-1466), the city's foremost artist and architect. The second section highlights town planning of suburban Florence in the 1500s.

July 1-August 10—Jewish Ghetto of Warsaw: Photographs. This exhibit features then-forbidden photos taken in 1941 by German soldier Heinz Jost.

FROM DONOHUE ALUMNI HOUSE

Charles Barry



Jerry Kerr

If you follow numbers, you might find the next sequence beyond coincidence. The year 1991 marks the 500th anniversary of the birth of St. Ignatius of Loyola; the 450th anniversary of his founding of the Society of Jesus; the 140th anniversary of the founding of Santa Clara University; and, believe it or not, the 110th anniversary of the founding of the Alumni Association. On March 9, these significant anniversaries were observed when the 1991 Ignatian Award was given to recognize alumni who have provided distinguished service to humanity. This year, Louis F. Boitano '44, Daniel V. Germann, S.J. '64 (MA), and Margaret A. Taylor '65, ('76 MA, '86 MBA) were honored as recipients of the association's highest award.

CP&E ALUMNI CHAPTER AWARD

The Counseling Psychology and Education Alumni Chapter was formed two years ago. It has been a winner from the start, providing alumni with the opportunity to attend continuing education programs and gatherings with other alumni and friends.

Board members include Jeanine Kelsey, Kate Pizor, Mary Demers, John Thompson, Phil Babcock, Mimi Bass, Rick

Cawthorn, Susie McGlashan, Kelly Schuster, Elke Pokorny, and Julie Malvey.

In cooperation with the graduate division, the chapter presented its annual Outstanding Alumni Awards to Mary Foston-English, Mary Elizabeth Hardy, Tony Lo Bue, Connie Palladino, and Margaret A. Taylor. This award is given for contributions to the community and to the profession and for continuing representation of the ideals and spirit of the University.

BROTHER MAC

The newest honorary member of the association is Brother Donald MacIntosh, S.J., who passed the half-century mark in service to Santa Clara. Brother Mac's span as a purchasing officer and student center director, from the old Bronco Corral to the initial Benson Center, was one of optimistic support to all—thanks again!

CAREER ADVISORY

John Shean '64, San Diego Chapter president and Executive Alumni Board member, raised the point, "What can SCU do to help those alumni who are at the midpoint of their career and find a job change thrust upon them?" The issue was addressed at the March board meeting by Academic Dean of Business Jim Koch, Dean of Arts and Sciences Peter Facione, Carolyn Hennings of Career Services, members of this office, and our board.

Although passing along a job lead has been a practice of Santa Clarans for generations, the conclusion was drawn that many alumni are unaware of considerable available support. Besides the ongoing contacts through the Alumni Office and various chapters, the University's Career Services Center is an often-overlooked source of help. For a nominal fee, the

center is available for all phases of the job search: resume writing, cover letters, practice interviews, job contacts, and general job-hunting information. If you are making a career change or looking for your first position, please contact the Career Services Center (408-554-4421) or Donohue Alumni House (408-554-6800). Conversely, the center always needs information about permanent job openings, part-time summer jobs, and internships for our students. If you are aware of openings or if your company has positions available, please contact Carolyn Hennings or her staff.

HITTING THE LINKS

Golfers, both tour candidates and duffers, may be interested in seeing that there are a growing number of Santa Clara tournaments on the calendar. The Southern California President's Club once again had its annual tournament at the Brookside Country Club in Pasadena on April 22. Tee times will also be available for Santa Clara golfers at the Alumni Association's 56th Homecoming Tournament slated for Friday, May 17, at San Jose Municipal. The Bronco Bench Tournament will tee off at Santa Teresa in San Jose for its 13th year on June 21; and on October 14, the Northern California President's Club is planning its tournament at Sharon Heights.

In addition to these University-sponsored events, the Sacramento Chapter is scheduled to have its third annual tournament at Dry Creek to raise money for its B.T. Collins Chapter Scholarship. The L.A. Chapter is planning its second annual Jr. Executive Tournament and will open it to all comers in early October, and the Portland Chapter is working on its September Scramble. For those of you involved in Bill Crowley's Irish Invitational, mark your calendars for July 19; it will be in Watsonville at

Pajaro Dunes.

Finally, the Friends of 43 tournament and barbecue will be held Friday, August 2, to raise money for the Dave Cichoke Memorial Scholarship. This is a special, one-time-only event at San Jose Muni, followed by a barbecue at Alumni Park on campus. It is open to all players, particularly football and rugby teammates, Dave's friends and classmates from the classes of 1984 to 1987. For further information, contact Scott Logsdon in our office.

If you're interested in establishing your handicap, you are invited to do so through the Santa Clara University Golf Club. For more information, please contact Alumni House.

TEMPORARY STAFF CHANGE

Lisette Moore '86 will replace Lisa Granucci '86 as assistant alumni director from March until June 1991. Lisa will be taking a three-month sabbatical to complete her master's thesis in theology. Alumni student recruiters, summer reception hosts, and San Jose Chapter volunteers will be working with Lisette. The Wine Festival troupe, co-chaired by Amy (Williams) Bick '86 and Ron Rock '87, is in the midst of preparations for Vintage Santa Clara VIII to be held on Sunday, September 8. Vintners and restaurateurs who would like to participate for the first time are still welcome. Please contact Lisette (408-554-6800) if you are interested. ■

Jerry Kerr '61
Executive Director

Whose Fault?

Are insurance companies to blame for high premiums?

BY PAUL CROSETTI '84

Insurance-bashing has become so commonplace in the media that the industry has virtually given up hope of defending its image.

Instead, auto insurance companies collectively shrug their shoulders, hold their heads high, and make the best of what amounts to an arranged marriage with the public. California legislation requires each driver to demonstrate proof of insurance or financial responsibility. With the reluctance of one paying alimony, law-abiding consumers pay their soaring premiums.

But even if the insurance industry seldom defends itself publicly, it should not be perceived as insensitive, for underneath the corporate mask exists an organism vulnerable to the media's constant name-calling.

And although the "greedy price-gouging" insurance industry shoulders the brunt of the blame for expensive auto insurance, the real reasons are more complex.

To understand why premiums are so high, we must examine the tort and civil system as a whole. As in any market, economic forces dictate the pricing of insurance. Consider the number of carriers in the state competing for the consumer's dollar and the theory of price-gouging holds little credibility. If insurance companies truly could make a profit with significantly reduced premiums, wouldn't it stand to reason a carrier could gain access to a greater majority of the market by doing so?

The fact is that the industry generally spends more in claims and overhead than it collects from premiums alone. Its profits come from capital earned from investments made while holding the money.

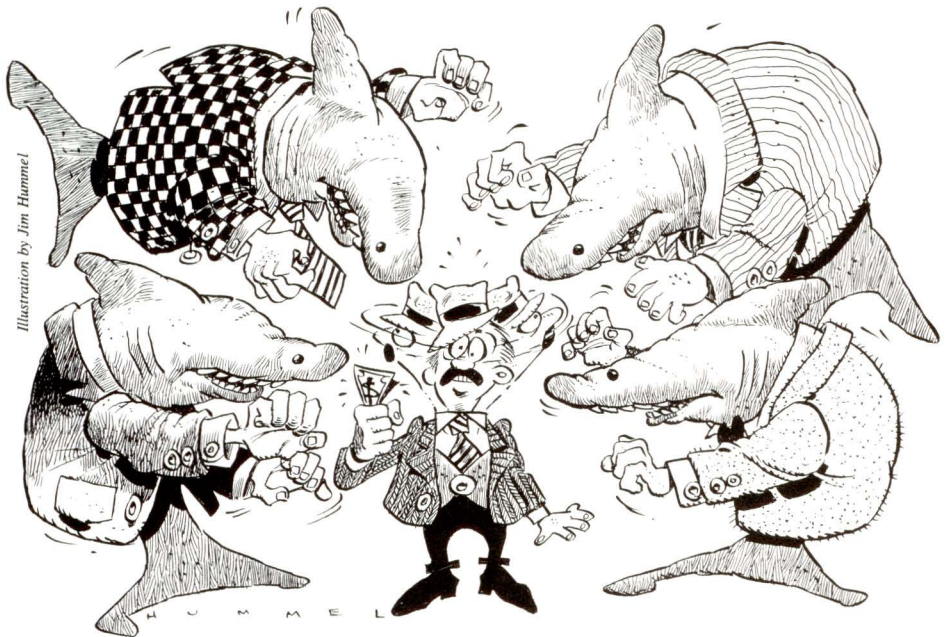
Exorbitant litigation and medical costs and expensive auto repairs cast a tremendous burden on insurance companies when claims must be paid, a burden ultimately shared with the consumer.

One look at the yellow pages under "attorney" begins to shed light on the ongoing battle waged between insurance carriers and an army of personal injury lawyers. The seemingly most insignificant fender-bender often results in attorney representation.

Flip to the section on chiropractors, who also rely heavily, if not exclusively, on accident claims for their revenue, and another high-premium indicator rears its head.

Where there's an attorney, there's almost always a chiropractor.

Oftentimes, an attempt to substantially increase the medical bills—not the patient's well-being—governs how long a claimant is treated before a claim is submitted to the insurance company. The theory is that the higher the medical bills, the higher the claim's overall value.



By the time attorney fees, medical expenses, and a fair compensation for the claimant are paid, even a common whiplash runs into thousands of dollars.

And although substantial engineering advances have been made by the auto industry to reduce the impact felt by occupants during a collision, the ratio of injury claims per accident has increased tremendously in the past 20 years.

Yet, if the insurance carrier fights unreasonable medical charges, chances are it will have to spend more than \$100 an hour for a defense attorney to represent its interests. Obtaining a favorable judgment on a claim may cost more than twice as much in defense litigation as the award itself—the ultimate catch-22.

Another factor contributing to high rates is the enormous underwriting losses that arise out of the state's assigned-risk plan wherein the state divides a pool of bad-risk

drivers among the various insurance companies. It is estimated that policyholders contribute from \$70 to \$100 of their premiums to subsidize the plan.

Moreover, it's no secret that insurance fraud runs rampant, whether in exaggerated claims or blatantly staged accidents. Who pays? The consumer, of course.

In fact, insurance companies concede that auto insurance is too costly, and they recognize a need for reform. But mandating premium rollbacks without addressing the sources of the high costs is not only unfair but also not feasible.

Creation of a no-fault system eliminating

"pain and suffering" compensation for minor injuries would reduce the cost per claim by taking away the incentive for unnecessary medical buildup. In such a system, a fair trade-off would result, allowing lower premiums in exchange for lower claims costs.

But since many politicians directly involved in enacting state legislation are attorneys, no-fault reform is met with stiff opposition. Still, the only realistic way to effectively reduce the cost of auto insurance is through reform, not arbitrary rollbacks.

Until legislators and the insurance industry are willing to engage in constructive reform, the consumer will continue to pay high premiums. ■

Paul Crosetti graduated with a B.A. in English in 1984 and works in management claims for Farmers Insurance Group. He also writes part time for the Peninsula Times Tribune.

conflict in the event Iraq drew Israel into the conflict and the alliance split apart.

To these, the Vatican added another objection, the multiplication of injustices in the wake of war. In a series of statements, Vatican officials warned of the evils even a successful war would unleash. In a January 17 letter to President Bush, the Holy Father wrote, "We cannot pretend that the use of arms . . . will not cause new and perhaps worse injustices."

perienched observers were surprised by the accuracy of the new generation of smart weapons. Coalition policy endorsed non-combatant immunity and, generally, kept civilian casualties to a minimum. Some observers claimed the military had sharpened its concern for civilian casualties as a result of officers' studying just-war norms in the eight years since the appearance of "The Challenge of Peace." Nevertheless, the admonitions of church leaders may have

reassertion of U.S. power is justified then, Christian Realists contend, by reason of the need for the imposition of order in an evil world.

Niebuhr, however, was a shrewd ironist who understood the pretensions of power. He exposed how people rationalize the injustices they do as groups and unmasked the hypocrisies in which nations veil their collective crimes. Were he alive today, he would be among the first to deny any general moral approbation for the Gulf War strategy and to underscore the unique circumstances that led to Iraq's collapse.

Theologians continue to question whether a victorious war is necessarily a just war.

Smart weapons, however, made the war far less destructive for civilians than anyone anticipated. Israeli's restraint prevented a regional conflict, and weaknesses in the Iraqi armed forces allowed a quick coalition victory. Still, military censorship by both sides has delayed final judgment on the actual proportionality of the war. Recent disclosures, including a report by U.N. relief authorities, raise serious questions about the targeting of civilian infrastructure and the use of carpet bombing in what appear to have been terror tactics aimed at breaking Iraqi will. In addition, the Iraqi civil war and its attendant starvation and epidemics, the eviction of longtime guest workers from Kuwait, and the torture-execution of alleged Iraqi collaborators point to new injustices that need to be assessed when judging the justice/injustice of the war.

Intrawar Commentary

Once war became a fact, church officials kept posing hard questions about its conduct. A few, like Boston Cardinal Bernard Law and British Cardinal Basil Hume, declared the war to be just. Others, including 16 of the 90-odd episcopal members of Pax Christi USA, concluded the war was unjust. But the vast majority agreed with Cardinal Joseph Bernardin of Chicago. Writing in the *New World* (February 22), the archdiocesan newspaper, Bernardin said he was not prepared "categorically to condemn the war, [but] I continue to question the wisdom of going to war when we did." International committee chairman Roach and most bishops decided to continue to advance the moral issues posed by conduct of the war.

The just-war arguments seemed to have had an effect on discrimination in bombing. In the first weeks of the air war, even ex-

brought needed support to those within the military arguing for restriction of the air war against civilians.

Outstanding Issues

It is desperately important that we not draw the wrong lessons from the easy victory over Iraq. One misleading lesson is that readiness to use massive force unashamedly is a way to peace. The best one can say about this doctrine is that, in the case of the Gulf War, it seems to have corrected one injustice and opened possibilities for diplomats to remedy others, especially the Israeli-Palestinian dispute. It is highly

Papal Non-Violence

Genuine Niebuhrianism is an antidote to the uncritical self-congratulations spawned by victory in the Gulf. Catholics, however, must deal with another sobering theological datum—namely, the increasing non-violence of the Vatican.

Pope John Paul II was one of the strongest voices raised against resorting to war and for accepting an early cease-fire. He has remained firm in his refusal to abandon the just-war tradition as a component of the Church's political ethics; but at the same time, in some 55 statements during the six-month Gulf crisis, the pope insistently appealed for the serious use of diplomacy and other alternatives to war.

The chief consequence of the Gulf War

One must view justice in a wider context and ask whether the evil done in war will be less damaging than persistence of the injustice war aims to correct.

questionable, however, whether massive response can ever be reconciled with Christian just-war theology because, by definition, it refuses to accept limits on the conduct of war except in a conditioned, case-specific way.

Rejection of Christian Realism

Behind the "reassertionism," which would give blanket approval for the massive response doctrine, lies a theological conviction of the need to use force to curb sin in the world. The godfather of this position, known as Christian Realism, is the late Reinhold Niebuhr, who argued that love is an impossible ideal in a sinful world; and all we can expect is a modicum of justice brought about by a balance of power. The

for Catholic teaching on a just war is to move non-violence from the personal to the public realm. Just war now stands more closely correlated with non-violence than it did before the Gulf War. No government should go to war unless it has truly used and practically exhausted non-violent avenues of conflict resolution. As the editors of the British journal *The Month* noted in their January issue: "A Christian justification for war [demands] commitment to the hard road which requires nothing less than total commitment to non-violent methods first of all." ■

Drew Christiansen, S.J., is a Bannan Scholar Visiting Fellow of the Center for Applied Ethics for 1990-91.

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David Duke's Silent Rage

The ex-Klansman has admitted his past mistakes

BY THOMAS R. FENNELLY '50

In the October 1990 Louisiana senatorial primary election, David Duke, an ex-Ku Klux Klan leader, lost to incumbent Bennett Johnston. It is quite clear that Duke gained considerable credibility and made himself a national political figure by garnering 44 percent of the vote, even after the National Republican Party-endorsed candidate Bagert dropped out of the race and gave Johnston a majority to prevent a runoff.

The final election results showed that Duke actually won 60 percent of the white vote, despite opposition from biased polls, the media, and leftist coalitions (in and out of state) that spent over \$1 million to defeat him. Flaming liberals considered Duke's showing an embarrassment to Louisiana. Political analysts, trying to interpret the Duke vote, ran the gambit from racism to general dissatisfaction with government. I think the racist interpretation is untenable and generally agree with the dissatisfaction theory.

During the campaign, a two-pronged attack was launched against Duke. The first centered around his past affiliation with the Klan; the other, on his conservative platform. The issue of race became a typical knee-jerk reaction by the liberal media and leftist coalitions arrayed against Duke. He explained, "I was young and rash, but that's in my past now." Duke has admitted his mistakes and has disassociated himself from the Klan. Others who were once affiliated with the Klan—namely, Senator Robert Byrd and Justice Hugo Black—have attained prominence in government.

I find it difficult to understand the double standard of radical leftists who condemn Duke and gush over Ted Kennedy, who got a traffic ticket and said he was sorry after a young girl was killed in his car under mysterious circumstances. I also wonder if those bleeding hearts in the Bay Area, who were shocked at Duke's showing, ever read testimony by a young California attorney general before the House Select Committee investigating the relocation of Japanese Americans during WWII: "We believe that when we are dealing with the Caucasian race, we have methods that will test [the] loyalty of them. But when we deal with the Japanese, we are in an entirely different field." That young attorney general was Earl Warren, who became chief justice of the Supreme Court. Warren, a young

racist? And all along, I thought his shameful contribution to U.S. jurisprudence was freeing murderers on technicalities.

Obviously, people like myself who supported Duke accepted him as a viable candidate and endorsed his platform: no new taxes, drastic welfare reform, rejection of affirmative action and forced school busing, the curbing of government waste, crackdown on street crime and on S&L robber barons and their cohorts in Congress.



Illustration by Jim Hummel

But beneath these familiar issues, I sensed a silent rage rising from the social fabric of a huge majority of white people supporting his platform. This simmering rage is a potent force in Louisiana politics and is growing rapidly throughout the country.

The rage focuses on the racism industry—persons and organizations whose power and livelihood depend on the promulgation of an adversarial relationship between minorities and the white majority in the United States. These self-appointed moralists—whether academics, media types, social engineers, or radical activists—monitor every phase of life and publicize what they construe as racism. They cry racism first, never social responsibility.

The myth of mass guilt, so necessary to fuel the racism industry, is also an object of our rage. Part of the American psyche seems to be empathy for the underdog. Minorities, especially blacks, use this "to tweak the American conscience," if I may use a liberal slogan. Black crime, drug use, and the breakdown of the family are somehow laid on the threshold of a guilty white America. Reparations are now demanded by some black leaders. The retroactive application of contemporary basic values to fuel a myth of guilt for a 200-year-old institution like slavery is patently ridiculous.

Finally, the people voting for Duke rejected the popular racial dichotomy espoused by most black leaders and their friends in Congress who depend on the black vote by granting blacks special privileges. For blacks to enter mainstream society, they must relate to a process that is sensitive to their culture but does not prepare them for the harsh realities of the society. Those who propose to impose these realities are labeled racists.

Cold statistics gathered over the years from the Great (Giveaway) Society to the present show that the relative condition of blacks has worsened, this despite numerous government programs and billions of taxpayer dollars squandered to get votes.

Perhaps, it is time to bring black Americans into the mainstream by a bottom-line, symmetrical approach. Duke's message is clear: "Go to school, keep a job, obey the law, and don't conceive children you can't afford." A silent rage of tolerance will soon grow into a boiling rage of intolerance at the polls. ■

Thomas R. Fennelly of St. Amant, La., has lived in Louisiana for the past 10 years. He writes, "Maybe a different point of view will provide some interest and, I'm sure, some controversy."

Death of a Leader

Arrupe pointed the Jesuits toward faith and justice

BY JOHN PRIVETT, S.J.

Pedro Arrupe was the superior general of the Jesuits for 18 years. In that time, he breathed new life into our dwindling ranks by giving us a direction which we are only today beginning to understand and act upon.

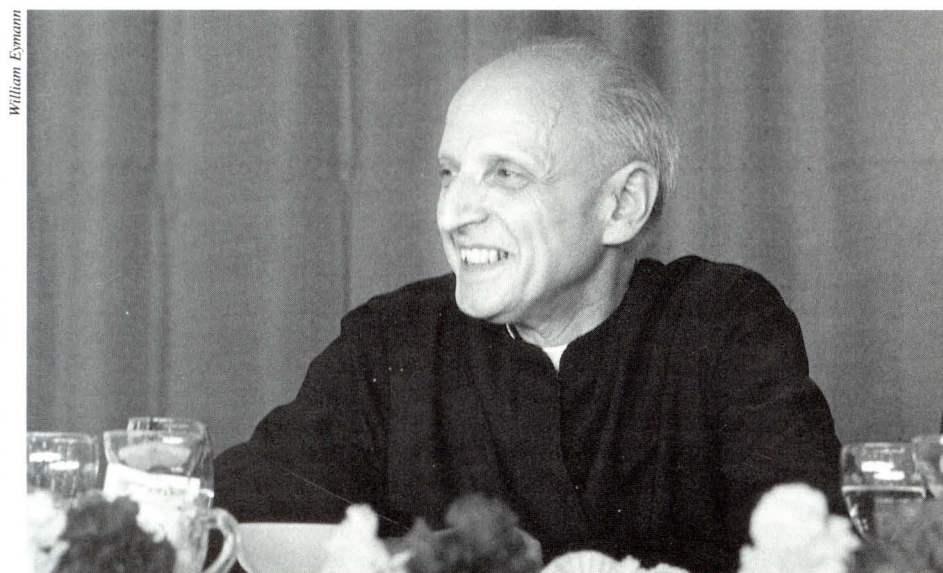
This direction can be summed up by the phrase "the service of faith which does justice." This phrase has caused all sorts of problems for us, for our friends, and for our institutions. The "faith" part is acceptable

more truly human, with full human dignity: active participants in building a more just world."

Make no mistake, these are difficult, and for me, frightening words. I find some resistance in myself; and when I look around, I see the same resistance in our institutions. But faithfulness to the gospel and our mission in the world today demand that we move, however haltingly, in the faith/justice direction that Father Arrupe

telligent, sensitive, and compassionate concern for the suffering in the United States and the exploited throughout the world must become part of our lives, our education.

We thank God for the life of Pedro Arrupe and for the direction he gave us. Father Kolvenbach, Father Arrupe's successor as superior general of the Society of Jesus, clearly articulated this direction to us when he visited Santa Clara in November 1989 and addressed the University community. What he said then continues to challenge us today: "What you say and do for the voiceless poor of this world is as critical to the health of your institution as the academic excellence you strive to achieve. Your obligation to these persons comes not from the mandates of Jesuit documents or a 'rush to educational relevance,' but from the radically human and divine concern for the *least* of your brothers and sisters." ■



Pedro Arrupe, S.J., at the dedication of Santa Clara's Daly Science Center in 1966.

to most. It is "justice" that seems to cause all the problems. However, we need to remind ourselves that when Pedro Arrupe pointed the Jesuit Order and Jesuit institutions in the faith/justice direction, he was not being whimsical or even trendy, much less politically correct. He was taking his cue from the Church, which says that "action on behalf of justice and participation in the transformation of the world ... [are] a constitutive dimension in the preaching of the gospel."

In line with the Church's teaching, the Society of Jesus states that "the mission of the society today is the service of faith of which the promotion of justice is an absolute requirement. . . . Our prime educational objective must be to form men and women for others . . . men and women completely convinced that love of God which does not issue in justice for human-kind is a farce.

"Our work must help people become

gave us.

Jesuits and Jesuit institutions that *struggle* to find a privileged place for the poor in their consciousness run great risks. Like Father Arrupe, we will be accused of "causing confusion among the people... of setting earth above heaven and Marx above Jesus." But like Father Arrupe, we must be convinced that it is a "renewed consciousness of the demands of the gospel" that urges us to make a place for the poor and the powerless in the consciousness of our academic institutions.

St. Paul reminds us that "God singled out the weak of this world to shame the strong, God chose the world's lowborn and despised to reduce to nothing those who were something." The gospel tells us, "Insofar as you did this to one of the *least* of these sisters and brothers of mine, you did it to me."

The weak, the poor, the "*least*" have a claim on us and our institutions. An in-

John Privett, S.J., rector of the Jesuit community at Santa Clara, delivered this homily February 15 at a Mission Church liturgy commemorating Pedro Arrupe, S.J. Arrupe, superior general of the Jesuit Order from 1965 to 1983, died February 5 at the age of 83.

When he was 57, Arrupe was elected superior general (a position considered so powerful it is sometimes referred to as the "black pope"). He had been serving for almost 30 years in Japan, where, at the Jesuit novitiate just six kilometers from Hiroshima, he felt the impact of the atomic bomb in 1945. Drawing on the skills he had acquired as an outstanding young medical student, Arrupe turned the novitiate into a hospital and treated 150 injured Japanese. Only one died.

In 1966, less than a year after his election, Arrupe made his first visit to the United States as superior general. One stop was the Santa Clara campus, where he took part in the dedication of the new Daly Science Center.

As superior general, Arrupe led the Jesuits through the turbulent years following Vatican II when their experimentation with new ideas at times caused friction with the pope.

After suffering a severe stroke in 1981, Arrupe was relieved of his duties. Peter-Hans Kolvenbach was named his successor in 1983.

From Zen to Stevenson

Electrical engineer's reading list makes the circuit

BY TIMOTHY J. HEALY

Wild Grow the Lilies (re-released by Scarborough House, 1990) is a novel by Christy Brown (*My Left Foot, Down All the Days*) that my wife, Mary, gave me for Christmas. Although badly crippled from birth, Christy Brown was able to use a typewriter, the toe on his left foot, and a brilliant imagination to create a series of extraordinary novels about the Irish people and about the human condition.

In *Wild Grow the Lilies*, our hero is Luke Sheridan, sometime reporter, sometime visitor to Madame Lala's house of questionable repute. The story takes Luke and Babysoft, one of Madame Lala's proteges, on a wild ride to a castle on the hills above the Dublin sea. Luke's mission is to write a story about the near-murder of one Count Fustenhalter by his underdevoted wife. The result is a bawdy, earthy escapade peppered with Christy Brown poetry like this:

'O Wild grow the lilies
in the wilds of Kimmage West
but of all the darling lilies there
'tis Maisie Mooney I love best
for though she has only one eye
and a hoppy leg to boot,
her garden's full of turnips
and wild forbidden fruit.
Also a Christmas present, Wes Nisker's

Crazy Wisdom (Ten Speed Press, 1990) leads us on a "provocative romp through the philosophies of East and West." It came at a good time, when a few quiet days before the new year permitted me to reflect on other people's visions of the meaning of life.

This is light reading, not at all in the tradition of the scholarly philosophy texts I read at Seattle University 35 years ago. The general contents will not be new to anyone who has delved into the popular Zen literature of the past two decades. But the presentation and some of the examples are new, and each page is sprinkled with quotes intended to challenge our favorite prejudices and narrow views of life:

"Language is a tailor's shop where nothing fits."—Rumi

"Seriousness is the only refuge of the shallow."—Oscar Wilde

"May God keep us from single vision and Newton's sleep."—William Blake

One short paragraph particularly struck my professional eye. As a teacher of engineering, one of my jobs is to make sure my students remember the real world is infinitely complex and our well-reasoned engineering models only approximate that reality. In Nisker's words: "Reason may be humanity's greatest boon but it is also our bitterest curse, perhaps even our fatal flaw.

What reason has gained for us by giving us some degree of mastery over our world, it has taken away by separating us from that world. If the separation increases much more, it may become a permanent split."

I found Porter McKeever's *Adlai Stevenson: His Life and Legacy* (Morrow, 1989) on the new-book shelf in Orradre Library. It is an enchanting biography of a man who I, as many Americans, came to appreciate too late.

I cast my first votes in the 1950s, and "I liked Ike." Stevenson was on the other team; besides, some of our best people said he was just an egghead anyway. I didn't know then—nobody knew—that many of the proposals Stevenson made popular in the 1952 and 1956 campaigns would become law under the presidencies of John Kennedy, Lyndon Johnson, and, yes, even Richard Nixon. Areas he influenced in those campaigns include nuclear weapons testing, civil rights, health care, and education. And no one knew his idealism and his unwillingness to sacrifice principles for political gain, which cost him so many votes at home, would win him the hearts of millions around the world.

Would Adlai Stevenson have been a good or a great president? We will never know. In 1984, 19 years after Stevenson's death, Garry Trudeau published a *Doonesbury* cartoon that suggested Stevenson is still alive in the minds and the hearts of many. In the last panel, Rick says, "Joanie . . . if something happens to me . . . you must tell our son about Adlai Stevenson." ■

About Healy

Tim Healy, chair of electrical engineering, might never have found his calling in life if it weren't for the Korean War.

After "flunking out" of his first year in college (a circumstance caused at least in part by the death of his father that year), Healy joined the Naval Reserves and soon found himself stationed aboard the carrier *Yorktown*.

"The Navy taught me electronics," said Healy, who spent 2½ years as an electronics technician working with radar and radio.

When he got out of the service, Healy was ready to resume his studies. He earned a BSEE from Seattle University and an MSEE from Stanford University. After working a year for Sperry Gyroscope Co., he returned to Seattle University to teach.

Another cataclysmic event—the assassination of John F. Kennedy—marked a second turning point in Healy's life.

"I was teaching class when President Ken-

nedy was killed," said Healy. "I remember clearly what lecture I was giving, what was on the blackboard, everything."

Kennedy's death—and more importantly his life and the ideals he represented—inspired Healy to seriously pursue teaching as a career; to do that, he needed a Ph.D. He enrolled at the University of Colorado and completed his doctoral degree in just two years. A job interview and visit to Santa Clara convinced him this was the place to settle down. That was in 1966.

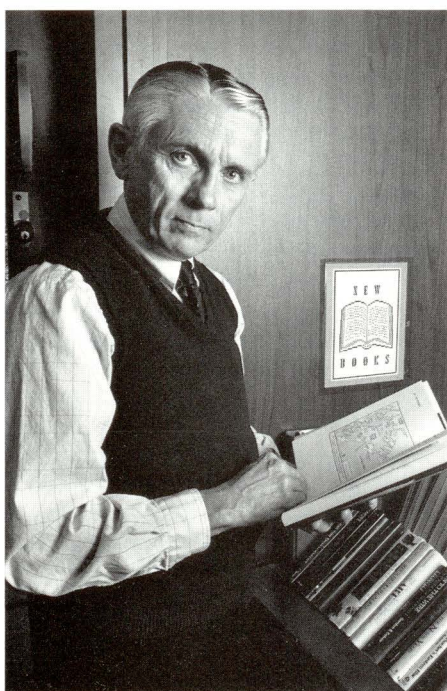
"It struck me as a nice place," he says simply.

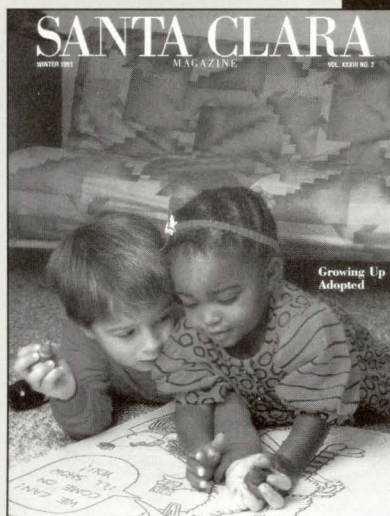
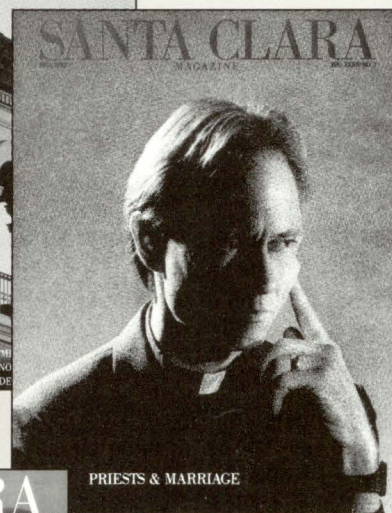
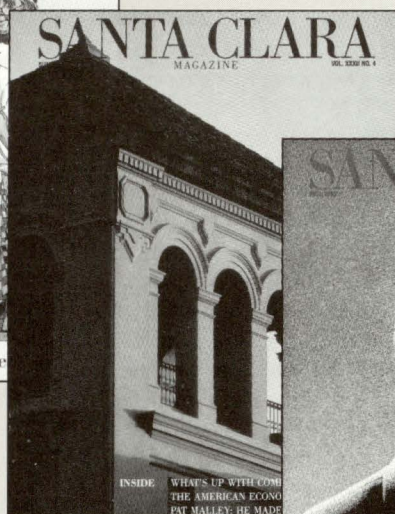
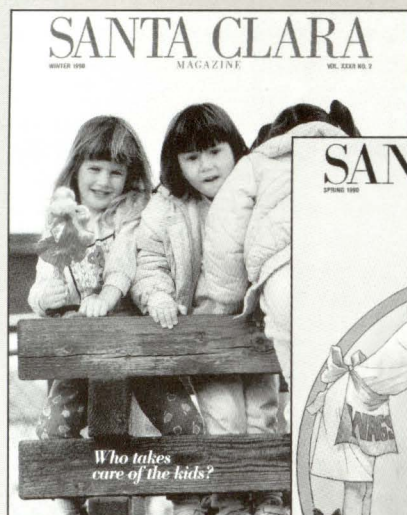
Healy's specialty is communications theory. What excites him these days is the use of computers in the teaching of communications theory and electrical engineering.

Healy is the father of three adopted children, two of whom—Peggy '83 and Bruce '86—are SCU graduates. He and his wife, Mary, have been married for 33 years.

—S.B. ■

Charles Barry





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Against all odds, the women's basketball team wins NWIT championship